

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

DECEMBER 1960

ALUMNI NEWS



THE NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY *special issue*

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA ALUMNI NEWS

(Our 60th Year)

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

60

December, 1960

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Cover Story

The State and the University, the future of each linked inevitably to the other, are represented on the cover by two men, both newly entrusted with leadership,



(left) Governor-elect Elmer L. Anderson '31BBA and University President Meredith O. Wilson. It is for one, Governor-elect Anderson, to see that the University is supported in its endeavors. It is for the other, President Wilson, to see that the University shows itself a worthy recipient of support by maintaining high standards, the freedom of ideas, and by providing the intellectual leadership necessary for a democratically functioning state and nation. In the background is the dome of the state capitol in St. Paul, where on January 3, the 1961 state legislature will convene to decide among other issues, the fate of the University for the next two years, and to indirectly chart the future for unknown years to come.

Remember your student days when you seemed to be "in" on everything; you were in the vanguard of changing times; you were in the midst of a great swirl of activities; you could almost sense the trends that were to make history; because you were part of the University. You felt its vital and moving force in your own life.

Have You been left behind?

Remember your student days when you seemed to be "in" on everything; you were in the vanguard of changing times; you were in the midst of a great swirl of activities; you could almost sense the trends that were to make history; because you were part of the University. You felt its vital and moving force in your own life.

Did you change after you left the campus? We hope so — because the University did. Day by day it changes as it always has and will, but we hope that its progress hasn't left you behind. You should still be "in" on University operations.

As an alumnus you are entitled to know the real stories about the institution that once was so great a part of your world (and still is, you know).

News "tricklings" from local media or hear-say from your friends cannot compare with the complete comprehensive reporting brought to you, directly from campus, by the *Alumni News*.

Keep up with the academic growth, the physical growth of your alma mater. In the past year the *Alumni News* has carried such timely stories as the expansion to West River Campus, the appointment of a new President, and recently, the exciting report on a "Cinderella" football team which ended the season as National Champions and Minnesota's first contending Rose Bowl team.

Don't miss out on any more! Remain a student — of the world — and include the University in your course of study. The 36 page monthly (9 months per year) *Alumni News* can be your guide.

You receive the *Alumni News* as a member of the Minnesota Alumni Association. You join as a member of your own College Alumni group (except law, which is not a part of the Association); you are included in many activities, entitled to many special benefits and considerations offered only to Association members.

Through helping yourself to be "in the know" you help your Alumni Association which in turn support your college and University.

The cost of membership is slight, its benefits are great. *One year \$5, husband-wife \$6; Five year \$20, husband-wife \$24; life \$75, husband-wife \$100.* Send in your subscription now to Ed Haislet, Alumni Executive Secretary, The Minnesota Alumni Association, 205 Coffman Union, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14.

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THE NEEDS

of the

University of Minnesota

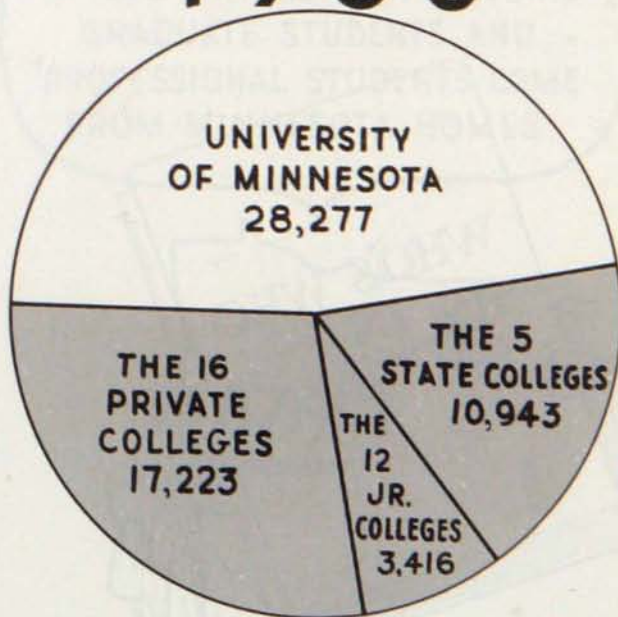
THE LEGISLATIVE REQUEST

1961-1962

1962-1963

1960

Higher Education
In Minnesota:
Where The Load Is
Being Carried



IN THE FALL OF 1960, the University enrollment was 28,277; the private colleges enrolled 17,223, the state colleges 10,943, and the junior colleges 3,416.

It's easy to see that the heaviest part of the total load in higher education in Minnesota is concentrated at the University. Moreover, these University students are not all undergraduates in liberal arts fields. Many are in the professional colleges such as law, business, agriculture, pharmacy, and engineering. Many others are at the most advanced and complex level of instruction — medicine, veterinary medicine, and the graduate school.

Indeed, the State relies almost 100% on the University in providing the expensive, advanced instruction in the professions and graduate training.

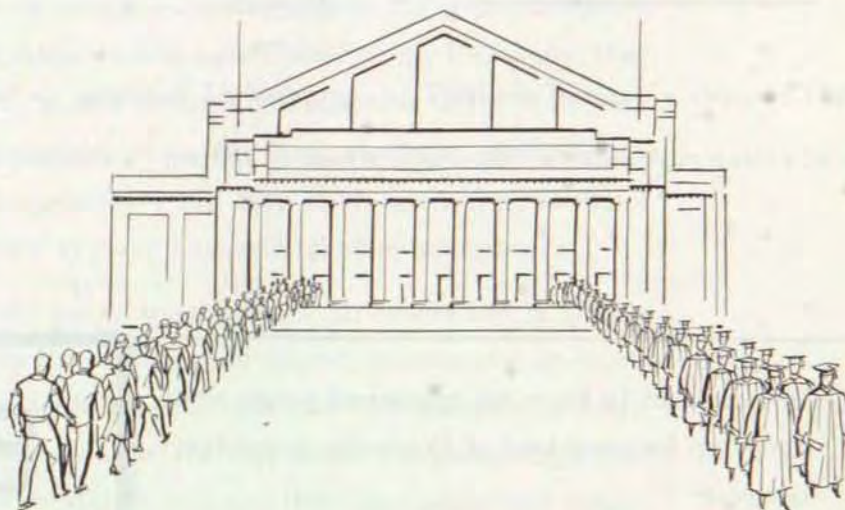
A GREAT STATE: A GREAT UNIVERSITY



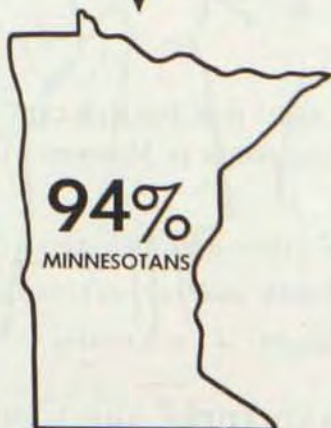
The University of Minnesota ranks among the great and distinguished universities of this country. It is outstanding in teaching, research, and public service. A measure of its distinction is reflected in the fact that 411 of its staff members are listed in *Who's Who in America*. Included are some of America's most distinguished heart and stomach surgeons, plant pathologists, geneticists, cosmic ray physicists, political scientists, economists—all respected by their students and by fellow scientists and scholars the whole world over.

OPPORTUNITY AND SERVICE

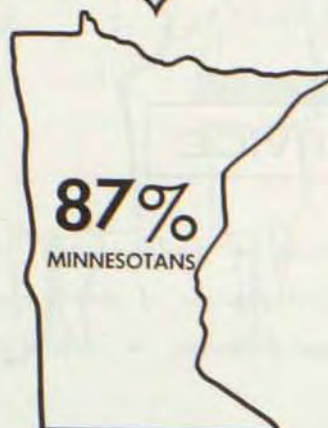
The University represents opportunity for young people of Minnesota who wish a liberal education, a professional career, or graduate training. It is to the University that Minnesota communities, industries, and professions turn for their lawyers, accountants, engineers, pharmacists, veterinarians, college professors and teachers, librarians, physicists, doctors, social workers, architects, home economists, scientists, journalists, statisticians, to name some.



THIS MANY OF THE UNDERGRADUATES AT THE UNIVERSITY COME FROM MINNESOTA HOMES.



THIS MANY OF ALL STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY, INCLUDING GRADUATE STUDENTS AND PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS, COME FROM MINNESOTA HOMES.



The University Is State-Wide

TEACHING

THE UNIVERSITY'S *TEACHING* PROGRAMS go far beyond the campuses of the University and help people through

night classes • special seminars • professional institutes • television instruction • agricultural extension agents • the radio school of the air • correspondence courses • short courses

Do you want to know the number of people who signed up for some kind of University instruction last year?

87,596

RESEARCH

THE UNIVERSITY'S *RESEARCH* PROGRAMS go far beyond the campuses to affect people all over the State through research in

brucellosis • dairy processes • blue cheese • electronics • wild life conservation • cosmic rays • plant pathology • child development • open-heart surgery • taconite

AND WE'VE NAMED ONLY A FEW!

SERVICE

THE UNIVERSITY'S *SERVICE* PROGRAMS go far beyond the campuses to help people in Minnesota through

cancer detection • pollen counts • educational film rental • state-wide high school testing program • identification of plants and insects • community health and recreational advice • animal disease diagnosis • school surveys • concerts and lectures • soil testing

AND THERE ARE MANY MORE!

AND MINNESOTANS KNOW

MINNESOTANS HAVE TAKEN justifiable pride in the accomplishments of their sons and daughters who have studied at the University; they have appropriately shared the fame that has come to the State from the University's laboratories, playing fields, classrooms, and research facilities; they have asked — and they have received — assistance from the University in many ways and on many occasions.

And the University has an equal pride in Minnesota and in Minnesotans. It has been the beneficiary of staunch citizens who, in countless ways, have contributed their time and their resources as measures of their faith in its objectives and needs. The partnerships that have developed with Minnesotans and their associations and organizations are deep and enduring ones from which each partner draws strength and satisfaction. And all of these mutual understandings and arrangements provide the natural soil in which a great University can develop and flourish.



○

A listing (in the picture frame below) of some of the more publicized units and activities of the University will give meaning to the foregoing and will rekindle the memories of widely differing groups of citizens who are united in their friendly relationships to the University.

THE VARIETY CLUB HEART HOSPITAL. THE ST. ANTHONY FALLS HYDRAULIC LABORATORY. THE JAMES FORD BELL COLLECTION. THE LABORATORY OF PHYSIOLOGICAL HYGIENE. THE MAYO MEMORIAL BUILDING. THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS CANCER RESEARCH CENTER. THE LINEAR ACCELERATOR. THE MINNESOTA MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY. THE UNIVERSITY ARTISTS COURSE. THE FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION IN CLOUQUET. THE MUNICIPAL REFERENCE BUREAU. THE MASONIC MEMORIAL HOSPITAL. THE AMES LIBRARY OF SOUTHEAST ASIA. THE GAMMA RAY FACILITY. THE GOLDEN GOPHERS. THE NUMERICAL ANALYSIS CENTER. THE 4-H CLUBS EVERYWHERE. THE ARMY, NAVY, AND AIR FORCE R.O.T.C. UNITS. THE HORMEL INSTITUTE IN AUSTIN. THE MAYO FOUNDATION IN ROCHESTER. THE ROSEMOUNT AERONAUTICAL LABORATORIES IN ROSEMOUNT. THE FORESTRY AND BIOLOGICAL STATION AT LAKE ITASCA. THE MINNESOTA CENTENNIAL SHOWBOAT UP AND DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER. THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA PRESS. THE AMERICAN LEGION MEMORIAL RESEARCH PROFESSORSHIP. THE MINNESOTA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. THE FRUIT BREEDING FARM AND ARBORETUM IN EXCELSIOR. THE CEDAR CREEK NATURAL HISTORY AREA NEAR BETHEL. THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS IN DULUTH, MORRIS, CROOKSTON, GRAND RAPIDS, WASECA, AND LAMBERTON. THE ANIMAL DIAGNOSTIC AND RESEARCH LABORATORY. THE METROPOLITAN OPERA. THE SCHOLARSHIPS AND GRANTS FROM TRADE UNIONS, BUSINESS CORPORATIONS, PROFESSIONAL AND OTHER GROUPS AND ASSOCIATIONS, AND INDIVIDUALS. THE NEW DULUTH CAMPUS. THE EVEN NEWER MORRIS CAMPUS. THE CENTER FOR CONTINUATION STUDY. THE TWEED GALLERY.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Now, Let's Look Ahead

The University's programs in teaching, in research, and in service have been built over the years. This process cannot stop now, because:

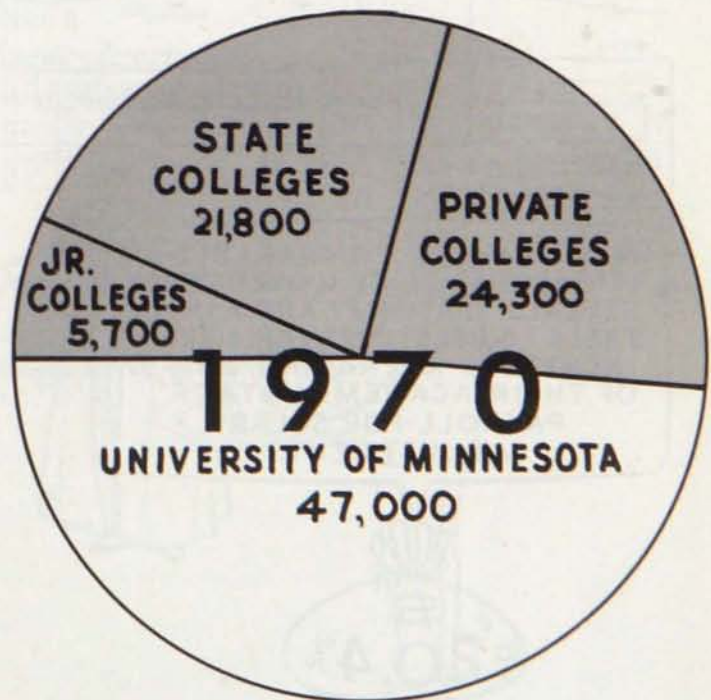
*As the State grows, the University **MUST** grow; as the University grows, the State **WILL** grow.*

What about 1970?

Estimates of student enrollment in Minnesota colleges and the University in 1970 are:

- the junior colleges, 5,700
- the state colleges, 21,800
- the private colleges, 24,300
- the University of Minnesota, 47,000

The load in the past, at the present, and in the future, is heaviest at the University of Minnesota. To meet the load calls for business-like planning and budgeting.



GETTING AND HOLDING A FACULTY

A University can be no better than its faculty. A basic premise in determining the University's needs is that faculty salaries must be maintained *and improved*. Minnesota salaries can be compared with averages at other com-

parable universities. At these institutions fringe benefits are more and more becoming a part of the total salary picture, and when these benefits are taken into account, the University of Minnesota is in an even more disadvantageous position.

Average Cash Salaries, Plus Fringe Benefits 1960-61

Minnesota Compared to Ten Other Leading Universities*

Professors - - - - -	4 institutions exceed Minnesota
Associate Professors -	7 institutions exceed Minnesota
Assistant Professors - -	7 institutions exceed Minnesota
Instructors -- - - -	9 institutions exceed Minnesota

* Wisconsin, Purdue, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio State, Iowa, Northwestern, Michigan, Michigan State, California

A SURVEY OF COMPARABLE NEIGHBORING STATE UNIVERSITIES REVEALS THAT THEY ARE ASKING THEIR LEGISLATURES FOR BIENNIAL INCREASES AVERAGING 20.4% OF THEIR ACADEMIC STAFF PAYROLL FOR SALARY ADJUSTMENTS.



MINNESOTA IS ASKING FOR AN 8% INCREASE EACH YEAR OF THE BIENNIUM, OF WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO USE 3% EACH YEAR FOR FRINGE BENEFITS.



It is not only in comparison with other universities that the University of Minnesota is at a disadvantage. Compared to beginning salaries and fringe benefits in local industry and business, the University also faces an increasingly serious problem in recruiting and holding faculty members.

A University of Minnesota instructor receives an average of \$639 a month, with 3% fringe benefits. A new Ph.D. graduate can start in a local industry at \$844 a month, with 20% fringe benefits.

Such adverse situations must be corrected, and the proposed University budget seeks to improve cash salaries and fringe benefits.



THREE BUDGETARY PRINCIPLES

To do its job, the University has to plan ahead, and just as in business, planning requires the application of definite *budgetary principles*. Three such principles are introduced into the legislative request for 1961-63. These will serve also in future years. They are:

The First Principle

STUDENT-FACULTY RATIO

As a teaching institution, the University offers instruction at many levels:

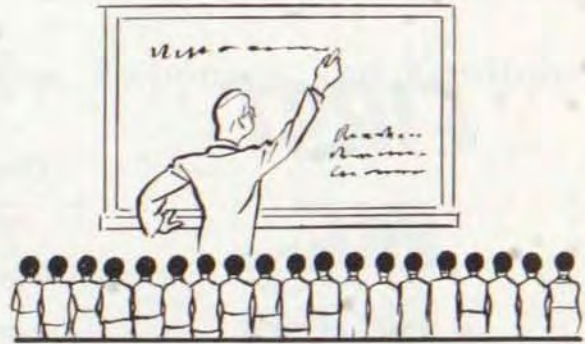
- *It instructs students at the undergraduate level, with emphasis on general, pre-professional education.*
- *It trains in technical-professional fields, where instruction is more complex and the demands upon the teachers are greater.*
- *It offers education in medicine and veterinary medicine, and at the level of graduate and research instruction — the most complex and specialized of all.*

But *Teachers* do it all. How many teachers do we need? First, we estimate the numbers of students and what they will study, and then we apply student-faculty ratios that reflect the several levels and the complexity of teaching that the University must do.

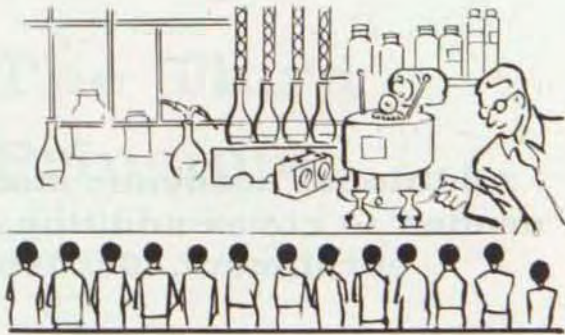
Undergraduate and Pre-professional 19 to 1

At the general undergraduate and pre-professional levels, faculty needs are based on the student-faculty ratio already accepted by the Legislature for the state colleges. This is a 19 to 1 ratio: for every 19 students, one faculty member is needed. This ratio is applied to the following colleges:

- College of Science, Literature, and the Arts
- General College
- College of Education
- University College
- Morris Campus
- Duluth Campus



Technical and Professional 12.7 to 1



For the technical and professional schools, the ratio is 12.7 to 1, reflecting the levels and costs of different courses that are required. The following colleges are involved:

- Institute of Technology
- School of Law
- College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics
- School of Business Administration
- College of Pharmacy
- School of Dentistry
- College of Medical Sciences (except M.D.)

Medicine, Veterinary Medicine, and Graduate School 6.3 to 1

For medicine, veterinary medicine, and the graduate school, the ratio is 6.3 to 1 — again, a reflection of the highly specialized needs that must be met in these units of the University. The following are included:

- Medicine in the College of Medical Sciences
- College of Veterinary Medicine
- Graduate School



**FIRST
WE
NEED
141
TEACHERS**

**Additional academic staff
needed to catch up**

No college allotments for additional academic staff have been made since 1957, yet between 1957 and 1960 the University has added approximately 2,200 students — equal to twice the student body of many liberal arts colleges. Applying the previously described student-faculty ratios — and thus taking into account the three levels of instruction — the University in the fall of 1960 was understaffed by 424 faculty members. Recognizing that the “catch up” cannot be achieved all at once, it is proposed to spread it over a six-year period. One-third of the number is requested for 1961-63 — or slightly more than one faculty member for each of the 125 teaching departments.

**Additional academic staff
needed to cover additional
enrollment, 1961-1963**

Enrollments will increase during the 1961-63 biennium by an estimated 1,650 for the two years. Again, if the student-faculty ratios are applied to this increase, calculated by the three levels of University instruction, 158 additional new positions will be needed to handle the enrollment increases of the biennium.

It's clear that the use of the student-faculty formula provides a systematic and sound manner for calculating needs for faculty, and only by using such a principle can sound planning be undertaken to meet the student loads the University will have to carry.

**THEN
WE
NEED
158
MORE**

The Second Principle

PER STUDENT COST

Supplies, Expenses, and Equipment

To serve additional students, additional supplies, expenses, and equipment will be required. Actual expenditure for these items in 1959-60, divided by the number of students, gives a unit cost of \$77.64. This figure of \$77.64, then, is introduced in applying the principle that enrollment-related supply costs should be met by requests that reflect the changing size of the student body. This is the second principle, and it, too, is important in business-like planning. Related to this second principle is the need for adjusting all expense items to reflect the ups and downs of the price level. (See the itemized Summary of Increases, page 15.)



The Third Principle

DEPRECIATION BASIS

Replacement of Equipment

The University budget has not in the past been realistic with respect to replacement of inventory. A practical and continuing equipment replacement is necessary to insure that modern and essential equipment is available for teaching and research, and to offset factors of obsolescence. A depreciation rate of 10% on the equipment inventory is introduced as an over-all average rate. (See the itemized Summary of Increases, page 15.)

And these three principles are keys to the University's legislative request for 1961-62 and 1962-63; they are fundamental to this statement of Needs.

Now, Let's Look at The

TOTAL

Maintenance Request

	1961-62	1962-63
For maintenance the University will need	\$44,241,273	\$47,467,406
But income such as student tuition, fees collected by clinics, and sales at experiment stations, will be	12,332,922	12,619,393
Thus, the Legislative request for maintenance will be	\$31,908,351	\$34,848,013

Are these sums adequate?

Two Questions:

What additions will they provide?

The answers are in the table that follows.

For this academic year, 1960-61, the Legislature appropriated for maintenance \$25,368,689, which means that the University is requesting, for 1961-62, \$6,539,662 more than it had this year and, for 1962-63, \$2,939,662 more than it requests for 1961-62. What will be done with these additional sums? This table, from one of the 138 pages of the "Gray Book", which is one of the principal reports of the University, prepared for the use by committees of the Legislature, provides the answer in summary form.

SUMMARY OF INCREASES

	INCREASE EACH YEAR OVER PREVIOUS YEAR			
	1961-62		1962-63	
	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
A. Academic Staff				
1. Salary Improvement	\$1,468,406	8.0	\$1,758,614	8.0
2. Additional Staff				
Enrollment Related	2,102,958	11.5	630,890	2.9
Programatic Changes	56,240	.3		
B. Civil Service Salaries				
1. Salary Adjustments				
Merit Increases	351,210	3.7	385,114	3.6
Proposed New State Pay Plan	517,499	5.4		
2. Additional Staff				
New Buildings	42,940	.4	65,844	.6
Enrollment Increase	304,606	3.2	184,728	1.7
C. Mechanics Payroll				
1. Salary Adjustment	129,924	8.6	22,260	1.4
D. Other Than Salaries				
1. Equipment (Depreciation basis)	801,192	10.0		
2. Price Increase — 5%	257,371	3.2		
3. Supplies, Expense and Equipment for Educational units (Unit price method for new students)	184,395	2.3	46,584	.4
4. Supplies, Expense and Equipment (Administration and General University, but exclusive of Admissions and Records, Dean of Students and Library)	31,751	.4		
5. Physical Plant — operating costs of new buildings	158,033	2.0	228,791	2.3
6. OASI-SERA Increases	136,453	1.7	133,512	1.4
7. Unemployment Compensation Claims	12,345	.2	18,952	.2
8. Computer (25% of total Cost)	250,000	3.1	-250,000	-2.5
9. Mines Tax Commission Increase	4,173	.1	844	
Total Increases	\$6,809,496		\$3,226,133	
E. Less Increase in Estimated Income				
	269,834		286,471	
Net Increase in Request	\$6,539,662	25.8	\$2,939,662	9.2

But Separate—and Additional—Appropriations Are Requested

For:

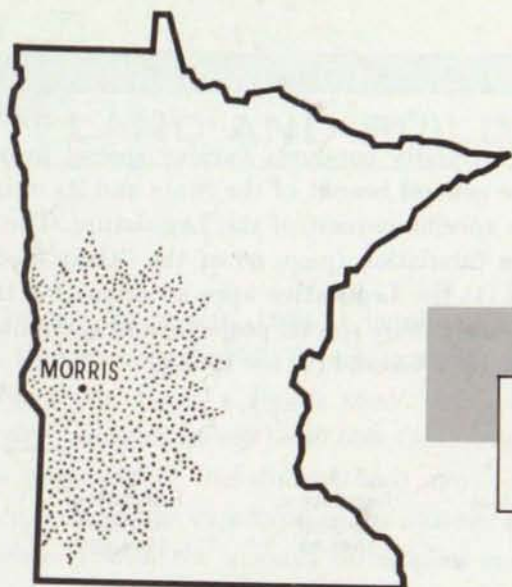
- UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS
- UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MORRIS
- SPECIAL PROJECTS
- LAND AND BUILDINGS

Again, for each of these, with the exception of Morris, the tables from the "Gray Book" will be used.

UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS

For the support of the University of Minnesota Hospitals, the Psychopathic Hospital, the Child Psychiatric Hospital, the Rehabilitation Center, and the Multiple Sclerosis Clinic, the Legislature appropriated \$4,739,214 for 1960-61. Requests for 1961-62 and 1962-63 (and for a deficiency request of \$100,000 to cover 1960-61) are as follows (from page 61 of the "Gray Book"):

	Appropriation	Request	
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
<i>University of Minnesota Hospitals</i>			
From the State	\$1,624,622	\$2,142,806	\$2,300,812
From the County	1,724,622	2,142,806	2,300,812
Deficiency Request 1960-61	100,000		
Total	\$3,449,244	\$4,285,612	\$4,601,624
<i>Psychopathic Hospital</i>	614,137	718,473	761,990
<i>Child Psychiatric Hospital</i>	241,984	273,778	283,611
<i>Rehabilitation Center</i>	399,706	496,544	515,493
<i>Multiple Sclerosis Clinic</i>	34,143	52,888	57,865
Total	\$4,739,214	\$5,827,295	\$6,220,583
<i>Summary by Source</i>			
From the State	\$3,014,592	\$3,684,489	\$3,919,771
From the County	1,724,622	2,142,806	2,300,812
Total	\$4,739,214	\$5,827,295	\$6,220,583



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MORRIS

1961-62 \$223,130

1962-63 \$355,991

The biennial needs of the University of Minnesota, Morris, are presented separately rather than in the general maintenance request.

Morris began its collegiate program in the fall of 1960, with 238 freshmen enrolled. This was possible, in part, because of the enthusiasm and generosity of the citizens of that region. (They made gifts totaling over \$50,000.) The existing physical plant (The University's West Central School of Agriculture with a cost of reproduction approximately \$5,500,000) at Morris is being utilized for instruction and housing. Continuation of the Morris collegiate program will require during the biennium the opening of a sophomore class in the fall of 1961 and a junior class in 1962. The Morris budget for 1960-61 was \$124,013. For 1961-62 the request is for \$223,130, and for 1962-63, for \$355,991. Experience of the first year shows that a need for higher education in west central Minnesota is being met and that an existing plant is being utilized. A carefully selected, able student body drawn from 21 Minnesota counties is being served.

The continuation and development of the University of Minnesota, Morris, is recommended in the report of the Liaison Committee on Higher Education in Minnesota.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

The University conducts various special projects for the general benefit of the State and its citizens at the specific request of the Legislature. The following tabulation (page 60 of the "Gray Book") shows (1) the Legislative appropriations for 1960-61 to cover these special projects, and the requests (2) for 1961-62, and (3) for 1962-63:

<i>Fund Name</i>	(1) Appropriation 1960-61	(2) Legislative Request 1961-62	(3) Legislative Request 1962-63
Agricultural Extension Service	\$ 670,554	\$ 785,918	\$ 852,529
Experiments in the Benefication of Manganiferous and Low Grade Ores and for Experiments in the Direct Process Benefication of Low Grade Ores — General Experiments	50,000	64,080	66,554
General Agricultural Research	470,000	656,771	682,875
Medical and Cancer Research	83,000	100,000	100,000
Livestock Sanitary Board Laboratory	68,000	110,000	114,315
Institute of Child Welfare	36,000	43,108	46,080
General Research	104,600	125,000	125,000
Minnesota Institute of Research	34,000	52,382	54,017
Agricultural Research — Rosemount	105,000	138,311	142,773
Hybrid Corn Maturity Tests (*)	(12,500)	(18,980)	(19,532)
Tuition and Transportation Aid for Students of Agricultural Schools	65,000	52,000	50,000
Business and Economic Research	35,000	52,699	55,193
Training Project in Delinquency Control	9,500	17,762	18,583
Hardwood Timber Species Research Fund	6,000	7,430	7,803
Psychiatric Research Fund	40,000	63,191	81,125
Training of Laboratory Aides	11,000	13,280	13,943
Special Education Training and Research Program	40,000	51,178	53,987
Legume Seed Research Fund	37,000	47,824	49,652
Industrial Relations Education Program	40,000	60,467	62,743
Experiments in the Benefication of Manganiferous and Low Grade Ores and for Experiments in the Direct Process Benefication of Low Grade Ores — Experiments with Emphasis on Ores of the Cuyuna Range	100,000	108,148	111,237
Maintenance of the Southwest Agricultural Experiment Station	40,000	56,112	61,239
Special Assessments — Duluth Branch		8,868	
Special Assessments — Minneapolis		1,583	
	\$2,044,654	\$2,616,112	\$2,749,648

(*) Not included in Totals as this is a transfer of an appropriation from the Minnesota Department of Agriculture.

LAND AND BUILDINGS

To repeat: the present, 1960-61, enrollment of the University is 28,277. To repeat again: in 1970, which is only a decade away, the University's enrollment will be 47,000. Obviously, this expansion of the student body requires more than just an expansion in the number of teachers and in the amount of supplies and equipment. Already the University campuses, like the State and the Nation, are "bursting at the seams"; new buildings in which to do the job and new land on which to put them must be provided.

But Minnesota, in its cities and in its school

districts, has faced this problem — and faced it squarely — in the expansion of the number and of the size of elementary and high schools. There must be parallel expansion at the University level.

The University has worked carefully and prudently with the Legislative Interim Commission on Buildings in estimating its land and building needs for each of the next several sessions of the Legislature. The requests for the next biennium for buildings and for land are itemized as they appear in the last pages of the "Gray Book".



SUMMARY BY CAMPUS

I. MINNEAPOLIS CAMPUS

NEW BUILDINGS

Science Classroom Building, East Campus	\$ 1,260,000
Library facilities and study room, West Campus	3,493,000
General purpose classroom facilities and SLA staff offices, West Campus	2,005,000
Physics Addition, North wing	1,036,000
Electrical Engineering addition, 4th floor	330,000
Addition to Minnesota Museum of Natural History (to match gifts)	280,000

REMODELING AND REHABILITATION

Rehabilitation of Chemistry, phase four	200,000
Rehabilitation and remodeling of the library, phase two	275,500
Rehabilitation of University Hospitals	275,000
Rehabilitation and remodeling of Jackson Hall, phase three	300,000
Replacement of boiler and auxiliaries — heating plant	1,030,000
Rehabilitation of Main Engineering	150,000
Rehabilitation of Electrical Engineering	70,000
Rehabilitation and remodeling of Nicholson Hall	276,000
Rehabilitation in Burton Hall (completion) and installation of elevator	85,000
Rehabilitation and remodeling of Wulling Hall — additional	100,000
Installation of additional elevator, Mayo Building	117,000
Installation of an elevator, Continuation Study Center	75,000
Rehabilitation and remodeling and equipment for South Section, Experimental Engineering	260,000

LAND NEEDS

Land acquisition, 2.2 acres along south side of 4th Street, S.E., between 17th and 19th Avenues	494,300
Land acquisition, 2.5 acres on West Campus	275,000
Land for Dental and Medical School Expansion (in block opposite Millard Hall)	150,000

FOOD SERVICE NEEDS

Food Service — Student Center Building on West Campus	500,000
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SUB-TOTAL	\$13,036,800
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II. ST. PAUL CAMPUS

NEW BUILDINGS

Agricultural Economics and Classroom Building	\$ 896,000
Addition to Snyder Hall for Agricultural Biochemistry	862,000
Completion of Forest Products Laboratory	250,000
Additional two floors to Veterinary Medicine Building	616,000
Completion of Veterinary Diagnostic and Research Laboratory	325,000
Completion of basement in Veterinary Basic Science Building	75,000

REHABILITATION, REMODELING, UTILITIES, ETC.

Utilities, storm sewers, sanitary sewers, water mains	168,000
New heating tunnel, including piping	276,000
Elevators (Pathology & Agronomy)	56,000
Heating Plant (new boiler and auxiliaries)	490,000
Rehabilitation and remodeling Home Economics Building	141,000
Rehabilitation and remodeling Green Hall	90,000

SUB-TOTAL \$ 4,245,000

III. DULUTH CAMPUS

NEW BUILDINGS

Humanities Building Addition	\$ 505,000
Physical Plant Shops & Garage	448,000
Home Economics — Classroom Building	896,000

OTHER NEEDS AND UTILITIES

Heating Plant coal storage & handling facilities	200,000
Study Hall and reading room facilities	179,000
Elevators — Humanities & Tweed Gallery	56,000
Move and establish Darling Observatory & Planetarium on Rock Hill	90,000
Campus drainage	50,000
General landscaping and campus improvement	53,000
Development of arboretum and Rock Hill	20,000

HOUSING NEEDS

For 96 single students (25% of Cost)	121,000
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LAND NEEDS

For consolidation of campus	45,000
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SUB-TOTAL \$ 2,663,000

IV. MORRIS CAMPUS

Rehabilitation of street lighting system	\$ 22,500
Rehabilitation of Senior Hall	83,000
Rehabilitation of Gymnasium	22,500
Pavement, curbs, gutters on main roads	67,000
Rehabilitation of Dining Hall	83,000
Remodeling & rehabilitation of Girls' Dormitory	62,000
Science Building — 1st unit	600,000

SUB-TOTAL \$ 940,000

V. SCHOOLS OF AGRICULTURE AND EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS

A. CROOKSTON CAMPUS

Farm machinery and motor vehicle maintenance building	\$	20,000
Dairy Barn rehabilitation and high moisture feed storage (silo) and Dairy Barn addition		30,000
Tunnel draining and pipe insulation		15,000
Street lighting system		15,000
Surfacing of roads and repair of curbs		30,000
Land acquisition for feed crops		35,000
Rehabilitation of Stephens Hall		225,000
Addition to Pure Seed Building		5,000
Addition to Beef Feeding Shed		7,000
SUB-TOTAL	\$	382,000

B. WASECA CAMPUS

Hog House addition	\$	10,000
Research Silo and equipment		10,000
Remodel Classroom — Science Laboratory		5,000
SUB-TOTAL	\$	25,000

C. GRAND RAPIDS STATION

NEW BUILDINGS

Auditorium and gymnasium building	\$	200,000
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REMODELING AND REHABILITATION

Complete road surfacing project	\$	25,000
Remodel and addition to milkhouse		7,500

SUB-TOTAL \$ **232,500**

D. ROSEMOUNT

Single family 2-bedroom cottage	\$	13,440
Turkey brooder and laying house		22,400
Beef Cattle Barn		14,400
Foundation Seed Storage & Cleaning Building		11,200
Sheep Barn — pole-type construction		11,200
Feed Storage facilities on Beef Farm		8,500

SUB-TOTAL \$ **81,140**

E. NORTHEAST EXPERIMENT STATION

Garage at Superintendent's residence	\$	1,200
Machine shed 156' x 42' (including scale)		13,000
Hay and straw storage research building		3,000

SUB-TOTAL \$ **17,200**

F. CLOQUET STATION

NEW BUILDINGS

Central student washroom shower, toilet, laundry building	\$ 20,000
New classroom building	30,000

REMODELING AND REHABILITATION

Remodel Office and Laboratory Building	20,000
Surface roads and rebuild front entrance	6,000

SUB-TOTAL \$ 76,000

G. ITASCA STATION

NEW BUILDINGS

Laboratory for Botany	\$ 7,000
Bathhouse and laundry facilities for family units and camp ground occupants	8,000

REMODELING AND REHABILITATION

Oil and surface roads	2,000
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SUB-TOTAL \$ 17,000

H. EXCELSIOR STATION

Utility and operations building	\$ 8,000
Machine storage and operations building	8,000

SUB-TOTAL \$ 16,000

GRAND TOTAL \$21,731,640

This, Then, Is the Request

of the University of Minnesota which is made to the people of the State through their elected representatives in the Legislature for the two years of the biennium 1961-63. These years will be important years in the history of the State, and of the University. Before the biennium begins, a new President of the University will be inaugurated. And, during the biennium, in the academic year 1961-62, the University will join all the other Land-Grant colleges and universities in the nation-wide observance of the Land-Grant Centennial, commemorating the 100 years of progress in American higher education since President Lincoln signed into law the Land-Grant Act, which provided for the establishment and support of institutions of higher learning of and for the people.

President Lincoln had a vision of greatness for America; the founders of the State and of the University had a vision of greatness, too. The promise is now, and is continuously, being fulfilled. But the continuance of this greatness rests squarely with the people of the State, and with their elected representatives.

**As the State grows, the University must grow;
As the University grows, the State will grow.**



This Statement of Needs of the University of Minnesota is being sent to alumni, parents, staff members, community and state leaders, and friends of the University. In the interest of economy, duplicates have not been eliminated, and it may be that you will receive more than one copy. If you do, will you please give the extra copy to someone who should know about the University and its needs?

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For the first time, the University of Minnesota Regents' Seal has been made into a medallion, beautifully crafted in metal. The medallion is now available separately or displayed on specially designed items which are functional as well as attractive. All items are of heavy anodized aluminum; most are available in either metallic maroon or gold satin finishes. Clip and use the descriptions below as your order form. Indicate the quantity of each item desired and check color choice when noted.



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... you're invited

You can be standing on that diving board or basking in that glorious sun, or reminiscing with old friends and classmates under one of those big umbrellas.

This holiday is planned for you this winter by your hosts, the Minnesota Alumni Club of the Valley of the Sun (Phoenix).

CAMELBACK CALENDAR

Sunday, January 8-11 - vacation time. Enjoy Phoenix and area.

Thursday, January 12 - get-acquainted reception in the Cholla at 6 p.m. Dinner together at 7:30 p.m. in the Main Dining Room.

Friday, January 13 - complimentary cocktail party at the home of our host, Jack Stewart, followed by alumni banquet at 7:30 in the Cholla. MAA ExSecy Ed Haislet '31BSEd and MAA president Russ Backstrom will speak.

Saturday, January 14 - Dutch-treat cocktail party and dinner dance.

Sunday, January 15 - free day.

Monday, January 16 - departure.

From January 9-16 the red carpet is out for Minnesota alumni from all over the country, inviting them to enjoy the superb facilities of the world famous Camelback Inn, Phoenix, Arizona, and at special prices!

Rates for the reunion are only \$14 per day per person, including

meals, and the rates apply from January 8 until the morning of January 16. Earliest reservations receive choicest space.

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Put yourself in the picture for a holiday and reunion you'll never forget!

Minnesota Southwest Alumni Meeting Camelback Inn January 8 through January 16, 1961

Please reserve accommodations for _____ person(s) at \$14.00 per day per person, American plan (room and meals) (10 per cent gratuity will be added).
 Arriving _____ Departing _____

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ALUMNI NEWS



MEN WHO GOVERN *state legislative issue*

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA ALUMNI NEWS

(Our 60th Year)

Continuing the Minnesota Alumni Weekly which was established in 1901, the Minnesota Alumni Voice and the Gopher Grad. Published monthly from October through June by the Minnesota Alumni Association, 205 Coffman Union, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14. Member of the American Alumni Council.

Vol. 60 January, 1961 No. 4

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EDWIN L. HAISLET '31BSEd *Managing Editor*
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Cover Story

The government of the State of Minnesota is well supplied with the talents of those she educated at the University of Minnesota. The University "sons" included on the cover represent several areas of state leadership — administrative and representative. The complete story of Minnesota alumni, "Men Who Govern," starts on page 14.

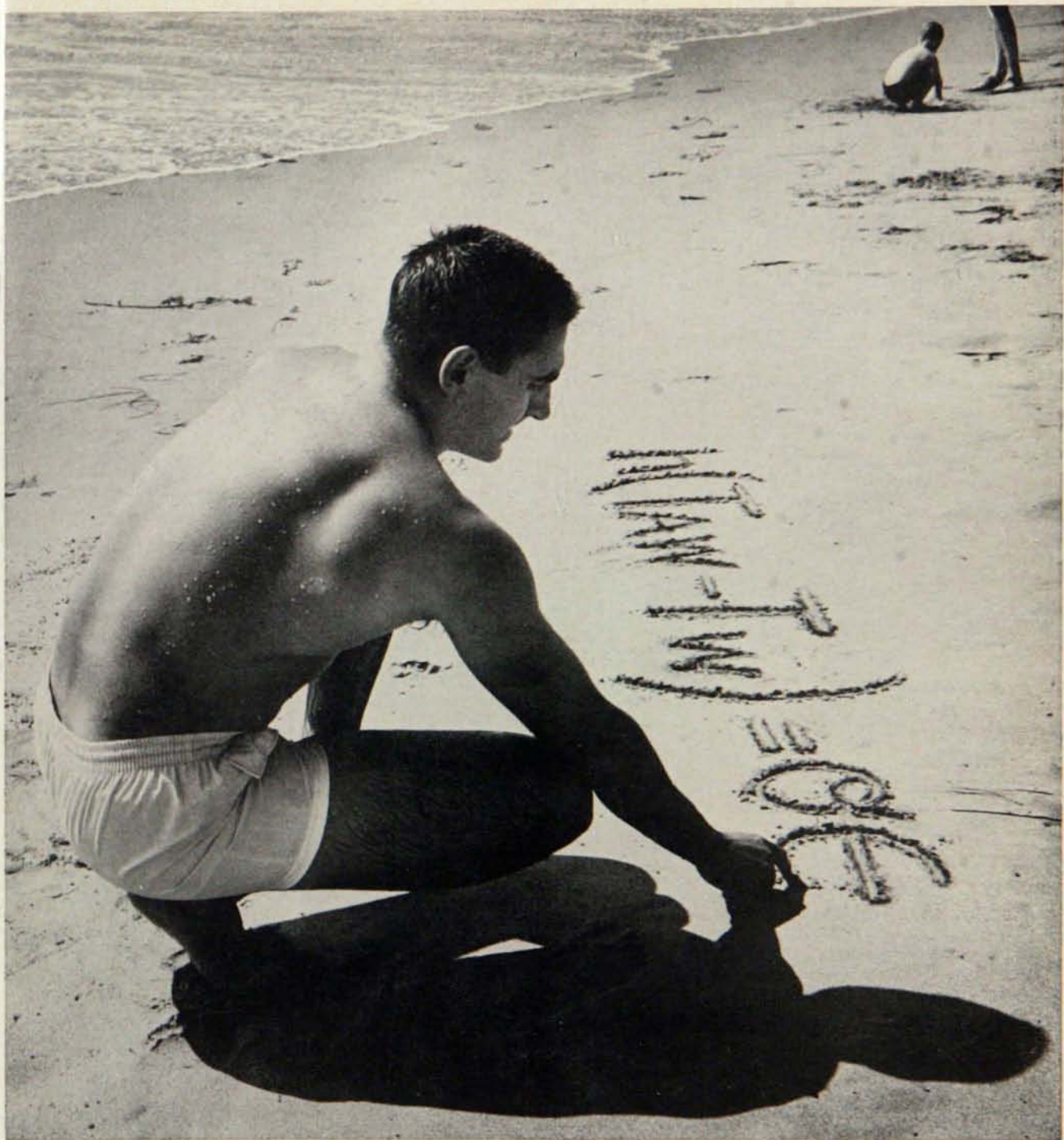
This cover and this issue are devoted primarily to state officials. But it must be recognized that many University alumni and staff members have been called to serve, or are serving, in national capacities. Some of these stories are also to be found within these pages (pages 16 and 28). Those who are not mentioned but should be noted are the distinguished alumni who have been elected to seats in the United States Senate. They are Senators Burdick of North Dakota, Dirksen of Illinois, Humphrey and McCarthy of Minnesota, Morse of Oregon, and Phelps of New York.

'09MD, Hibbert M. Hill '23BSCE, J. D. Holtzermann '21BA, Arthur R. Hustad '16BA, Arthur O. Lampland '30BBA '34LLB, Francis A. (Pug) Lund '31-35, Harvey Nelson '22BS '25MD, Ben W. Palmer '11BA '13LLB '14MA, Glenn E. Seidel '36BME, Leif R. Strand '29DDS, Wells J. Wright '36BSL '36LLB, Edgar F. Zelle '13BA.

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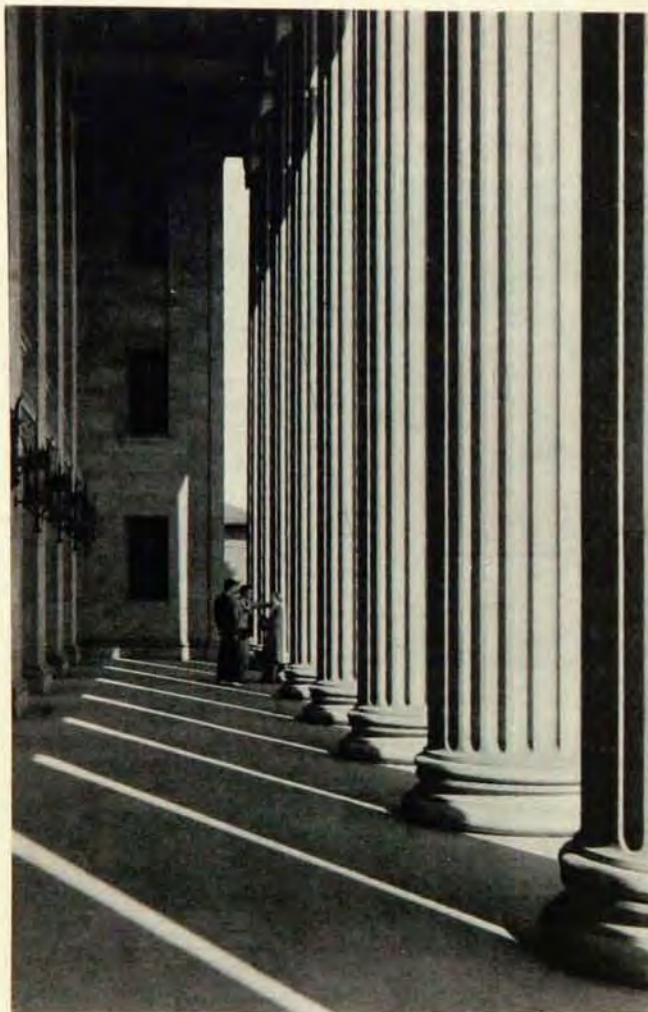


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Editors Note: "The Price of Excellence" is a statement prepared by The American Council on Education to alert the American people of the realistic challenge facing our nation's system of education—the challenge to eliminate mediocracy, or be shamefully inadequate.

Please read carefully, remembering constantly that the message is not just meant for someone else on the vague perimeter of your acquaintance; it is meant for you.

The statement was issued in 1960 by the Problems and Policies Committee of the Council which is composed of distinguished educators representing colleges, universities and high schools throughout the nation.

The Price of Excellence

1 THE BASIC PURPOSE of education in the United States is to provide the opportunity for each individual to acquire the knowledge and understanding necessary to recognize and to discharge the personal and social responsibilities of life to the full extent of his ability. The function of higher education is to pursue this purpose on more sophisticated levels which necessarily include the advancement as well as the dissemination of knowledge. In a rapidly changing world our colleges and universities serve as custodians of the intellectual capital of mankind; they also serve as centers of innovation and change, of investigation of the application of knowledge to current needs, and of re-examination and criticism of society.

At no previous time in history has higher education faced such urgent demands. Scientific advances and the explosion of knowledge foretell revolutionary changes to come in the immediate future. The increasing complexity of today's social, political, scientific, and economic structure requires of an educated person such information and understanding as could not have been imagined a generation ago. Within a century, colleges and universities have moved from the limited goal of preparing a few people for a few professions to the full responsibility for the preparation of trained manpower needed in hundreds of occupations, ranging from the technical and semiprofessional worker with two years of college to the professional worker with many years of graduate and postdoctoral education. Equally significant is the demand for research and development programs to promote understanding and to advance knowledge and hasten its application in many areas in this period of exploding populations and growing international tension. The scope of higher education today, of necessity, extends far beyond the college years to include continuing education of many kinds, international educational exchange, and assistance in a multitude of ways to government, business and industry, agriculture, the military services, and other segments of society.

Thus, a proper investment in higher education involves investment adequate to an enterprise which increasingly undergirds both the dynamic national economy and free society as a whole.

2 HIGHER EDUCATION appropriate to the times can never be cheap, and will indeed become more expensive. More and better higher education requires a major advance from present levels of financial support similar to those already evident in such areas as military defense and highway development.

The tiny fraction of our national income invested in higher education—hardly more than one percent—has not only provided plants and facilities; it has also vastly increased the productivity of our trained manpower, has transformed our economy, and has contributed to our national and international strength. Yet these achievements still fall short of meeting current needs. At a time when knowledge has multiplied many fold, the birth rate doubled, and the domestic and world situation become even more complex and precarious, we urgently need to establish a higher priority rating for expenditures to improve and enlarge the range of higher education.

These increased demands cannot be met painlessly, but public thinking will adjust itself more readily when the price of educational adequacy is looked upon, not as a cost, but as an investment that promises rich returns and is indeed indispensable to a free and explosively developing society.

3 SINCE OTHER SOCIAL NEEDS must also be met, there are, of course, limits to the resources available for the support and development of higher education. This report does not advocate extravagant or thoughtless expenditures. Our institutions of higher education and their sponsoring agencies must examine, honestly and carefully, ways in which they are currently utilizing personnel, facilities, and space.

Many institutions, as well as some states and regions, have already taken steps to clarify their goals and to re-examine their programs and procedures in the light of these goals. In some areas, institutions have voluntarily agreed to delimit their activities to avoid duplications and to concentrate on the work for which each is most suited. Important economies have been effected, but more are called for. There is a continuing obligation to get maximum value for each dollar spent.

4 A GREAT WASTE in higher education comes from the unnecessary duplication of programs, both among and within institutions. Educational costs increase not only with the rise in the number of students but also with the number and kinds of educational programs. A prime source of waste is the initiation of new programs or the continuation of ineffective ones, particularly of a professional and graduate character, while already successful and useful programs are not being employed to their maximum.

Institutional imperialism and special-interest pressure are among the forces which contribute to such duplications of effort. Wasteful programs now existing can be reduced only with great difficulty, and in actuality some that represent duplications may eventually be justified by new demands. But additional ones which are educationally unnecessary and economically unsound should be resisted by all leaders of opinion.

State-wide planning for the efficient allocation of educational responsibilities needs to become far more general. Similarly, regional planning is capable of much wider and more intensive development.

5 WASTED OPPORTUNITY is another great loss in higher education. Sometimes this results from poor teaching; sometimes, from inadequate student response. Both the incompetent, indifferent, or inept teacher and the poorly motivated or misplaced student have much to answer for here.

An increase in the supply of fully qualified college teachers is a task of central importance. To accomplish this involves improving the status of the profession, providing adequate compensation, inducing a larger proportion of the best college seniors to enter graduate school, and offering easily accessible and thoroughly effective programs of graduate instruction. To this end money must be spent to save money.

Despite the urgency of avoiding wasteful replications of curricular offerings, the aspirations of an increasing percentage of the college-age group for further education and society's urgent need for an ever-enlarging pool of properly educated persons place upon our higher educational institutions the

obligation to provide a sufficiently wide array of programs to meet varied student needs, interests, and abilities. To match the student's wants and capabilities with the offerings of the college is the joint responsibility of the student, his parents, the secondary school guidance staff, and the college admissions officer.

The waste of time and talent of student and teacher when unwise choices or poor admissions policies and procedures result in failure is a continuing challenge to educational statesmanship. Admission to college can never guarantee successful student performance and eventual graduation, but a qualified student has a right to expect an opportunity to demonstrate his competence and drive in an appropriate educational environment. Similar problems of student selection and successful performance exist at all levels in higher education.

6 ALTHOUGH IT CAN BE ARGUED that quality in higher education is worth whatever it may cost, colleges and universities are under no less obligation than other forms of enterprise to operate as efficiently as possible. But educational institutions do not produce standardized products, and it is a mistake to impose common denominators of accounting upon them.

The unit costs of undergraduate education vary and, in any case, are very different from those for graduate or professional education. Similarly, an adequate student-teacher ratio for a law school is an inappropriate measure for a medical school. The custodial care of buildings may be determined by formulas quite like those of business or industry, but expenditures for libraries and laboratories do not lend themselves to such procedures. In short, granting the urgency of maximum utilization of educational resources, this consideration should not result in false or misplaced economies which stand in the way of improving education.

7 THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION is reflected in an amalgam of many elements beginning with such fundamentals as the teacher, the student, and the curriculum. Part of education's task is to provide an environment in which young people may become more sensitive to truth and beauty. The esthetic appreciations to be drawn from great literature, from conversation and lectures, from experiencing various

art forms, and from living among well-designed buildings are important to the whole pattern of education. The stimuli provided by the proximity of great minds and by residential and other arrangements that bring students and faculty together in creatively exciting ways are similarly important. The instruments of knowledge must have a timelessness and a timeliness in combination, giving students perspective in their views of themselves and of the world. When the total attributes of education are identified or translated in such terms, there can be reasonable assumptions of quality and effectiveness.

This is not to be construed as a license to luxury. Learning is, after all, a rigorous—often lonely—discipline and certainly it is no stranger to the Spartan simplicities. Society, however, must challenge those who refuse, in the name of economy, to face the implications of such facts as the urgent need for first-rate teacher-scholars and the present scarcity of good libraries and laboratories required to further the expansion of knowledge. To confuse such necessities with luxuries is as shallow and misleading as to talk about mass education as if it had any meaning apart from the education of large numbers of individuals.

The most important thing that can happen in any institution of higher learning is *learning*: learning to think, to relate, to do. This process, seldom easy, involves the teacher-scholar as well as the student. It derives from many factors: native curiosity and the concern to know and understand, stimulating teaching, adequate preparation of the student for the work he confronts, effective tools with which to work, and an ethos conducive to intellectual effort. Essentially, at whatever level, it is the interaction of mind on mind.

This interaction may occur in the lecture hall or the tutorial meeting; it may be the product of reading or of a laboratory assignment, or of a televised presentation. No one method can *assure* learning, but experience suggests that some methods are likely to be more effective than others. They may vary with the nature of the educational enterprise or even with fields of knowledge, but, once determined, they should be embraced at all costs. So important is the end in view, both to the individual and to our free society, that true economy dictates the choice of the most effective rather than the least expensive means.

The price of excellence in every aspect of higher education is high and inevitably rising. But it is, and will be, less than the cost to the American people of settling for the wasteful ineffectiveness of educational mediocrity.

Memo

TO Members of the Association

FROM The Executive Secretary

SUBJECT Scholarships needed at the University

Competition for the top ability high school students is exceedingly keen. In fact, it is actually more competitive to recruit a top student than it is to recruit a top athlete.

Leadership in today's world and the world of tomorrow depends on selecting those persons of great ability and making sure that they receive the finest education possible. The greatness of a university depends not only on the eminence of the faculty, but likewise on the caliber of the students attending. The two must go hand in hand.

There are three kinds of scholarship program that should be expanded at the University of Minnesota if we are to compete with the other great institutions of higher education. First, the freshman scholarship program must be greatly expanded. After ten years of operation, this program is still only a very modest one.

The program was instituted with the purpose of attracting top caliber high school graduates to the University. The money is raised from gifts by alumni to the Greater University Fund. At the beginning, and in order to establish the Alumni Freshman Scholarship program in the high schools of the State, twenty-two alumni districts were set up, with an alumni scholarship selection committee in each. These committees contacted the high schools of the State for applications, and actually did the gross screening of applications. A list of ten applications was selected by each committee. This list was based upon ability and need, and was sent to the University Scholarship Committee. The University committee, composed of three alumni, the Dean of Students, Dean of Admissions, and Chairman of the University Senate Committee on Education, made final selection. Usually at least one scholarship winner was assigned to each alumni district. Applications were few at first, but now over a thousand able students apply and only about 300 are awarded (including the Merriman Scholarship). The average grant of money is \$300 a year, which covers only tuition and fees. The program operates only during the freshman year at the University and is not a continuous one. Once the program was established in the high

(Continued on page 23)

The Needs of the University

... as the University
grows, the State will grow

The University takes the floor again this year to bring before the state legislature its statement of needs for the coming two years.

Danger lies in two directions for those who shape the University request and for those who must answer it. Waste — through extravagance, waste — through spending too little and receiving too little, must be avoided.

The Requests

The figures brought before the lawmakers were carefully compiled and were perhaps more clearly defined and illustrated than ever before.

Total amounts include: (1) A maintenance request for \$31,908,351 for 1961-62 and \$34,848,013 for 1962-63, (2) University Hospitals' request of \$5,827,295 for 1961-62 and \$6,220,583 for 1962-63, (3) the Morris campus request of \$223,130 for 1961-62 and \$355,991 for 1962-63, (4) "special projects" cost estimate of \$2,615,112 for 1961-62 and \$2,749,648 for 1962-63, (5) programs for building, remodeling and rehabilitation require \$21,731,640.

University Appraisal

Figures mean nothing without an accompanying statement of "whys," so here are a few to consider.

To begin with the worth of the

University to the state must be considered.

Last year alone a total of 87,596 people received some kind of University instruction. Of the undergraduates 94% come from Minnesota homes; 87% of all students, including graduate and professional students, come from Minnesota homes. Clearly, the University instructs the people of the state.

But what about residents who aren't students, weren't ever students, and never will be, what is their reward for supporting the University?

University services are at the disposal of all who have need of them. First of all, the University is a huge "information please." Experts in every field are gathered here and are willing under most circumstances to avail their knowledge to whomever needs it.

There are campus departments where specialized equipment or care can be had. Such services include the great function of University Hospitals, the work of the Dental clinic, the Veterinary clinic, the speech clinic, a cancer detection center, community health and recreational advice, farming advice, homemaking advice, educational film rentals, concerts and lectures — and this list names only a few.

Research in all fields also serves

all mankind as well as just the residents of the state.

The University's right to claim support can hardly be denied.

Survival or Superiority

The question then, is not "will the University receive adequate funds," but rather, "what are adequate funds." Not only that, but should "adequate" be defined as an amount to cover bare necessities or is it an amount that will mean the difference between surviving and excelling.

One of the most disturbing situations in existence today is the University's position in the competition to attract and maintain a distinguished faculty. A University can be no better than its faculty. Yet Minnesota is at a disadvantage in comparison with other schools and with business and industry.

Minnesota lags in average cash salaries and fringe benefits to its faculty. Compared to ten other leading schools Minnesota is out-ranked in its offerings to professors by seven institutions, and to instructors by nine institutions.

The proposed budget seeks to improve Minnesota's attraction to top faculty members.

Quantity as well as quality is a staffing problem at the University.

ALUMNI NEWS

No college allotments for additional academic staff have been made since 1957, yet the student body has increased by 2,000 individuals.

The University in the fall of 1960 was understaffed by 424 faculty members.

A six year plan has been proposed to fill the gaps in the faculty. By this plan one-third of the deficit will be made up in the 1961-63 period; the funds to carry the plan this far are included in the budget.

But we have to keep up as well as catch up. Enrollment is still increasing. To keep abreast of the expanding student body 158 more teachers are needed.

Thus, a total of 299 academic staff members are needed to maintain academic balance for the next two years.

Another basic need to be met is in replacement and maintenance of equipment. A realistic depreciation rate is figured at 10% on equipment inventory. This amount has not been maintained in the past. But it must be maintained in the future to insure that modern and essential equipment is available for teaching and research, and to offset factors of obsolescence.

Of Separate and Special Note

Other areas of need are listed under separate requests and, as

JANUARY, 1961

you might assume, have their own peculiar problems.

University Hospitals plus four specialized hospitals and clinics must be supported. Appropriations are requested for the maintenance of the main hospital, the psychopathic hospital, child psychiatric hospital, rehabilitation center, multiple sclerosis clinic.

Morris campus is also figured as a separate area of need. To open the collegiate program there an existing physical plant, the University's West Central School of Agriculture, was utilized. The new University branch is unquestionably meeting a need for higher education in west central Minnesota. Part of the Morris success results from local citizens' efforts. People of the region presented gifts totaling over \$50,000 and also, of course supplied an enthusiastic and able student body from 21 surrounding counties.

The Morris budget must allow during the biennium for the opening of a sophomore class in 1961 and a junior class in 1962.

"Special Projects" require a third separate request. The returns on this investment are perhaps the most tangible to residents of the state, indeed, to residents of the nation and of the world. This is the appropriation which covers much

of the research done at the University.

Special projects include research in agriculture, forestry, mining, medicine, and education. Also financed under this appropriation are various training programs.

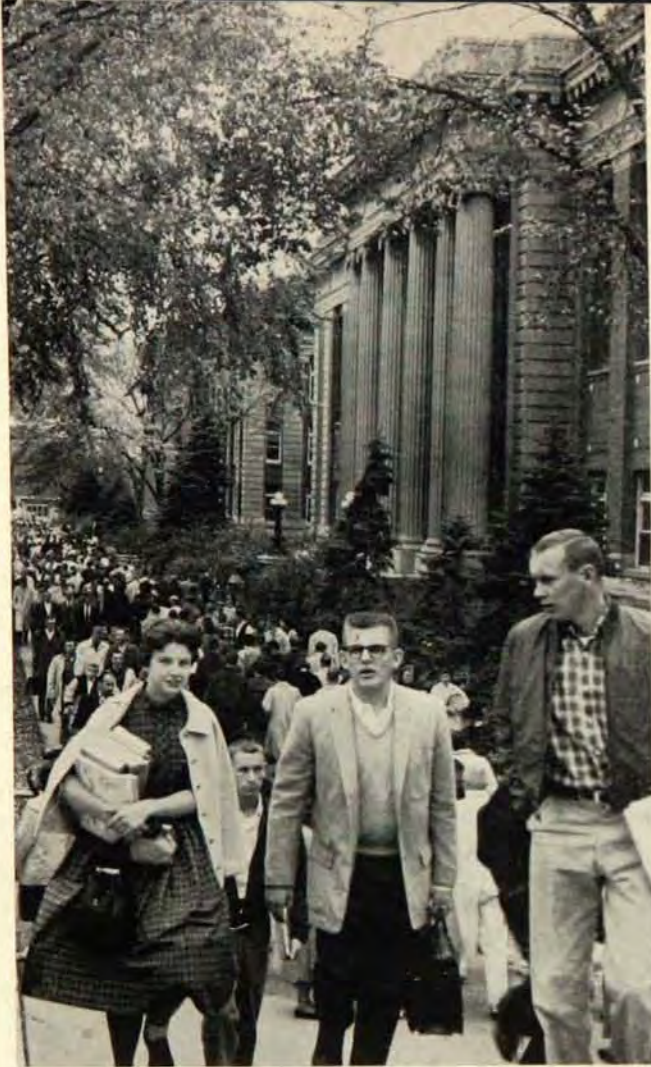
The fourth and last separate request is for land and buildings.

Present enrollment is 28,277. In one decade, or by 1970, enrollment is expected to reach 47,000. University facilities are inadequate now. Much can be done to improve existing facilities; much must be done just to maintain their present usefulness.

The expansion problem has been recognized at all levels of education. Elementary and high schools have been enlarged and increased in number. The University must show parallel expansion or become intolerably "outgrown" by the number of students which it should serve.

The University has thus far met and fulfilled a great responsibility to the people of the state and of the nation. It is now up to the people of the state and their representatives to enable the University to continue and surpass its record of excellence.

As the State grows, the University must grow, as the University grows, the State will grow.



How well do they wear their price tag?

The facts and figures presented in this article are, of necessity, estimates. Actual costs are contingent upon the circumstances of individual students. In some cases the quoted costs may be too high; however, in most they are slightly low. Sources of information include the Bureau of Student Loans and Scholarships, C. B. Risty, director; the "1960-61 General Information Bulletin" of the University; and the offices of the various colleges mentioned.

With talk of budgets, needs, credits, debits, requisitions and appropriations raging rampant, the person in the middle of the storm is almost obscured by it. That person is, of course, the student.

The University student is lucky; the major part of his tab is picked up by the state.

Still, from a young person's point of view the remaining bill looks awfully large; and to complicate matters his earning power is drastically limited by time, experience and, paradoxically, by lack of education.

Picture your young family doctor of a year or two hence. At this moment he is trying to scrape up approximately \$1,800 to pay the expenses of just the barest necessities for his junior year. The University fees for a resident amount to about \$505; books and supplies are very conservatively estimated at \$100 (a low estimate for instruments, hospital coats, and

a report

From the "Eye" of the Hurricane

books, which alone may cost as much as \$20 per volume); room and board at a minimum, though not really average cost of \$800. Not included in the estimate are personal expenses such as clothing, laundry, recreation, travel and miscellaneous items.

These then, are his expenses of one year — this year — alone. He has faced similar costs through two years of medical school, has met lower but still considerable bills for a minimum of three years of pre-med, and still looks forward to the financial commitments of his senior year.

These facts may be interesting to you, but they are vital to him — somehow he must have that money in hand at the beginning of every quarter to present to the man in the bursar's office. Unless he has a fee statement marked "paid" he's a man without a college!

At this point the phenomenal generosity of parents may save him; but what if it doesn't.

Critics cry, "Bring on the boy with old-fashioned gumption!" Granted, gumption will help, but it takes considerably more to survive for nine months on what can be earned in less than three. In fact the medical student has a particular problem: his term goes into late spring and early summer, meaning that he has less than three months to work and a late start in the fierce competition for jobs. Between junior and senior years he has no vacation.

The modern "gold rush" is the students' run for summer jobs. Our medical student may choose to become a temporary salesman, a waiter, a filling station attendant; or he may profitably join a heavy labor or construction crew (endangering the hands which may someday have to save your life). But sometimes even the most admirable "gumption" isn't the most profitable; and the summer treasure trove proves inadequate to meet the University's necessary demands.

Does our boy turn to part-time, year-round work? He does — if he can work it into the 8 or 10 hour, five to six day class and study schedule which is common in most professional schools. He does — if he can find someone willing to "buy" the odd hours of his time that he has to offer.

Of one thing you may be sure, that student will never drastically sacrifice the quality or quantity of his academic responsibilities for the sake of his financial needs; he cannot. This promise hangs also as a threat over the student in financial trouble.

Want to see some more cases?

An aspiring dentist must surmount the same financial barrier that looms before the medical student. Dental fees total about the same as medical fees; books are estimated again at \$100 and over; room and board stands at the minimum figure of \$800 (this figure is standard for a student of any college at the University). Instruments cost throughout the student's four years of dental school vary; the total outlay is about \$2,249 of which over \$1,300 is spent in one, the sophomore, year. Materials cost \$70; clinic gowns cost an additional \$36. Of course, the dental student has a minimum of two, an average of three years of pre-dental study to pay for.

The picture so far is, admittedly, that of the "highest priced" students on campus (veterinary medical students also fall into this category). These are the individuals with the highest hill to climb and the most formidable financial feats to perform.

However, even to the "average" student the picture looks frightening. A bill for \$1,500 looks just as foreboding as one for \$2,000 to a young adult with nothing but change jingling in his pocket, to one with no security of an immediate permanent job.

Future historians, journalists, school teachers, businessmen, psychologists, nurses, anthropologists, sociologists, geologists, chemists, and countless other four year (minimum) scholars are all subject to that "sinking" feeling so prevalent at registration and "account due" time.

The fee for most four year programs is \$91 per quarter (\$71 tuition plus \$20 incidental fee), minimum. Lab fees and other miscellaneous charges are often added. Housing and food may be as "little" as \$229 per quarter (a shared basement room in the oldest girls' residence) and as high as \$276 (a single room in the newest residence hall) for girls. Men's rates are lower by a few dollars.

The price of books may be very flexible, depending, of course, on the student's program or his willingness to beg or borrow rather than buy the required text. In most cases the text is absolutely required, and purchase cannot be delayed by more than a few days after classes begin.

Suppose that the financial battle for existence is lost. Consider the realistic consequence, not only to the student but to yourself, too.

Your child may be placed in a crowded classroom of combined grades just two years from now because "Miss Jones" didn't become a teacher. In her junior year she bogged down under the weight of past financial drains and the prospect of more to come. Her part-time job couldn't cover all expenses anymore; her parents had their own financial worries; student loans just couldn't carry the whole load (a University loan cannot exceed \$400 per year or a total of \$1,000 per student. Medical, dental, law and graduate students may be granted amounts up to \$750 but not exceeding \$1,500 per student); her grades were average but not outstanding enough to win a substantial scholarship (less than 4% of University students receive scholarships. Those which are awarded average \$200 to \$300 so do not even cover tuition fees for the year. No scholarship money is available from the state or University; it must all come from individuals, foundations, corporations and other outside sources. The University Alumni Association makes a significant contribution in this area of need.) So this winter the "John Doe Company" gained a fine, though somewhat disheartened secretary. The teaching profession lost a prospective member. One more gap was created in our school system; and whether your child or someone else's will be affected should be of equal concern to you.

The point is that in any vocational field it is important when a potential specialist is lost. When a young person loses his chance for an education, society loses a chance to fill one more gap in its collective ability, knowledge, and effectiveness.

This situation, recognized by almost all societies of all nationalities, is under scrutinization by almost everyone. But it is largely the direct responsibility of the state. The University is not a charity, but it is the most feasible opportunity for the student who falters only at the obstacle of money.

Thus, to ask of a student — a University student in particular — an extra ten dollars here, five dollars there, may well be a fair demand in accordance with changing living costs. However, such a request would be made to an individual who is at the moment looking upon the price of a 50¢ magazine (non-required reading) as an extravagance.

You may recall how it feels to be that lone individual standing outside of the bursar's office. At that moment the student feels very little association with "the student body;" that money sliding out of sight just across the counter is his and his alone. You might recall how the University looks, not from the floor of the state capitol, not from your own armchair at home, not from the viewpoint of a taxpayer who has never gone to college and will never send his children, but from the eyes of the young man or woman who is living there, studying there and standing as the object of the sound and fury of those who are deciding his fate. He has, indeed, very little to say as he stands in the "eye of the hurricane."

Are you tired of talking to people only three feet tall?

Do you love your children, but feel that in the merry-go-round of washing diapers, playing den mother and cleaning the house your college diploma is just one more thing to dust?

Perhaps, then, you'd be interested in an "intellectual oil can," a rust-proofing program based on the philosophy that education is a continuing process, and that academic skills can and must be protected against deterioration through disuse.

It is founded on the belief that the 5.5% of American women who are college graduates have had special opportunities to develop social usefulness and have a responsibility to society over and above that of being a good mother.

This is the Minnesota Plan. Based on the assumption that most women marry and have children, the program is exploring ways of bridging the gap of years between college graduation and a long period of personal productivity after homemaking responsibilities have diminished.

On the undergraduate level, the plan is designed to help young women prepare realistically for multiple-role lives. For those who already have family responsibilities, the program will seek to help secure advanced training or simply intellectual stimulation during the years of maturity.

In short, the Minnesota Plan aims to eliminate the old conflict between homemaking and career. The answer? It's possible to have both. . . . *BUT AT DIFFERENT TIMES.*

What exactly, then, is the Minnesota Plan?

The plan is the brainchild of two University Women, Dr. Virginia Senders, psychology lecturer and coordinator of the Women's Continuing Education Program, and Mrs. Elizabeth Cless, assistant to the dean and program consultant of the general extension division.

Says Dr. Senders, "There is no basic reason why a woman cannot be a good mother now and a good engineer — or lawyer or economist or writer or teacher — twenty years from now, but at present there is no practical way for women to achieve this dual fulfillment."

The plan seeks to provide this dual fulfillment.

Its objectives are twofold:

- To return to the nation's manpower pool a large group of intelligent, educated women whose abilities would otherwise be under-used during their mature years, and
- To increase the personal happiness of many women by opening new doors to them and by making the goals of the more distant future an integral part of their present lives.

Through a three year pilot project made possible by a \$110,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, Mrs. Cless and Dr. Senders are seeking to integrate a program of extension courses, seminars and counseling which will benefit both the under-

preserving

a "natural resource"

Wife Saving

by

Sue Mickley

graduate and the woman whose college career has been interrupted or who has spent many years out of school.

Many existing University facilities will be utilized.

A special counselor, Mrs. Cornelia D. McCune, is available for long-term planning.

For the undergraduate, a honors seminar will be introduced in the spring in which women's roles and status will be considered.

Each coed will also write a research paper on some vocational or occupational specialty paying special attention to the ways a woman can maintain professional competence during her family years.

For graduates or women whose college career have been interrupted, a slate of offerings in the extension division is available, either for credit or "for the record."

A continuous record of accomplishment of each woman who uses the plan will be kept in the Minnesota Plan office.

Beginning in 1960-61, a placement worker will seek to discover and develop part-time jobs and at-home jobs at a professional level.

A special program is being inaugurated to help women seeking degrees to take proficiency exams for waiving requirements or to obtain credit by examination.

While the program is developing, the extension division will concentrate upon finding and providing needed re-treading programs for older women who have been away from formal education for some years. Topics in seminars held for these women range from literary symbolism to nuclear physics, from modern art to logical positivism.

Mrs. Cless is now piloting an experiment program for 17 women who have been out of school anywhere from 15-30 years.

Undergraduates can begin using the program now by planning ways in which they can continue their education before and after marriage. They can augment their academic programs with concrete

skills which will help them in job-holding in the future. In short, they can seek to prepare for the 20-25 years after their children are grown and before their husbands retire.

If you would like more information on how you can become a user of the Minnesota Plan, write Women's Continuing Education Program, 106 Temporary First South of Mines, University of Minnesota.

In looking toward the future, Mrs. Cless and Dr. Senders hope to see the Minnesota Plan, the

first of its kind in the nation, become a reality on other American campuses.

The cost would be well worth it, they think, in terms of the long term gain—the return to productivity of a high proportion of able women.

"We have found money for programs to conserve our soil and our trees even though it is the coming generations, rather than our own, that will chiefly benefit," says Dr. Senders. "Surely, then, we *must* afford the conservation of our greatest natural resource—people."

Who Uses the "Minnesota Plan" . . .

The women who are interested in the services of the Plan are a heterogeneous group. Their ages range from eighteen to sixty-two. Educational backgrounds vary from high school graduation through two masters' degrees plus some work toward the doctorate. Their ambitions are equally diverse; personal enrichment, vocational upgrading, bachelor's degrees, higher degrees and career shifts.

Meet Two Women:

Mrs. L. B. is forty-three years old. Her husband, age fifty-eight, is a secondary school teacher. The "B's" have five children, ranging in age from five to eighteen. Mrs. B completed a BA in history 22 years ago in a small college in another state. Her problem is to find an interesting occupation for which she can prepare herself in the next few years so she can supplement the family income and help put the younger children through college after her husband's retirement. She had considered library work, but wondered if, after investing three or four years of part time study in obtaining the Master of Library Science degree, she could find employment at the age of forty-seven.

One of Mrs. B's problems is that she can afford neither the time nor the money for a trial period in anything. She and the counselor therefore agree that she should invest \$10 in a battery of aptitude

and interest tests. When this is completed, and after she has obtained her college transcript, she will have a second conference. Meanwhile, the counselor is investigating age restrictions in various possible fields of employment. Before Mrs. B makes a final decision, the counselor will arrange interviews with specialists in several possible employment fields, the first of which will be library science.

Mrs. J. R. is aged thirty-five and has three school age children and a husband who is a mechanical engineer. She completed a BA in English at the University thirteen years ago. Mrs. R. states that she has never been bored by the varied and challenging job of homemaking, and she and her husband have both enjoyed every minute of their parenthood. However, during the last few years she has felt the need for some way to combat "the gathering mental rust," some way to study the things she didn't have time for as an undergraduate.

Mrs. R. and the counselor worked out a program which will start with evening courses in political science and anthropology. Mrs. R. was surprised and pleased to learn that she could continue her study in the daytime on a part time basis. Next year she will take courses in history and geography, thus building a program around the theme of international relations.



R. R. Dunlap
'41LLB
Dist. 3 Sen.
Plainview



P. J. Holand
'24-25
Dist. 5 Sen.
Austin



W. J. Franz
'31BBA
Dist. 10 Sen.
Mountain Lake



Joseph Vadheim
'13-15
Dist. 12 Sen.
Tyler



J. M. Zwach
'33BSEd
Dist. 14 Sen.
Walnut Grove



Val Bjornson
'30BA
Treasurer



S. W. Holmquist
'36BBS
Dist. 26 Sen.
Grove City



Donald Fraser
'44BA '48LLB
Dist. 29 Sen.
Minneapolis



K. F. Grittner
'59MAEd
Dist. 39 Sen.
St. Paul



H. J. O'Loughlin
'23LLB
Dist. 40 Sen.
St. Paul

Men Who Govern

Minnesota state government will have the services of 67 University alumni during the next two years.

Chosen by the people of Minnesota in the November 4 election, these men will guide the policy of Minnesota in the State cabinet, Senate and House of Representatives.

In the governor's chair will be Elmer L. Anderson '32BBA, assisted by two other alumni, Val Bjornson '30 BA, treasurer, and Walter Mondale '56LLB, attorney general.

Twenty-six senators out of a total membership of 67 are alumni. Representatives who attended the University number 38 out of the 131 members in the house of representatives.

the
State

of

Minnesota

D. T. Franke
'46BA '52LLB
Dist. 4 Rep.
Rochester



Al Falkenhausen
'23BSAg
Dist. 5 Rep.
Kasson



Sam Franz
'32Ag
Dist. 10 Rep.
Mountain Lake



L. Cunningham
'47BSAg
Dist. 12 Rep.
Pipestone





Walter Mondale
'56LLB
Attorney General



H. S. Nelson
'11LLB
Dist. 16 Sen.
Owatonna



M. E. McGuire
'52LLB
Dist. 17 Sen.
Montgomery



Rudolph Hanson
'35BA '37LLB
Dist. 6 Sen.
Albert Lea



G. G. George
'11-12SchAg
Dist. 19 Sen.
Goodhue



J. A. Metcalf
'27BS
Dist. 21 Sen.
Shakopee



D. O. Wright
'12-14
Dist. 30 Sen.
Minneapolis



Jack Davies
'60LLB
Dist. 31 Sen.
Minneapolis



H. J. Kording
'24-40
Dist. 32 Sen.
Minneapolis



D. S. Feidt
'32LLB
Dist. 34 Sen.
Minneapolis



H. P. Goodin
Dist. 35 Sen.
Minneapolis



L. E. Westin
'38AA '40BSEd
Dist. 41 Sen.
St. Paul



John L.
Richardson
Dist. 45 Sen.
St. Cloud



Cliff Ukkelberg
'27FS
Dist. 50 Sen.
Citterall



V. Shipka
'46BAUC
Dist. 52 Sen.
Grand Rapids



J. H. McKee
'36-37
Dist. 62 Sen.
Bemidji



D. Sinclair
'24BA
Dist. 67 Sen.
Stephen

C. B. Warnke
Dist. 13 Rep.
Wood Lake

Ivan Stone
'30BAg BSAG
Dist. 14 Rep.
New Ulm

August Mueller
Dist. 15 Rep.
Arlington

H. R. Anderson
'35-36AgEd
Dist. 15 Rep.
North Mankato

R. L. Voxland
'12SchAg
Dist. 19 Rep.
Kenyon





The Governor's Chair



Elmer L. Anderson '31BBA will be inaugurated as Minnesota's 30th governor on January 4, 1960.

The Governor-elect, long recognized as an outstanding alumnus, received the University's Outstanding Achievement Award in 1959 through the School of Business Administration. He presently is a member of the board of directors of the University Alumni Association.

Though he did not enter the University until his junior year in 1929, he was soon recognized as a student leader. He was editor of the *Business Review*, president of the senior class of the School of Business Administration, and belonged to the University debating team.

Anderson was elected to the state senate in 1948 and served until 1958. Special recognition was accorded him in the 1955 and 1957 sessions for his outstanding committee work.

He is recognized for his leadership in the business world, and in civic affairs as well as for his work in the Republican party and in government.

Orville L. Freeman '40BA '46LLB leaves the office of Governor of the State of Minnesota after a term of eight years in office. His new destination is Washington, D.C. where he will, at the request of president-elect of the United States, become Secretary of Agriculture in the cabinet of John F. Kennedy.

Freeman's University record is an impressive one: graduation with honors—Phi Beta Kappa, Magna cum laude. He was a member of the editorial board of the *Minnesota Law Review*, president of All University Council, and a football "M" man. All this was accomplished while he worked his way through school, holding at various times the jobs of janitor at University Hospitals, harvest hand, hod carrier for a bricklayer, parking lot attendant, and various other odd assignments.

Equally impressive records stand for his military duty, civic activities, professional endeavors, and political affiliation with the Minnesota Democratic Farmer Labor party.

Walter K. Klaus
Dist. 20 Rep.
Farmington



J. M. Fitzgerald
'41LLB
Dist. 21 Rep.
New Prague



O. Enestvedt
'25-27WCenSch
Dist. 23 Rep.
Sacred Heart



G. W. Swenson
'35LLB
Dist. 27 Rep.
Buffalo



S. J. Fudro
'40-43
Dist. 28 Rep.
Minneapolis



E. J. Tomczyk
Dist. 28 Rep.
Minneapolis





Douglas M. Head
'56LLB
Dist. 30 Rep.
Minneapolis



G. A. French
'25LLB
Dist. 33 Rep.
Minneapolis



H. J. Anderson
'38-39
Dist. 33 Rep.
Minneapolis



R. Latz
'54LLB
Dist. 35 Rep.
Minneapolis



D. D. Wozniak
'44LLB
Dist. 39 Rep.
St. Paul



R. E. Jones
'52BA AeroE
Dist. 42 Rep.
St. Paul



C. M. Iverson
'15-16
Dist. 48 Rep.
Ashby



Ron A. Everson
'51BBA
Dist. 51 Rep.
Wadena



P. S. Popovich
'42BA
Dist. 40 Rep.
St. Paul



R. W. O'Dea
'44
Dist. 43 Rep.
Mahtomedi



Robert J. Odegard
Dist. 55 Rep.
Princeton



W. H. House
'38BSAgEd
Dist. 57 Rep.
Two Harbors



Roger Noreen
'48LLB
Dist. 57 Rep.
Duluth



Jack M. Peterson
Dist. 58 Rep.
Duluth



F. A. Cina
'30LLB
Dist. 61 Rep.
Aurora



H. A. Wilder
'30-31NWSch
Dist. 66 Rep.
Crookston



B. J. Bergeson
'36NWSch
Dist. 64 Rep.
Twin Valley

Alumnus in the Senate whose picture was unavailable at the time of publication is: C. W. Root '34LLB of Minneapolis, Dist. 33.

Alumni in the House whose pictures are missing include: Clinton J. Hall '53BSL of Rushford, Dist. 1;

Wayne R. Bassett '47BA of Worthington, Dist. 11; Roy H. Cummings of Luverne, Dist. 11; John H. Nordin '56AA of Soderville, Dist. 44; George G. Wangenstein '51LLB of Bovey, Dist. 52; and G. Gerling '44-45 of Little Falls, Dist. 53.



*the Union
after 20 years is*

The Hub of the Campus

The passing of the year 1960 marked the completion of Coffman Memorial Union's 20th year of service. Dedicated in 1940, the union has become as predicted at the time of dedication, "the hearthstone of the University." The Union is used by more persons each week than any other building on the campus. Students, faculty members, alumni groups and academic departments, as well as groups invited by the University, make use of the conference rooms, eating facilities, recreational and social programs provided in the Union. Originally intended to accommodate a student body of 10,000, the building has been altered to meet the needs of many more students. This building, with union divisions in St. Paul and University Village, is self supporting. No state funds have been used in any phase of construction or operation.



Hundreds of students daily flock through the union, drawn by the seasonal or seasonless activities planned for them.



*Providing . . .
relaxation*

a voice

a grand setting

a hobby

a meal





In Memory of a Man

Prophetic words were written by Lotus Delta Coffman, president of the University of Minnesota (1920-1938) when he wrote to the alumni saying:

"Some day the University of Minnesota will have a student union as the center of its social life. Some day it will have a campanile which will add to the architectural charm of the place; it will have carillons which will play from time to time. Some day it will have a planetarium where one can go to sit and watch the stars while he listens to lectures about them. Some day the University will have a Museum of Natural History which will contain exhibits of the wild life of this region. . . .

"It is true that if one stripped the University to its barest essentials, its intellectual life would remain. Nevertheless, students are not in the classrooms and in laboratories all of the time. It is for this reason that the University is interested in making a proper social environment and also in making its buildings and campus as attractive as it should be."

President Coffman would not be surprised, only pleased and gratified, could he see the University as it stands today.

Excerpts from the address of dedication given on October 25, 1940, by W. A. Jessup, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, note that:

"In every undertaking there is always someone who has been able to keep the thing alive, someone who could not be cast down by difficulties, postponements or even temporary failure. For this reason, the Regents of the University have designated this the Coffman Memorial Union. Nothing could be more fitting. Mr. Coffman dreamed and schemed about this idea during all of his long administration as president of the University. . . .

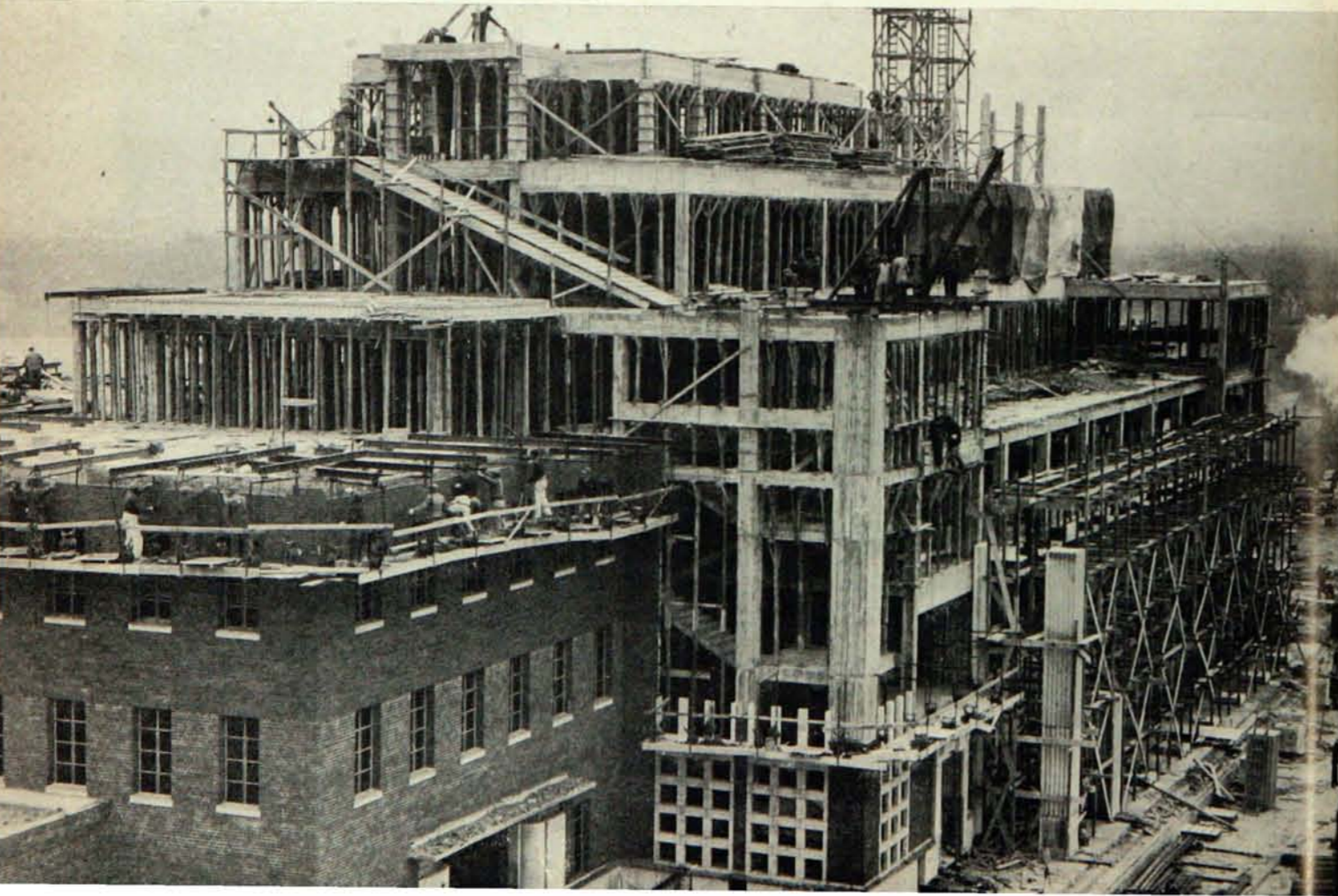
"How fitting it is that the building will bear always the name of one of the friendliest men who ever lived! . . . this building will come to be the hearthstone of the University, a place for meeting people, a place where friendships are made.

"Lotus Coffman's vision of his University of Minnesota knew no bounds — great in staff, great in students, a place where human personality might enjoy its finest expression and the human spirit a perfect home."

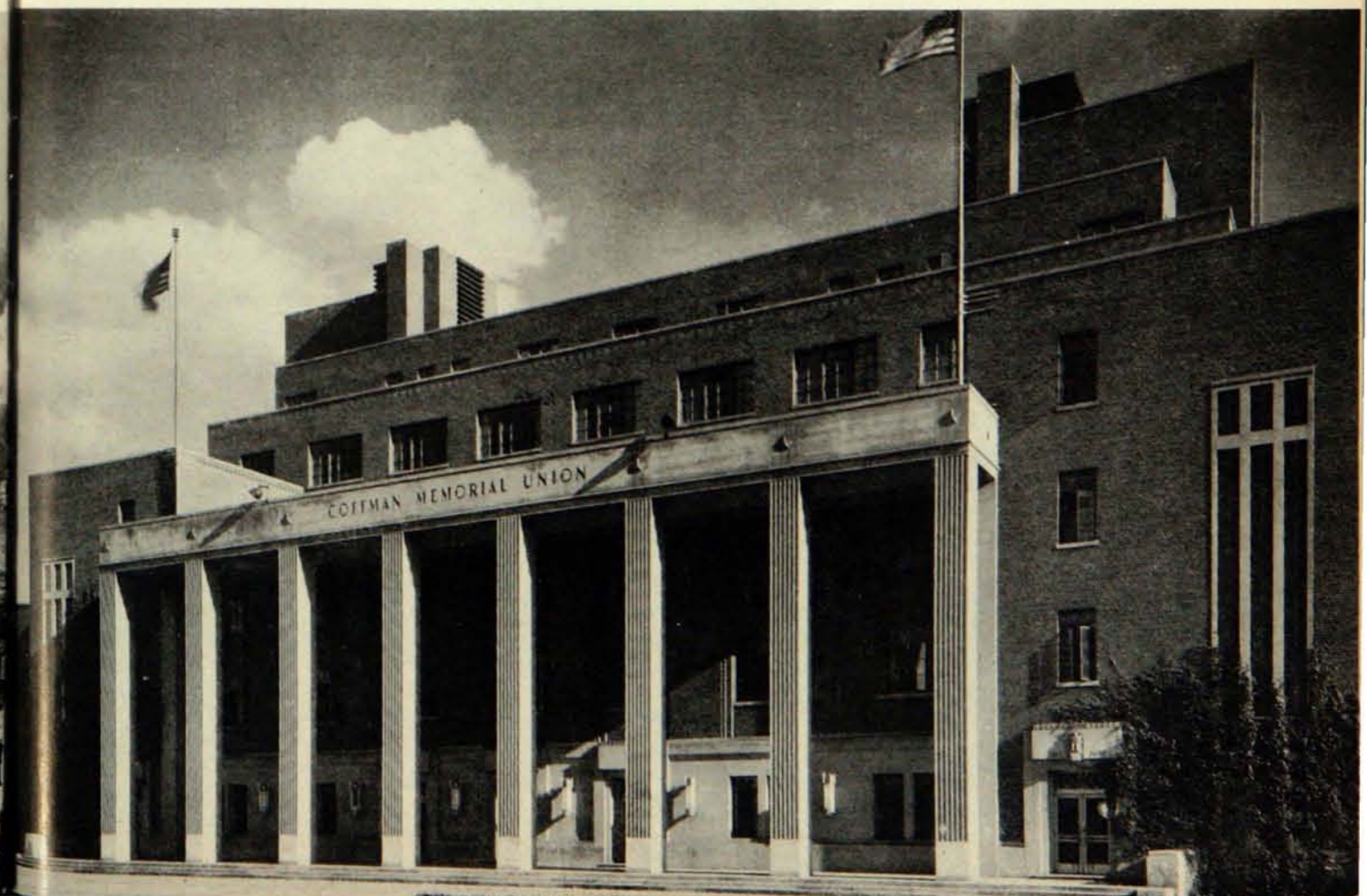


President Coffman (right) 1931

1940



1961





On the Mall

University professor appointed presidential advisor. See the story on page 28.

The ocean — a frontier for scientific research and exploration — will be the subject of the University's ninth annual lecture series on "Man and His Scientific Quest." The fantastic underwater world will be "explored" by experts in oceanography, geology and zoology to be brought in from all parts of the country during the course of the six lectures. All meetings will be held on Wednesday nights in the Museum of Science and Natural History; admission will be through a series ticket.

Students are informing Minnesota citizens of University benefits. The Minnesota Student Association Legislative Affairs Commission spearheaded a campaign by students to contact editors, legislators and state citizens concerning the University's contributions to the state and nation. The student chairman of the committee expressed the opinion that, "if students don't support the University — no one else will either."

Authority to award a Master of Arts degree in educational psychology has been granted to UMD by the University graduate school. The program, under development for the past five years, is aimed primarily at helping secondary school counselors. Authorities say that by 1963 all school counselors in Minnesota will have to be certified. Only 210 now meet

certification requirements and 500 more counselors are needed.

Excavations on the first West Bank buildings were scheduled to begin on December 22. The great University expansion project will begin with the construction of a 13 story business administration tower, a 15 story SLA office tower and a 4-story classroom building. Completion of the three buildings



new Mall — to the West

is set for 1962; the new Washington Avenue bridge is scheduled for 1963 completion and the entire West Bank addition is to be finished by 1970.

The MacArthur Bowl was added to the trophies already lining the display case filled by the 1960 Golden Gophers. The silver bowl, awarded to the top college football team in the country by the National Football Foundation and the Hall of fame, represents a football stadium, complete with rows of seats, goalposts and yard lines.

Minnesota's name was engraved on the entrance arch of the stadium exterior.

Research on seven projects will continue or be initiated with the financial support of grants totaling \$108,900. Included in the experiments are: study of a new electrode introduced by the University's analytical chemistry division — the electrode is used to determine very small amounts of materials not traceable by traditional means; organic chemical research on leukemia, on new preparation procedures for complex organic molecules, and on "Sulphur Containing Organic Compounds;" a three-year study by plant pathologists and botanists concerning the action of certain common chemicals on plant cells; evaluating the lifetime cost of mechanical equipment in school buildings — study to be done by the bureau of the department of education.

Climate "made to order" for plants will be a feature of the Crop Research Laboratory building now under construction on the St. Paul campus. Climate control chambers will allow manipulation of temperature, light intensity, "day-length" and humidity. The new facilities will allow plant experiments to continue through all months of the year. Special equipment is being financed through a grant of \$80,000 from the National Science Foundation, plus a nearly equal amount from state funds.

740 degrees were awarded at Fall commencement exercises on December 15. President O. Meredith Wilson conferred undergraduate and graduate degrees and ROTC certificates in the evening exercises held in Northrup Memorial auditorium. President of the University of Wisconsin, C. A. Elvehjem addressed the graduates on the topic "The Future is Yours." President Elvehjem is well known for his work in bio-chemistry. President Wilson's reception for graduates, their families and friends was held in Coffman Union after the ceremonies.

(Continued from page 7)

schools of the State, the Alumni Scholarship Committees having fulfilled their function, were released. The real need now is to expand this program until at least 1,000 scholarships are available. This program should be directed at boys and girls in the top 25% of their graduating class who without this modest help would be unable to pursue their education.

A second kind of program that is badly needed is a merit plan of scholarship awards. This program would be based strictly on scholarship ability. It would be directed toward obtaining the University's share of the best scholars produced by Minnesota high schools. This means the University's share of the top 10% of the high school graduating classes; and the University's share of the top 2% of their high school graduating classes. These must be continuing scholarships — that is, for four years — if proper scholarship standards are maintained. For those in the top 10% of their class (but not in top 2%) scholarships should be in amount of at least \$1,500 a year, or equivalent to room, board, books, tuition, and fees. For those in the top 2% of their class the scholarships probably should run at least \$2,500 a year. The size of the program would be regulated by the total number of the State's high school graduates in the top 10% of their high school graduating class (A.C.E. and A.C.T., of course) and the number in the top 25% of their class and, the percentage or share that should matriculate at the University.

My plea to you is lend your financial support to the University Scholarship Program. Money is desperately needed for all phases of the scholarship program — and each part of the program must go forward if we are to compete. We depend upon your understanding and support.

Finally, needed is a scholarship program which will attract the top scholars to the professions: medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, nursing, engineering, law, education, agriculture, business, etc. At the present time there is a lessening of applications if not a shortage of those going into the professions. Help must be found to assure that each professional field — and all are interdependent — will have its fair share of the best minds. Otherwise, our professional schools will become mediocre; our professions will suffer, as indeed will the people of our state.



Sincerely,

Ed Hauget

For Your Pleasure

No King But Caesar, Anne Powers, Doubleday & Co., Inc., New York, 1960. \$3.95.

This newest book by Miss Powers is colorful and entertaining, though her creativity does succumb to the stereotypes which have arisen in connection with the era chosen for the setting—the Roman Empire during the early days of Christianity.

The plot is built on intrigue in the imperial court—the cunning but savage struggle for the title of Caesar.

The major characters are Diana, spirited patrician beauty, and Quintus, noble Roman, distant relative of the Emperor. They are bound together by the intertwining forces of peril, adventure and mellowing romance.

The image of Rome is the usual one of pagan magnificence, amply spiced with blood, lust and decadence.

Heroes and villains are starkly apparent; their degrees of goodness or wickedness often hinging on their attitudes and vague associations with the magnificently obscure happenings in the province of Palestine. However, the juxtaposition of Roman culture and Christian influence is made rather imaginatively and in an unexpected way.

The author, Anne Powers Schwartz, has written three other novels and has received an award from the National Federation of Press Women for her work. She, her husband and two children now live in Milwaukee.

Pancakes and the Merry-Go-Round by Emma L. Brock '08BA, Borzoi Books, Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., New York, 1960. \$2.50.

Delightful, colorful stories of many lands, written and illustrated with an appealing, quaint, folk-tale quality, make up the collection included in Miss Brocks' newest children's volume.

Yvonne from Brittany rides the merry-go-round on market day, Olaf of Sweden helps a steamboat climb a hill, Norwegian Kirsten skis in the summertime, and Yann had his hands full with the "Pinkest Pig in Brittany"

YOUTH BOOKS



the Merry-go-round

when he took it to the market. "The Old, Old Cow lived with Hans and his grandparents "half-way up and halfway down" right on the side of a hill.

The stories are gentle tales, but sparkling with merry wit and rollicking action and humor. The illustrations, also done by Miss Brock, set a gay mood for the adventures of her lively characters.

Pancakes and the Merry-go-round makes a fine companion for her earlier collection, *Till Potatoes Grow on Trees*.

Miss Brock, a well-known author of childrens books since 1929, majored in literature and writing at the University. She was a librarian of the New York Public Library in the children's rooms. She has also worked in Minneapolis libraries, and currently makes her home in Minneapolis where she writes and illustrates her many books for children.

Lilliput by Helen B. Aasen '58-MA, Exposition Press Inc., New York, 1960.

The disappearance and rescue of a parakeet, *Lilliput*, is a fancifully told story based on an actual incident occurring in Minneapolis.

The little adventure of a bird belonging to an elderly couple should particularly interest children who have such a pet of their own. The story contains an entertaining element of suspense as well as an atmosphere of reality.

The story is at a suitable reading level for youngsters in grades four and five, and is easily understood when read to younger children.

The author, Helen Assen is an elementary school teacher in the Minneapolis public school system. She has made a career of teaching since the age of 17, and has taught in all elementary grade levels from kindergarten to eighth grade, as well as special classes for mentally retarded children. She is an honorary member of the Eugene Field Society, National Association of Authors and Journalists.

The book was illustrated by Stina Nagel.

For Your Information

Guess What by John F. Just, Exposition Press, New York, 1960. \$2.50.

"Who was the first President to wear a beard? What play was

BOOKS

Abraham Lincoln watching when he was assassinated?"

These curiosity piques are a sample of questions compiled by John Just in his novel quiz book.

Questions on U.S. history, 225 of them, are posed and answered in chronological arrangement. Various categories of information on "Phases of American Life and History" are: "Remember the Year When . . . , Who or What Was I?, Famous Spots in the U.S., Name the Person Place or Thing, Name the President Who . . . , Sport Stars, Famous Inventions and Discoverers, Famous Women, United States Geography, and American composers."

Especially designed to enliven parties, as well as to entertain and instruct the curious reader, the book has a section on miscellaneous games and puzzles. More brain teasers are found in the section of cryptograms, one on famous sites in history, the middle names of noted persons, places or occurrences.

This book is for "dictionary readers" (don't misunderstand, please) who get a kick out of picking up new, interesting and usable bits of information. It's also for non "dictionary-readers" who enjoy a learning challenge, but prefer a more verbally agile author than Webster!

The author, John Just, has demonstrated himself to be a man of many active interests, as his book would indicate. He has traveled in 37 of the United States and in Europe, Africa and Latin America. He now teaches in Mankato, Minnesota, junior high school, and is studying for his Masters degree in Political Science. He was listed in *Who's Who in American Colleges* in 1955.

The Autobiography of Science edited by Forest Ray Moulton and Justis J. Schifferes, Doubleday & Co., Inc., New York, 1960, \$5.95.

"The classic collection of the world's greatest scientific writings presents the history of science in

the words of the men who made it," is the apt jacket inscription describing the purpose and content of this book in its second edition, "revised and enlarged." More than 100 selections are included presenting significant excerpts from the scientist's own explanation of his most important contribution to man's understanding of his world.

Progress of the last fifteen years, drawn from the work of such scientists as Wernher von Braun, Otto Struve, Rachel Carson, and others covers advances made in the field of the atom, astronomy, electronics, radio astronomy, rockets, satellites, oceanography, "wonder drugs," linguistics and psychology.

Other sections enliven the history of the sciences through the words of Hippocrates on medicine, Leonardo da Vinci, on flight, Sir Issac Newton on gravitation, Charles Darwin on natural selection, Sigmund Freud on psychoanalysis, and many more.

The authoritative and very readable anthology was prepared both for laymen and students of science.

The editors represent both the fields of science and of literature. The late Forest Ray Moulton, Ph.D., Sc.D., LL.D., was for many years permanent secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Justus J. Schifferes is a graduate of Yale, did postgraduate work at the University and received his Ph.D. in Health Education from Columbia. He is an experienced writer and editor of scientific professional journals and publications and is the author of a number of books on science and health. He lives in Livingston, New Jersey.

Iowa Practice Series, "Volumes III and IV," by Dr. Martin Tollef-

son, '21LLB '26Ph.D., West Publishing Co., St. Paul, 1960.

SPECIAL FIELDS

These books, especially prepared for practicing Iowa lawyers are devoted to Iowa probate law and practice. Dr. Tollefson is dean of Drake University law school.

Government in the Fifty States by William Anderson BA, Clara Penniman '54Ph.D., and Edward W. Weidner. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., New York, 1960.

Government and Politics in Latin America by Dr. R. A. Gomez '47MS '48Ph.D., Random House, New York, 1960.

The book is a survey of the Latin American political scene written with a topical rather than country by country approach.

Review Problems from EIT and Engineering Registration Examinations, senior author and originator Russell C. Brinker '33MSCE. Published by International Textbook Co., 1960.

Brinker, now Professor of Civil Engineering at Texas Western College in El Paso is a retired Rear Admiral, Civil Engineer Corps, U.S. Naval Reserve.

"Hot Water, Radiator, Radiant, Panel, and Solar Heating," Five topics on heating in the *New Science Encyclopedia* by Erwin L. Weber, '06EE '08ME, McGraw-Hill, 1960.

Weber was chosen with more than 2,000 other specialists and scientists to prepare articles covering the entire field of science and technology. The resulting 15 volume work is the largest encyclopedia of its nature to be published.

From University Press

Bird Portraits in Color by Thomas S. Roberts, MD, edited and revised by Breckenridge, Warner and Dickerman, University of Minnesota Press, 1950. \$5.95.

Ninety-two full-page color illustrations, brilliantly and accurately done and carefully explained by Roberts' well written and authoritative text, makes this book fasci-

nating to amateur as well as professional ornithologists.

This book, recently appearing on local best-seller lists, is a revision of a book long out of print but continually in demand. Dr. Roberts' early book of the same name was termed "a publication without rival in popular bird books." This new addition retains all of his original material; revisions to update nomenclature or range of species were made by members of the staff at the University's Museum of Natural History.

The book gives reference through color plates and accompanying text to most of the birds common to the United States and part of Canada. The fine illustrations portray the variety of plumages displayed by a given species, showing seasonal changes, maturity changes or male and female differences.

The author, the late Dr. Roberts, was a medical practitioner until in later life he gave up most of his practice to become professor of ornithology at the University, and also director of the natural history museum. He was awarded the Brewster medal of the American Ornithologists' Union for his work, "The Birds of Minnesota." He died in 1946 at the age of 88.

Portage into the Past by J. Arnold Bolz, University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, 1960. \$4.50.

"By canoe along the Minnesota-Ontario boundary waters," Dr. J. Arnold Boltz traveled to recapture some of the colorful history of this old canoe route.

From the time of French-Canadian voyageurs, some 250 years ago, frail bark canoes of explorers and fur traders have made their way through the internal waterway system — the St. Lawrence-Superior route to the Northwest.

In sometimes rather poetic and quite vivid descriptive style, Dr. Bolz paints verbal pictures of the



into the past . . .

wild and beautiful canoe country, still popular with outdoorsmen. He also quotes extensively from historical accounts left by early travelers.

Sharpening the portrayal of rustic scenes and wild country are the illustrations of wild-life artist Francis Lee Jaques. A section of illustrations from the Public Archives of Canada also make this "Portage into the Past" more real.

Dr. Bolz is a physician from Grand Rapids, Minnesota, with a keen interest in the out-of-doors and an additional interest in wild-life color photography.

University of Minnesota Pamphlets on American Writers, edited by William Van O'Connor, Allen Tate and Robert Penn Warren, 1959, 60. \$65.

To increase your reading pleasure in American literature, these brief but authoritative pamphlets on American writers are ideal.

Each pamphlet of this distinguished series introduces one writer, giving a short survey of his work. The works are suitable for classroom use, yet equally appropriate as references for the individual who feels a need to increase his reading comprehension.

Currently available are: **Ernest Hemingway** by Philip Young, **Robert Frost** by Lawrence Thompson, **William Faulkner** by William Van O'Connor, **Henry James** by Leon Edel, **Mark Twain** by Lewis Leary, **Thomas Wolfe** by C. Hugh Holman.

Soon to be released are: **T. S. Eliot** by Leonard H. Unger, and **Recent American Drama** by Alan Downer.

The editors, authors in their own right, are distinguished as critics. O'Connor and Tate are current members of the University Department of English; Warren, winner of the Pulitzer prize in fiction, is a former member of the department. O'Connor and Tate are current volumes of literary criticism and a volume of short stories. Tate, winner of the Bollingen Prize for poetry, is a former editor of the *Sewanee Review*.

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Kindly ship..... Minnesota Chair(s)

Name

Address

City..... Zone..... State

Who's Who List Includes 422

University Staff Members

A total of 422 staff members of the University of Minnesota, because of their scholarly and scientific attainments, have been honored by inclusion in WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA, the leading biographical dictionary of notable living men and women.

This total in the 1960-61 edition (Volume 31) is a net increase of 11 over those previously recognized.

The count includes both those in active and in emeritus status. Losses due to death were 12 and departure for other posts removed 9 additional names.

A tabulation of the ages of these University staff members reveals that 7 have not yet reached the age of 40, while 22 are over 80. The largest number are included in the age range 65 to 69. The median age is 62.05 as compared with 61.7 for the previous edition.

Education Society Names

Two Faculty Members

Two University faculty members, Walter W. Cook, dean of the college of education, and Ralph F. Berdie, student counseling bureau director, have been named to the 1963 yearbook committee of the National Society for the Study of Education.

This committee plans the society's annual yearbook on American education, which is widely distributed in American schools and libraries and used in education and related fields.

The 1963 yearbook will be on the topic of school testing programs, a field in which Dean Cook and Professor Berdie have been working in the Minnesota schools for many years.

Forestry School
Releases Book

A half-century of forest research, education and demonstration is summarized in a recent publication by the University of Minnesota School of Forestry.

The publication gives the his-

tory and achievements of the University's world-famous 3,710-acre Forest Research center at Cloquet, which began operations in 1910.

Facilities have now grown to 35 buildings including a sawmill, planing mill, wood treating plant and educational buildings to accommodate 72 students and the staff.

Research work at the center has been constantly increasing and expanding to fit the demands of the ever-changing field of forestry.

Findings from many projects have been applied directly to stimulate the economy and contribute to more enjoyable living in the northeastern section and the state as a whole.

You may not be able to go to the Rose Bowl . . . but you can read about it.

The *Independent, Star-News* of Pasadena, California, will publish a Tournament of Roses souvenir edition containing news stories, pictures and features of the parade and Rose Bowl game.

Mailaway editions can be purchased for \$.35 each (includes postage) or 3 for \$1.00 from the newspaper office.

Wilson Inauguration Feb. 25

O. Meredith Wilson will be inaugurated as the University of Minnesota's ninth president on the observance of the University's 10th birthday, Charter Day, Thursday, Feb. 23.

The inauguration ceremony will take place at 2:30 p.m. in Northrop Memorial auditorium, highlighting a day-long program of events. Ray J. Quinlivan of St. Cloud, chairman of the University Board of Regents, will preside over the inauguration.

President Wilson will present a statement of educational policy in his inaugural address.

Professor Emeritus William Anderson, one-time chairman of the University's political science department, will review the school's history from its founding in 1851 through 1960.

Approximately 5,000 persons, including delegates from American and foreign colleges, universities and learned societies, are expected to attend.

President Wilson, members of the Board of Regents, the Univer-

sity's administrative committee and the official delegates will march in academic procession into Northrop auditorium preceding the inauguration.

Among guests at the ceremony will be members of the Minnesota State Legislature, sponsors of the Minnesota observance of the Land-Grant Act Centennial, community and state leaders and benefactors of the University.

Inauguration day events will include open houses, luncheons, a reception, a dinner and an inaugural concert by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Stanislaw Skrowaczewski.

The inaugural concert, at 9 p.m. in Northrop auditorium, will conclude the inauguration activities.

President Wilson took office as chancellor of the University on July 1, succeeding J. L. Morrill. President Morrill was inaugurated on April 25, 1946.

The new president served as head of the University of Oregon for six years before coming to Minnesota.

Dr. Walter Heller Appointed to Head National Council



Dr. Walter W. Heller, chairman of the department of economics in the school of business administration has been appointed to the post of chairman of the council of economic advisers to the president of the United States.

President-elect John Kennedy met Heller in Minneapolis during the presidential campaign, and apparently was impressed with the professor's insight into economic affairs.

The council to which Heller was appointed is responsible for analyzing the national economy and advising the president on programs for economic growth and stability.

Heller conferred with the President-elect in Washington.

University Women Announce Program

The University of Minnesota Women's Club of Detroit has announced its programs for the 1961 year.

On January 13 a salad luncheon and program, "Traveling with Leone Mc Kercher" will be held. Future programs include a benefit bridge smorgasbord, a demonstration of china and silver, a book review and a couples dinner.



KERLAN EXHIBIT OPENS. The University has benefited grandly from the hobby of Dr. Irvin Kerlan '33MD. Dr. Kerlan, collector and authority on children's books, has, over a period of time, donated a great number of valuable children's books and original illustrations for use by the University Library. Shown is the opening of the recent Northrup Gallery exhibition of his collection, "200 Years of Children's Books." One of the admirers of the collection is, left Malcolm Willey, University academic vice president.

Alumni Awards Scheduled

"U" Celebrates 110th Year

The University of Minnesota will celebrate its 110th birthday on Charter Day, February 25.

Activities will be centered around the inauguration of University President O. Meredith Wilson.

An Alumni Honors Luncheon will be held following the Charter Day convocation.

The luncheon is in honor of Minnesota alumni who through their outstanding activities have brought distinction and honor to the University.

Four men and one woman will receive Alumni Service Awards. Dr. Lillian Fink '18BS '20MB '21MD has been a member of the Alumni Board for 12 years and is active in student work. Roy Larsen '13BA is a member of the Board and has been instrumental in aiding the Scholarship Fund.

Dr. Harvey Nelson '22BS '25MD is a member of the Board and a past president. Arnold C. Oss '21BA has been on the Board for 14 years and has supplied valuable leadership in athletics. Dr. Lewis W. Thom '15DDS has been a member of the Board for 21 years and has long been associated with the dental school.

Acting as M.C. of the luncheon will be Russell Backstrom '15BSME '27MSME.

West Virginian's Hold

"Minnesota Dinner"

West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia, had a "Minnesota" dinner on November 10. Forty-two people attended.

The campus boasts 39 persons who have studied or worked at the University of Minnesota.

Fields of these Minnesotans range from agriculture, medicine and nursing, to education, home economics and journalism.

JANUARY, 1961

Medical Professor Receives Grant

Dr. Byrl J. Kennedy, associate professor of medicine in the University of Minnesota school of medicine, has been awarded a \$20,063 American Cancer Society grant for research on "The Role of 5-Fluorouracil Therapy in the Treatment of Breast Cancer Refractory to Hormone Therapy."

The research grant term is from November, 1960 through August, 1961, with research work to be done at the University of Minnesota.

With the role of hormone therapy well-developed in the last 15 years, according to a statement by the American Cancer Society, the fact has become apparent that approximately 60 per cent of the patients have been recalcitrant to this type of therapy. It is this problem on which Dr. Kennedy will work under the society's grant.

An associate professor of medicine at the University since 1957, Dr. Kennedy received his doctor of medicine degree from the University medical school in 1946, his master of science degree in 1951 from the McGill Medical School, Montreal, and served his internship in internal medicine at Massachusetts General hospital, Boston. He also has served as a Damon Runyon Clinical Research Fellow at McGill, and as a resident at Massachusetts General, before coming to Minnesota.

Working with Dr. Kennedy on this research project is Dr. John F. Foley, University graduate school fellow in internal medicine.

"U" Summer Session Largest Enrollment

E. W. Ziebarth, Dean of the Summer Session, reports that the University, in its two summer sessions, had the largest enrollment reported for 39 major institutions.

Enrollment in 1960 did not increase. A slight increase was shown in some institutions, but Michigan, Columbia and several other large schools did show approximately the same enrollment pattern as Minnesota.

The University had the largest staff of any reporting institutions, with 1,048 members. New York University was second with 796 faculty members.

Faculty salaries were somewhat lower at the professorial and higher at the instructor and assistant professor levels than the major competing institutions. These figures are difficult to interpret, Dean Ziebarth says, because they are based on maximum and minimum rather than mean figures.

Other interesting trends noted in the reporting institutions were a sharp increase in the number using air conditioning facilities, a significant tuition increase in twelve institutions, and a falling short of increased enrollment predictions on the part of most schools.

Medical Foundation Given Grant

The Minnesota Medical Foundation, a non-profit organization which provides private financial support to the University of Minnesota medical school, has received a \$1,500 grant for heart and cancer research.

Schwan's Ice Cream company of Marshall, Minn., donated the grant. This is the fifth year that the company has contributed to medical research at the University as a Christmas gift to its customers.

Ag, Forestry, Home Economics Meeting Plans Announced

Board members of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics met on December 8 to discuss preliminary plans for the 1961 Annual Meeting.

Date set for the Annual Meeting is Saturday, May 6. Richard Newman '51BS and Ruth Wirt '34-BSHE have been named co-chairmen.

A special effort will be made to highlight the Silver Anniversary class. Golden Anniversary Class members will also be invited.

Outstanding Achievement Award recipients from each division will be honored.

Bob Binger '40BS was named publicity chairman.

In other business the Board received the October 1 membership

report. Results show 871 members out of a possible 5,922.

President Owen Hallberg '46BS named Clifford Christenson chairman of the Newsletter committee.

A motion was passed authorizing President Hallberg to send a letter of congratulations to the new National Football Champs.

Professor Miller gave a brief account of the new prospective student contact program.

Each student receives a personal letter from the Dean and each county is setting up an alumni committee whereby key alumni in the various communities contact the student to encourage him to enter the University. Ten county committees have already been set up.

Business Alumni Meet Award OAA to Speers Hear Capt. Rickenbacker

The seventh annual meeting of the School of Business Administration Alumni Association was held on November 16, at the Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis.

Seminar sessions were conducted in the afternoon. Eight national associations and Minneapolis business groups participated.

Theme of the institute was the "Air Age."

A social hour and dinner was held in the evening. Waldo E. Hardell, president of the association, acted as "MC." The Reverend Reuben K. Youngdahl gave the Invocation.

Dean Paul Grambsch spoke briefly for the School of Business Administration and then presented the Outstanding Achievement Award to Charles R. Speers '28BBS, Vice President of Advertising, American Airlines.

Captain Eddie Rickenbacker,

chairman of the Board, American Airlines, addressed the group. His talk tied the business world to the present air age and future.

Three hundred alumni and guests attended.

Indiana Alumni Cite Gophers

Central Indiana alumni have sent the following resolution to the Gopher champions:

"We heartily congratulate the University of Minnesota football team, Coach, Mr. Murray Warmath, the coaching staff, the Athletic Department and all who contributed to the very successful football season which has just been recorded. We further wish the team the best of luck at the Rose Bowl. All of us will be with the team in spirit upon that memorable occasion. Also, we are happy to say that we will be represented in person at Pasadena on January 2, 1961."

Band Alumni Hear Annual Report

Looking back on 1960, Alumni Band President Tom Swenson reports that the group had a good year.

Almost eighty members took part in the half-time show with the University Marching Band at the Northwestern game. The band formations portrayed "This Is Your Life Meredith Wilson."

At a luncheon after the game, Band members met the new University band director, Dr. Frank Bencriscutto, and his wife.

New officers were elected at the annual meeting. They are: President Robert Michaels; President-elect, Arnold Ness; Secretary-treasurer, James Jackson; secretary-treasurer-elect, Richard Butts.

Councilmen whose terms expire in 1961 are Carl Haften and Donald Swenson. Vinton Beckstrom and Robert Johnson's terms expire in 1962.

The Alumni Band is currently playing at basketball and hockey games while the University band is Rose Bowl bound.

It will entertain at the Indiana and Michigan basketball games on January 30 and February 11, and at the North Dakota hockey game on March 4.

The group has recently inaugurated a scholarship fund and has granted a \$125 scholarship to an outstanding bandsman.

The Veterinary Medicine Alumni Association will hold a luncheon meeting on January 24 at the Leamington hotel, Minneapolis, President Conway Rosell '49BSVetMed '51DVM announced.

Dick Siebert, University baseball coach will speak.

For additional information or luncheon tickets at \$3 each, contact the Alumni Association, 205 Coffman Union.

IT Meeting Held Two Receive OAA

The Twenty-Second Annual Meeting of the Institute of Technology Alumni Association was held on December 1, at the Town and Country Club, St. Paul.

Board members met Outstanding Achievement Award winners Russell Erickson '32BME and Cyril P. Pesek '25BS(ArchE) at an Honors luncheon at the University Campus club.

Over 190 alumni and guests attended the dinner at the Town and Country Club. President Ed Willson acting as MC, outlined the background and plans for the IT alumni association.

The following officers and board members were installed at a short business meeting: Peter Warhol '29BME, president; Arndt Duvall '25BChemE, 1st vice president; Bruce Abrahamson '49BArch, 2nd vice president; and Al Hendry '38-BEE, secretary-treasurer.

New members on the board who will serve two year terms are: Arthur E. Kvamme '51BAgE, agricultural engineering; James Stageberg '50BA '52BArch, architectural engineering; Dr. Ray Anderson , chemical engineering and chemistry; R. E. McDonald '40-BEE, electrical engineering; and Harry Heltzer '33BME, mining & metallurgy.

Dean Spilhaus spoke for the Institute. As a result of increasing the Institute's entrance requirements, it has one of the best academic ratings in the country with 55% of IT entrants graduated from some University college, he said.

Citations were presented to retiring professors Forrest Miller and Henry Hartig by Dean Spilhaus. Three other retiring professors, Harry Doeringsfeld, Lee Smith, and Hugh Wilcox, will receive their citations in absentia.

Legislative support was the topic of Russell Backstrom '25-BSME '27MSME, speaking for the Alumni Association.

Ed Haislet '31BSEd, Executive

Secretary of the Alumni Association, presented the Association's "Citation of Merit" to retiring president Ed Willson.

Mr. Erickson and Mr. Pesek received the Outstanding Achievement Awards from President O. Meredith Wilson.

Wisconsin Alumni Meet in November

Meetings of three Wisconsin alumni clubs were held in November in Eau Claire, Appleton and Madison.

Alumni president Russell E. Backstrom '25BSME '27MSME, John Mariucci, University hockey coach, and Ed Haislet '31BSEd, Alumni Exec.-Secretary, met with the three groups.

The West Central Wisconsin Alumni Club gathered in Eau

Claire on November 16. Eighty-four alumni were in attendance.

President Lloyd Larson '49BBA presided. Three new board members were elected. They were: Mrs. Marjorie Barnes '31BSEd '33MA; Dr. Hookkumon; and Dr. S. B. Russell '26BA '29MB '30MD.

The 22nd annual meeting of the Fox Valley alumni club was held on November 17. President Freeman Nichols '31BME presided. New officers were named. They were: president—Dave R. Warner; vice president—Ken S. Watkins '44BEE; and secretary-treasurer—Dave Hintzen '50BChemE.

Ninety-four person attended a meeting of the Madison alumni group on November 18. Dr. Harris Keel '51DDS opened the business meeting. New officers named were: president—Randall C. Swanson '26BSAg; vice president—H. M. Darling '43PhD; and secretary-treasurer—L. E. Hippaka '45BSEd.



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Around and About With the Alumni

'00

Dr. W. H. Valentine '00MD was honored at a reception in honor of his eighty-fifth birthday and sixty years of medical practice.

'10

Dr. Herman Kesting '10MD, for 48 years a St. Paul doctor, has received Mechanic Arts high school's fifth Distinguished Alumnus award.

'18

Leon E. Battles '18BSE, supervisor of mining engineering of Oliver Iron Mining Division's Minnesota operations, who retired after 42 years of service with U. S.

Steel, was honored by fifty fellow employees in Grand Rapids, Minn., in November.

'23

Erwin M. Ellestad '23BEE, received the grade of fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at the Nebraska section meeting in November.



Maj. Gen. L. J. Sverdrup '23BA attended the annual fall meeting of the Army Scientific Advisory Panel at Fort Knox, Ky.

J. M. Sweitzer '23LLB, president of Employers Mutuals of Wausau, has announced the opening of the firm's new Twin Cities branch office in Edina, Minnesota.

'25

E. L. Ludvigsen '25BSME has been elected administrative vice president of the Kalamazoo division of the Eaton Manufacturing Co.

'27

Roy A. Nyquist '27BArch, director of engineering of Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering from the University of Toledo.

'28

Everett H. Lindstrom '27MB '28MD was named president-elect of the Montana Medical association at its annual meeting in Bozeman, Mont.

Dr. C. A. Rohrer '28MD has joined the staff of the Weiner Memorial hospital, Marshall, Minn., as a radiologist.

Dr. Cecil J. Watson '28PhDMed, chief of the department of medicine at the University, was presented with a medal and citation, Chile's order of merit, by the Chilean prime minister at the presidential palace in Santiago. Watson had been in the country attending an international medical conference and delivered the first memorial lecture honoring Dr. Hector Duci, Chilean health leader who died a year ago.

'29

Glaydon D. Robbins, 29PhD, dean of education at Moorhead, Minn. State College, has been awarded the 1960-61 Kappa Delta Pi Fellowship in International Education.

'30

Marvin J. Webster '30BArchE, chief of the hydraulic design and laboratory section of the Portland U. S. Army Engineer District, will retire in January after 30 years of service to accept a position in West Pakistan.

Dr. Bror F. Pearson '30MD, governor of the 595th district of Rotary International, addressed the Rotary Club of New Ulm, Minn., in November.

'32

Leo Fenske, 32MSAg flew to Erzurum, Turkey, where he will be professor of agriculture and economics at Ataturk University which is under the sponsorship of the University of Nebraska.

Class Secretary believes in . . .

Nothing Without Enthusiasm

"Nothing great was ever accomplished without enthusiasm." This quotation tagged along with Noble K. (Nobby) Jones' picture in the 1916 Gopher — and it seems to still apply to Nobby through all the passing years. Today he is secretary of his 1916 class and active in raising a \$50,000 scholarship fund.

A native of Iowa, "Nobby" got his early schooling in Des Moines and Crookston, Minnesota.

On the University campus his enthusiasm showed up in varied activities. In his junior year he was sports editor of the Daily, becoming business manager in his senior year. In his junior year he edited the Gopher yearbook. He was elected to Grey Friars, honorary senior men's society, and made a member of Kawa, an upper classmen's creative writing organization. His tenor voice was heard in the University glee club, which he also served as assistant business manager. He was also a member of Mosquers dramatic organization.

With a major in geology, he got his B.A. in 1916 and married a classmate, Hazel Morrill '16B.A., and moved to Iowa where he became sales manager for a breakfast food company. In World War I he served in the United States marines. Postwar years with the growing automotive trade saw him in the shock absorber business and in a tire company. As sales manager for the Hassler Shock Absorber Company, he lived in Philadelphia and Indianapolis. He also ventured into real estate in Florida before coming back to Minneapolis in the mid twenties, when he sold advertising for Harrison-Guthie, advertising agency. He also sold advertising for the rotogravure section of the Minneapolis Tribune.

After 8 years as printing salesman with Harrison Smith, he set up his own printing business, Jones Press, in 1934.

Through these years he held on to his interest in music, serving as tenor soloist at the House of Hope Presbyterian church in St. Paul, singing in the choir at Westminster Presbyterian church and as choir director at University Baptist church, and performing with Twin Cities Civic opera. He captained financial drives for the YMCA and Minneapolis civic council.

In 1956 he moved to La Jolla, Cal., where he and Hazel now live, overlooking the Pacific at 6925 Neptune Place. They are lured back to Minnesota for annual vacations to visit their son, Lowell Jones '42B.A., daughter-in-law Donabeth Johnson Jones, '43B.A., and 3 grandsons, and, of course, members of the class of '16.



Donald W. Douglas, Jr., President of Douglas, discusses valve and fuel flow requirements for space vehicles with Dr. Henry Ponsford, Chief, Structures Section.

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DC-8 JETLINERS ■ CARGO TRANSPORTS
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'34

Walter J. Sochacki '34BSED will take office this month as mayor of Robbinsdale, Minnesota.

'35

Bjarne R. Eng '35BBA, controller since April, 1959, of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago, has been named treasurer.



'37

John M. Waligora '32BSEE '37MSEE, Merck, Sharp & Dohme drug manufacturing firm, met Dec. 6-8 in Washington with other leading representatives of American industry and Navy officials to discuss common goals and problems in the field of maintenance management.

Dr. John K. Butler '37MD has been installed as chief of the medical staff of the Community Memorial Hospital in Cloquet, Minn.

Melvin Voxland '37MA, principal of the junior high school in Rochester, Minn., has been elected centennial president of the Minnesota Education association.

'39

James R. Sullivan '39MBA has been appointed assistant vice president of freight sales and service at Cleveland for the New York Central Railroad.



'41

Dr. John T. Anderson '41MD was appointed Ramsey county coroner by the board of county commissioners on November. He will serve the unexpired term of Dr. A. J. Henderson who died in October.

'42

Dr. Edna D. Meshke '42PhD has joined the staff of the Purdue University School of Home Economics.

Dr. John W. Wilhelms '42PhD, chairman of the language department of Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn., receive recognition for more than 25 years of service to independent secondary education.

'44

Dr. Albert H. Moseman '44PhD, Director for Agricultural Sciences of The Rockefeller Foundation, has been elected a Fellow in the American Society of Agronomy, the society announced at its 53rd annual meeting in December.

'45

Dr. F. Douglas Lawrason '45MD, Dean of the University of Arkansas Medical School, has been appointed executive medical director of Merck & Co., Inc.

'47

Howard Evans '47BA has been appointed general supervisor of mineral processing for Columbia-Geneva Steel, a San Francisco division of the United States Steel Corporation.

'48

Dr. Joel O. Hougen '46MS '48PhD delivered the Twelfth Annual Institute Lecture of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers at the AIChE's fifty-third annual meeting in New York in December.



'49

Richard J. Wilson '49BMet will receive the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical, and Petroleum Engineers' J. E. Johnson, Jr., award for his "pioneering for the benefit of the industry."

Robert Mendenhall '49BSED was guest conductor at an instrumental music workshop held at Hibbing, Minn., in November.

'50

Tom Green '50BAEd has been named executive of the central and west districts of the Minnesota Valley Boy Scout Council.

'51

D. E. Cadwell '48BME '61MS, senior metallurgist for Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co., has collaborated on an important technical paper which appeared in the November issue of The American Ceramic Society bulletin.

'52

Harold W. Peterson '52MS, assistant superintendent of Brainerd state school and hospital, has been named administrator of the hospital.

'54

Mary Jane Stratner '54MS has been awarded a research fellowship from the General Foods Fund for advanced study at the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University.



Ira Polley '54PhD, Michigan State Controller, will remain in that position in the new administration, Governor-elect John B. Swainson announced.



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ALUMNI

'50

Wendell R. Wilson '50BEE has been appointed director of product design and quality control for the research and development engineering division of Maico Electronics, Inc., Minneapolis.

'51

Otis B. Wheeler '51PhD, assistant professor of English, has been promoted to the rank of associate professor at Louisiana State University.

'52

Walter P. Jacobsen '52BChE has been promoted to the position of senior engineer at Standard Oil Co.'s Whiting refinery.

'53

Walter L. Spannaus '53BCE, an engineer with United States Steel's Oliver Iron Mining Division, has been transferred to the corporation's Michigan limestone division at Calcite, Mich., as general engineer, northern district.

Russell A. Gilhoi '53MA has been appointed supervisor of industrial relations of the Babbitt Division of Reserve Mining Co.

John W. Cook '53BA has been appointed instructor in philosophy at Lake Forest College, Ill. He received his PhD degree this year from the University of Nebraska.

Ellen Adams '29BA '53BS (LibSc) has joined the staff of Mary Holmes Junior College in West Point, Miss., as teacher of English.

'54

Roger W. Schnobrich '54LLB has joined as a partner with William J. Erickson, Wayne G. Popham '53LLB and Raymond A. Haik '53LLB in a law partnership under the firm name of Erickson, Popham, Haik and Schnobrich. The firm is located in Minneapolis.

Bruce N. Bastian '54MSChem, Berkeley, Calif., has joined Shell Development Co. in its Emeryville Research Center as a chemist in the organic chemistry department.

Warren E. Farwell '54BAeroE has been named to the sales staff of the Coil Sales Department, The Trane Company, La Crosse, Wis.

'55

Dr. Reno W. Bachus '55MD has been named to serve on the Medical Advisory and Nominating Committee for the Minnesota Tuberculosis and Health Association.

'56

Eugene L. Spott '56BSEd has been named vocational rehabilitation counselor in the Fergus Falls, Minn., branch office.

'57

Dr. A. H. Ellingboe '53BS '55MS '57PhD has been named assistant professor of botany and plant pathology at Michigan State university.

Dr. D. J. Wynnemer '53BChE '57PhD presented a paper at the recent national meeting of the American Chemical Society based on his research on catalysts.

Jack L. Dean '57BS has been named biologist at the Fishery Management Services Station of the U. S. Department of the Interior in Gallup, New Mexico.

Horace W. Lundberg '57PhD has been appointed specialist in school social work services in the United States office of education. He has been associate professor of social work at the University of Utah graduate school for the past seven years.

John B. Herbich '57MS has been promoted from assistant professor to associate professor of civil engineering at Lehigh University.

'58

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thorpe (Ardyce Gustafson) '55, '58, are the proud new parents of a son, Tyler, born on the December 9 birthday of their two-year-old daughter, Debbie. The couple now lives in Royal Oaks, Michigan.

'59

Donald Morris Wenner '59BBA is one of 180 officer candidates currently under instruction at the Coast Guard Reserve Training Center.

'60

Arthur Sears Radtke '60MS has been awarded the Frank Horsnkahl scholarship and teaching fellowship to study for a PhD at Stanford University. He also has been appointed a counselor in the office of the dean of men at Stanford.

Sue Lund '60MA, former instructor at the University, is associate dean of students at Macalester College.

Sally Thompson '52BA '60MA has accepted a position with the New York Public Library.

DEATHS

C. R. Bates '01LIB of San Jose, Calif.

Paul Sherburne Smith '01BS '03BCE of California in July.

Frank A. Wildes '04LIB of St. Paul recently. He was superintendent of the state mines and mineral lands until the formation of the state conservation department when he became director of its lands and minerals division. Mr. Wildes retired in 1937. He received the 33rd degree in Masonry in 1960.

Oscar Munson, retired University athletic equipment manager died in November at the age of 82. Credited with originating the rivalry for the Little Brown Jug, he was a familiar figure to University athletes from 1898 to 1946. He is survived by his son Gordon, of Ames, Iowa, and a nephew, Milton Holmgren who carries on the Munson tradition as present Gopher equipment manager.

Otto Nelson Davies '05LLB in August. He was a member of the "M" club.

Dr. John C. Brown '07MD, former St. Paul physician, in Los Gatos, Calif., recently. He was an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist in St. Paul for about 40 years, retiring in 1950. Dr. Brown was cited by the University for his 41 years of continuous services as a faculty member. He was a past president of the Minnesota Academy of Ophthalmology.

W. F. Dacey '08LIB of Duluth, Minn.

J. Simer '10LLB of Minneapolis.

A. E. Koenig '10BS of Minneapolis.

A. H. Mittag '11EE of Schenectady, N. Y.

J. J. Greene '12LLB of Billings, Mont.

H. D. Kitson '13MA of Mishawaka, Ind.

E. A. Buck '16FS of Minneapolis.

K. Coffey '16DSTC of Ely, Minn.

C. H. Peterson '17FS of Edina, Minn.

P. W. Latham '21BA of Minneapolis.

L. E. Miles '23MA of St. Paul.

Mrs. Harold D. Hansen '24BA of Washington in September in Bethesda, Md.

P. O. Clapp '25BSAg of St. Paul.

A. M. Berg '26BSB of Duluth, Minn.

L. A. Gross '26BSEE of Westmont, Ill.

E. A. Apsen '26BSB of Tucson, Ariz.

E. R. Edwards '27MA of Spring Valley, Minn.

D. A. Jerabek '28BArch of Seattle, Wash.

Dr. N. P. Peterson '29MD of Minneapolis.

L. B. Horton '29BBA of Fairmount, Minn.

Carolyn N. Stache '31MA of Minneapolis in September. She taught in rural schools in So. Dak., at Westminster college, New Wilmington, Pa., and at the University.

R. English '31MS of Hanover, N.H.

L. C. Richards '35AA of Minneapolis.

M. C. Johnson '36BBA of St. Paul.

A. H. Granger '36MA of Wells, Minn.

C. B. Bongard '37BBA of Plato, Minn.

F. P. Wold '42MA of Aitkin, Minn.

E. Newcomb '41BA of Minneapolis.

Thomas Cavanaugh '43BChemE '43BChemE of St. Paul in November. A World War II veteran, Mr. Cavanaugh was a chemical engineer for the Dupont Co.

E. L. Gieffer '48BBA of Hastings, Minn.

P. Goldsborough '48BBA of St. Louis Park, Minn.

S. E. Desnick '42AA of Minneapolis.

P. T. Desnick '49AA of Minneapolis.

K. L. Johnson '49LLB of Minneapolis.

Robert A. Eastman '49BMET of Great Falls, Montana. Formerly of Minneapolis, Mr. Eastman was a metallurgist for Anaconda Copper Co.

C. D. Brainard '51BBA of St. Cloud, Minn.

R. I. Johnson '51BME of West St. Paul, Minn.

E. F. Routley '32MSMed of Long Beach, California, in May. Dr. Routley was President of both the Canadian and British Medical Associations in 1955-56 and a past General Secretary of the Canadian Medical Association.

R. B. Butters '53MHA of Minneapolis.

D. A. Kistler '52MA of Baraboo, Wisconsin.

William B. Masson '53BMeE in San Pedro, California, in April.

L. G. Berntson '56BSChem of Minneapolis.

R. H. McAnulty '56EE of Circle Pines, Minn.

P. F. Bengtson Jr. '56EE of Minneapolis.

Gene Scott Anderson '58BS, a teacher at St. Louis Park High school in October. He served with the army during the Korean war.

Earl H. Hobe, business manager at University of Minnesota, Duluth since 1947, died suddenly in his office November 1.

Hobe, age 59, came to UMD to take part in the transition when Duluth State Teachers College became a branch of the University.

He earlier worked in the banking field and held several positions with the federal government before being employed by the University.

Past president of the Duluth Rotary Club, Hobe was also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Delta Theta Phi legal fraternity.



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ALUMNI NEWS

THIS ISSUE:

The Invisible Palace
The Science of Children
Readin', Writin', and Spanish

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA ALUMNI NEWS

(Our 60th Year)

Continuing the Minnesota Alumni Weekly which was established in 1901, the Minnesota Alumni Voice and the Gopher Grad. Published monthly from October through June by the Minnesota Alumni Association, 205 Coffman Union, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14. Member of the American Alumni Council.

Vol. 63 FEBRUARY, 1961 No. 5

MARGARET M. BREWSTER '59BA Editor
EDWIN L. HAISLET '31BSEd Managing Editor
SUE MICKLEY Editorial Assistant

THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

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Board of Directors

Term expires 1961: Russell E. Backstrom '25BSME '27MSME, Walter G. Benjamin '18BS '21MD, Wendell T. Burns '16BA, J. D. Holtzermann '21BA, Roy W. Larsen '13BA, Clifford C. Sommer '32BBA, Janet Hart Widseth '39BS(HE).

Term expires 1962: Theodore C. Blegen '12BA '15MA '25PhD, Arthur B. Poole '17BA.

Term expires 1963: Elmer L. Andersen '31BBA, John A. Moorhead '30BA, Arthur H. (Red) Motley '22BA, Cyril P. Pesek '25BS, Otto A. Silha '40BA.

Term expires 1964: Franklin D. Gray '25BA, Joe Maun '32BA '35LLB, Raymond O. Mithun '30BA, Charles Judd Ringer '40-41, Jan H. Tillisch '29BA '33MD '38MS.

Representative on Coffman Union Board of Governors: D. G. Wolfangle '49BEE. *Representative on St. Paul Union Board of Governors:* Mary Ellen Hanson McFarland '43BS(HE). *Representatives on University Senate Committees:* Athletics, Leif R. Strand '29DDS, Russell E. Backstrom '25BSME '27MSME; *Military Affairs,* Robert L. Stuebing '32NG, James H. Myers '32BBA; *Student Affairs,* Victor S. Roterling '49BA, Rosemary Moskalik McVay '36BA '38LLB. *M.A.A. Standing Committee Chairmen:* Honors, Bernie W. Bierman '16BA; *Investments,* John A. Moorhead '30BA; *Past Presidents,* Hibbert M. Hill '23BSCE.

Representing the Constituent Alumni Associations: Conway Rosell '49BSVetMed '51DVM, *College of Veterinary Medical Alumni Association;* William N. Stebbins '32BSPHm, *College of Pharmacy Alumni Association;* Herbert E. Hartshorn '40BSEd '47MA, *Alumni Association of the College of Education;* Peter Warhol '29BMet, *Alumni Association of the Institute of Technology;* Barbara Damon '53BA '56BSN, *School of Nursing Alumnae Association;* Al Heimbach '42BBA, *School of Business Administration Alumni Association;* Harry B. Hanson '26AMS, *Mortuary Science Alumni Association;* Russell Gangstad '49BA '50MBA, *College of Science, Literature and Arts and University College Alumni Association;* Dr. James R. Little '43DDS, *School of Dentistry Alumni Association;* Owen K. Hallberg '46BSAg, *Alumni Association of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics;* Roy H. Teppen '33DSTC, *UMD Alumni Association;* Sheldon M. Lagaard '41BS '43MB '43MD, *School of Medicine Alumni Association.*

Representing the special non-constituent groups: Doris Hanna Graham '22BSEd *Minnesota Alumnae Club;* F. Clayton Tonne-maker '50BSEd, "M" Club.

Honorary Board Members

Past Presidents: William F. Braasch '00BS '03MD, Wendell T. Burns '16BA, Victor Christgau '17ScAg '24BSAg, George Earl '06BA

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Cover Story

The young lady caught in midair is indeed one of our youngest "alumni." She represents the children enrolled in the laboratory



nursery school of the Institute of Child Development. This issue brings to you the story of the children's worlds, created for very adult purposes, on the University campus. The children of the nursery school and University elementary school (institutes which function separately) are both pupils and teachers. To see how these children contribute to a University program turn to pages 12 and 16.

'09MD, Hibbert M. Hill '23BSCE, J. D. Holtzermann '21BA, Arthur R. Hustad '16BA, Arthur O. Lampland '30BBA '34LLB, Francis A. (Pug) Lund '31-35, Harvey Nelson '22BS '25MD, Ben W. Palmer '11BA '13LLB '14MA, Glenn E. Seidel '36BME, Leif R. Strand '29DDS, Wells J. Wright '36BSL '36LLB, Edgar F. Zelle '13BA.

Past Treasurers: Arnulf Ueland '17BA, Wendell T. Burns '16BA, Sam W. Campbell '25BA '27LLB.

Honorary Life Association Members: Dr. J. L. Morrill, President Emeritus of the University; William T. Middlebrook, Vice President Emeritus of the University.

Second class postage paid at Minneapolis, Minn., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879. Annual dues of the Association are \$5 of which \$4 constitutes a year's subscription to the Alumni News. Subscription for non-alumni: \$5 per year. National advertising representative: American Alumni Magazines, 22 Washington Square N., New York 11, N.Y.; phone GRamercy 5-2039. Published: Minnesota Alumni Association, 205 Coffman Union, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14, Minnesota.

ALUMNI NEWS

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(Photos by Lester Mattison, ass't. to the Library Director)

"In the modern scheme of education the university library is primarily a central service station for the entire university."

A philosopher or poet might more adroitly describe a library than did Frank K. Walter, librarian. But realistically, the above words of Mr. Walter, after whom the present building is named, could only be improved by the use of bolder type for added emphasis.

The university library in our "modern setting" is still the service station as described in 1924. Yet that description alone takes too much for granted and almost cloaks both the romanticism and gargantuan function of the University's academic lifeline.

For the library, which appears to be staid, stable and never changing is indeed one of the most mobile and adaptable agencies on campus, though it might also be the least obvious center of activity.

The building alone would overawe a spectator—if he were not blinded by familiarity.

Erected in 1924 under the administration of President Coffman, but much through the efforts of President Emeritus William Watts Folwell, the building was designed to symbolize the noblest aspects of education.

Italian Renaissance influenced the design of the

interior and exterior. And though it appears almost bizarre to tastes schooled in the trend of contemporary simplicity, the building was described at the time of dedication as "dignified and simple reaching almost severity at times."

The grandiose setting begins at the entrance.

Set among six great doric columns are three doorways, laced with wrought bronze grills, framed in carved stone and surmounted by sculptured panels symbolizing the various phases of education.

Immediately inside, the stone walled vestibule leads into a lobby with walls and cornice of a native limestone, Mankato Travertine, meant to recall the stone used in ancient Roman buildings.

Stairways of Tennessee marble with turned marble balustrades ascend from either side of the lobby to the second floor.

The second floor lobby opens into the main circulation room, an expansive and lofty room softly illuminated through a great skylight of tinted Cathedral glass. The main desk itself is of carved Tennessee marble.

Massive columns of Green Alps marble sweep from mosaic stone floors to the vaulted ceilings where they are crowned with Corinthian capitals of ornate bronze. Similar pillars also stand on the main floor.

*familiarity has
cloaked the splendor
of . . .*

The “Invisible Palace”

Throughout the building are elaborate, sculptured ornaments, seeming so intrinsic to the decor that they are seldom noticed.

If a ceiling of “modeled plaster beams and coffers, painted in tones of gold and blue” were described, how many students or alumni could place it? It is, of course, a feature of the reference room—originally called the main reading room. Similar elaborately ornated ceilings are featured throughout the building.

But outstanding as it is, the building is secondary in importance, even in impressiveness, to the workings of the library system itself.

Over 31 miles of books line the library stacks. Some volumes may be used only once in a generation.

This is not an indication of inefficiency or poor selection; it is one of the characteristics of a research library.

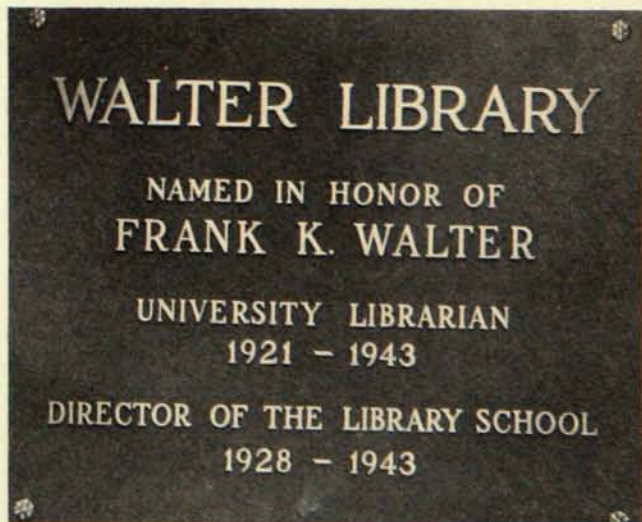
According to library director, Dr. Stanford, the University must maintain a research library, which is distinguished quite sharply from the ordinary college collection of resources.

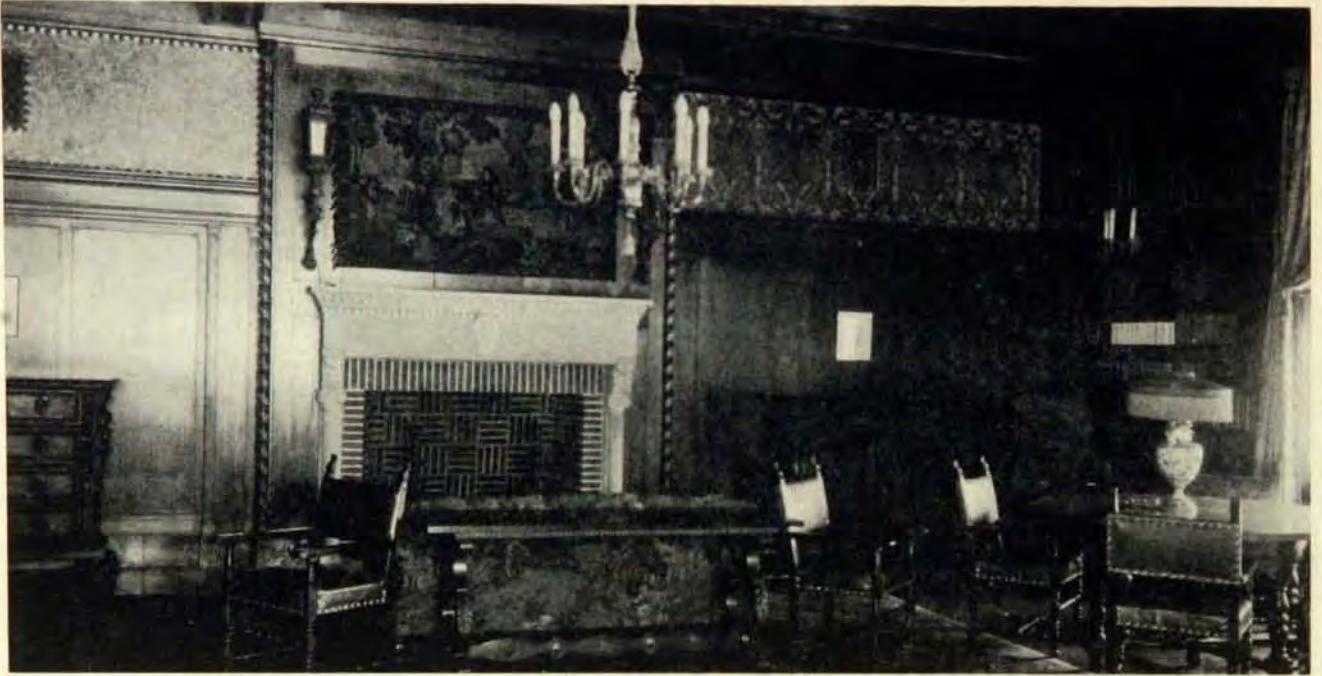
“To serve the purposes of research changes the depth, breadth and scope of collecting,” says Dr. Stanford.

Such a library must serve a dual purpose. It must contain the standard and classic references and resources necessary to the undergraduate programs. It

must keep abreast of the newest and must retain and search out the oldest valuable resources for purposes of research.

Because of the strain imposed on a single agency which must perform these two functions, the trend in university planning is now, according to Dr. Stanford, to maintain separate libraries—for research purposes and for undergraduate study. Absence of such separate facilities hurts the undergraduate.





The Arthur Upson Room — a “gentleman’s reading room”

The problems of this situation are reflected at the university by the plight of the “lost” undergraduate who finds many of his books out on unrestricted loan to a graduate student or faculty member. Few have the courage to demand the use of materials. And though the library administration is keenly aware of such undergraduate plights, they can do little without extensive rearrangement of the whole system. And the “system” is no small operation!

It takes a full-time staff of 115 people and over 100 part-time employees to keep the library running smoothly. These people are engaged in acquiring, cataloguing, storing, circulating and maintaining the books, pamphlets, periodicals, maps, charts and other resources of the library. They have under their supervision and care over 2 million volumes. However, fast and constant turnover of books makes any estimate of library resources only approximate.

An avalanche of material confronts the selection staff of eight professional and 11 non-professional workers. They pour over book announcements, media reviews, journals, publishers’ lists and book dealers catalogues, and from among them select enough new material to fill approximately a mile of shelves every year.

Without careful selection, that mile of shelves could probably be filled every day!

The library is torn by the problems that confront any agency which serves many varied interest groups. Each university department has undeniable needs

along with great hopes and ambitions. Much of the work of each depends upon the strength of its library — and that depends upon the strength of the central library. It is taken for granted that the acquisitions will keep up with the fast pace of expansion or new direction taken in the curriculum of each college. And so they do; but not without difficulty.

In the field of science alone, according to a library source, some 55,000 journals appear annually containing about 1,200,000 articles of significance for some branch of research and engineering in the Physical and Life Sciences. More than 60,000 different books are published annually.

Additions to the mountain of publications come from federal, state and local government and universities and colleges. Non-current imprints, out-of-print monographs and back files of serial publications add their weight to the pile of acquisitions to be considered.

Nor does the problem end even there. Books are perishable. Few worn or lost volumes can be forgotten; they must be replaced or reconditioned.

Two questions — about space and money — naturally come to mind. “Inadequate” is the answer to both. Sometimes it seems that either books or students must go, or the building will explode. But often there seems to be an even more unfortunate solution: no more books due to lack of funds!

President Emeritus Folwell’s predictions foreseeing that “even this mammoth structure will be inadequate



The James Ford Bell Room — a setting for rare treasures

for the needs of this rapidly growing University," have suddenly become more than quaint, historical euphemisms.

The situation is too complicated to briefly summarize except with the cold and indicative fact that Minnesota has fallen from third place among the nation's university libraries in total expenditures for books, periodicals and binding, to twelfth place.

Returning to the library as it is, amazing even with its handicaps, its portrait is incomplete without including its special and some unique features.

Specialized collections are almost too numerous to mention. There are of course, branch libraries all over campus. Many of these "libraries" are minor collections of material which interests only those advanced in a certain field. In this category are such as the art, music and journalism libraries. Others are of very major proportions such as the bio-medical library which has just expanded into its separate building, the newly erected dedicated Deihl Hall.

Almost without exception branch libraries are under the direction of the central library administration; and their problems, if not their physical plants are the direct concern of Director Stanford.

Within Walter Library itself are many exceptional collections and special areas.

For the enjoyment of all library users is the Upson Room. This is not a collectors room in the sense that others are, but it does serve a very specific purpose. It was opened in 1925 to furnish the atmosphere of a

"gentleman's reading room." It was graciously appointed to resemble a private library or study. It is not to be used as a study area, but rather as surroundings in which one might reap the pleasure and benefits offered by leisure reading.

Private acquisitions of great value have been entrusted to the library. Outstanding among these are

Splendor bows to utility as the end of each quarter approaches.





Details in plaster and wood found throughout the library.

***Walter library was
built to inspire the
noblest thoughts in
all who read its symbols***

the distinguished James Ford Bell Collection and the notable Kerlan collection. These libraries are described on pages 9-11.

The Ames Library, reputed to be the best research collection in existence relating to South Asia, will soon be moved to the University. It is presently located as a separate library on the outskirts of St. Paul. This addition will increase the already fine reputation which private donors have helped to build for the University's library.

Perhaps the story behind this reputation should not be ended without some of the more poetic summations of a library's significance.

Carlyle remarks in *Heroes and Hero Worship* that "the true university of these days is a collection of books."

Kittredge said that "you could destroy all the other Harvard buildings and with (the library) left standing, still have a University."

Such observations decidedly apply to Walter Library, and leave much room for thought. But perhaps the "room for thought" is too often left vacant. For that reason the mundane but realistic approach to a libraries function is perhaps superior.

A library is indeed a wonderful thing. It can be a boundless world—a bridge to the past, a key to the present, or steps to the future. Or it can be an unread book, an invisible palace.



donor of

A Magic Carpet

"One is soon on his magic carpet to a land of old friends and new acquaintances" — thus Irvin Kerlan '33MB '34MD '38CPH describes his journey into the children's book collecting world.

His journey has taken him far afield of his post as Chief of the Research and Reference Branch of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Yet he has received note in both his vocation and avocation: as a distinguished physician and a dedicated collector of children's literature.

Kerlan began his collection in 1947 with the modest intention of assembling first editions of the Newbery and Caldecott Award winners. Since then his collection has leaped to some 10,000 bound volumes, the greater number of which are now permanently housed at the University as the Kerlan Collection.

His books formed the nucleus of a recent exhibit in Northrop Gallery, "200 Years of Children's Books, 1760-1960."

At the same time, Kerlan exhibits were on display in twelve other parts of the country — from Coral Gables, Florida, to Detroit, Michigan.

All phases of book publishing interest Kerlan. A unique feature of his collection is the number of personal inscriptions his books contain. He is an avid connoisseur of children's art, and finds the authors' manuscripts, books dummies, original art, and color plates as important as the finished book presented to the public.

Although contemporary literature is stressed, many early classics have found their way into the collection.

"Many persons think of children's books only as amusing for children, yet this is hardly reasonable," says Kerlan. "The child's enduring literary choices are often surer and sounder than those of his elders. We need only consider the importance to our culture of such titles as *Aesop's Fables*, *Robinson Crusoe*, *Gulliver's Travels*, *Pilgrim's Progress*, *Alice in Wonderland*, *Mother Goose*, *Treasure Island*, *The Swiss Family Robinson*, and *Little Women*. These are books that have endured through the centuries, giving pleasure and establishing and stimulating the imagination of men's minds, as few books written exclusively for adults have done.

"Such books have been enjoyed by each generation of children, exposing future adults to the pleasures of reading and some of the finest literature which is our heritage," he concludes.

Contemporary books spark excitement, too.

"Collecting books in the contemporary period may provide added inducements to the more adventurous since the directional signals are less well defined," says Kerlan. "The collector may regard himself as a trail blazer opening new fields for other hobbyists."

Kerlan hopes that his collection at the University "will serve to stimulate and encourage qualified students to use the special materials for research and critical studies."

He is currently engaged in building a special holding of children's books of England published in this century.

What special problems does the children's book collector encounter?

Certainly the lack of both time and money, Dr. Kerlan points out. But in collecting first editions a



Dedicated connoisseur
Irvin Kerlan

more unique dilemma confronts the collector, he says.

In first editions, "rarity is not always due to the fact that the original printings were small, or slighted and overlooked and lost track of, but a more obvious reason they are scarce is because the great favorites were eagerly acclaimed by their young readers and too often worn out by frequent readings."

In these days of mass publishing, trends in children's literature are difficult to assess, according to Kerlan.

He points to the movement toward more books of science, and the new subject matter now existing for children.

"In what other century have we had books with a tug boat or a steamshovel for a hero?" he asks.

Books bring a wonderland to the starry eyes of children and a much needed moment of respite to parents while their offspring are engrossed.

But they have another function as well.

"Children's books are good-will ambassadors internationally," says Kerlan. "Our books represent us in all other countries in the world; even more directly are we made known to persons everywhere through the many books which are translated and published in other lands. This kind of internationalism helps to create good will and understanding among people everywhere."



James Ford Bell is shown in the room which bears his name and which was created as a setting for his collection of rare books, maps and manuscripts. Recreating the decor of the era from which the books themselves came, the room is done in late Elizabethan style. The walls are paneled in carved "linen-fold" oak. The floor, planked in random widths of oak is covered by an eighteenth century Feraghan rug. Soft light filters through artificial windows set with stained glass figures and heraldic devices of Swiss and French origin. On either side of the massive fireplace stand an antique chest and a seventeenth century English oak book press. Before the fireplace are matching wing chairs from the Charles II period which are covered with antique red velvet. The curator's desk is of seventeenth century Italian origin. There are chairs from Georgian England and of Louis XIII origin scattered throughout the room along with other antique appointments.

Step into the fifteenth century. You will find it and successive eras quite accessible just inside and to the left of the main entrance of Walter Library.

There, in a handsome setting of Elizabethan splendor, is housed a collection of rare books and manuscripts, a library devoted to the

history of commerce. Both the "treasure room" and the collection itself bear the name of originator and patron, James Ford Bell.

You won't even find a bookshelf in the Bell room. The only thing suggesting books is a 1864 press once used for binding and pressing paper. You might, in fact, suspect

that you were trespassing in the private study of an old manor house. According to the curator of the collection, John Parker, such reaction isn't uncommon for students who take the wrong turn and find themselves standing on a Persian rug, bathed in soft light which drifts through 16th century stained glass windows, and gazing at a seventeenth century Flemish brass chandelier.

The library is there of course, but is preserved and protected in an adjacent room where special vaults have been installed.

Insects, heat, humidity and handling present the greatest dangers to the valuable acquisitions, but all of these factors are controlled through the vault system. A year-round temperature level of 70 degrees and a humidity level of 65 percent is maintained. Use of the books is controlled by Mr. Parker who discusses the needs of each prospective scholar, then selects the materials which will be of value and supervises their use and handling.

Theft is not an imposing danger because of the prominence any such rarity would have in the market circles of book collectors. But even that possibility is eliminated by a locked outer door, mesh gate and inner door, vault combination and locked mesh on each bookshelf.

Just what are the "crown jewels" of Walter Library? Not all are even beautiful; many are centuries old and show the ravages of time. But all of the acquisitions are described by Mr. Parker as being in "good condition." In terms of rare books this is a description of completeness indicating that all parts of the document are present. And all, without exception, make a distinguished contribution to the collection. To-

"Mirror" of our Ancient World

gether—approximately 5,000 in all—the books, letters, maps and manuscripts relate the story of the very development of civilization.

Mr. Bell himself describes a library as "a memory of the experiences, actions and achievements of man—in ink." He has given to the University a "memory" spanning seven centuries.

Columbus, Vespucci and their contemporaries may have and probably did receive inspiration and instruction from some of the very documents now in the Bell Collection. Treatises on travel, geography and cosmography, even theories and myths regarding the earth and the universe are included in the collection. Such items include the first printed account of the travels of Marco Polo, 1477; William Caxton's *The Myrror of the World*, 1481; a 1482 edition of Ptolmey's *Cosmographia*, which is the first edition in which woodcut maps appear; the *Itinerarious* of Sir John Mandeville, 1484.

Many of these collection gems are beautiful as well as historically significant.

Some are colorfully and exquisitely illustrated with woodcuts. The typography is unique in many, displaying the earliest forms of printing and some of the first examples of moveable though hand-carved type. In fact, the collection might also be used to illustrate the history of printing as well as the expansion of civilization through commerce.

Led by the visions painted by early adventurers and "scientists," explorers and traders sought out their new horizons. Tales of their discoveries remain alive in many acquisitions of the Bell collection.

Columbus composed the first book to describe the New World. *Epistola* or the *Columbus Letter* in

editions of 1493 and 1494 is part of the collection. Another rarity included is Vespucci's *Mundus Novus* or *New World* of 1504.

If the "right way to sail from Lisbon to Calicut, mile by mile" intrigues you, the information can be obtained from a pamphlet of 1505. A 4 3/4 inch square woodcut map in this tract is the earliest printed map to show the Cape of Good Hope and the sea route from Europe to India, the route which opened the markets of the East to lucrative trade in spices, dyes, silks and other products in European demand. Only one other known copy of the pamphlet, which was printed in Nuremberg—presumably to attract the attention of German merchants, exists.

Another rare map, the only known existing copy, is the Waldseemüller *Globe Map* of 1507 on which the New World bears the name "America."

Ventures into the New World and explorations on our own continent are described by writers represented in the collection.

Champlain's *Des Sauvages*, 1603, records the impact of the civilizations of the New World upon the European mind. Henry Hudson's voyage into the Northwest Passage, William Barents' attempt to find passage to India are described in books of the sixteenth century.

As colonization and trading continued, so did the stream of literature, and so does the scope of the Bell collection. The opening up of the Great Lakes region to French Traders is extensively chronicled by Mr. Bell's distinguished collection of Jesuit Relations. Original editions of the annual reports, which were made to French heads of the Jesuit order, cover the years 1632 to 1672. These documents were in

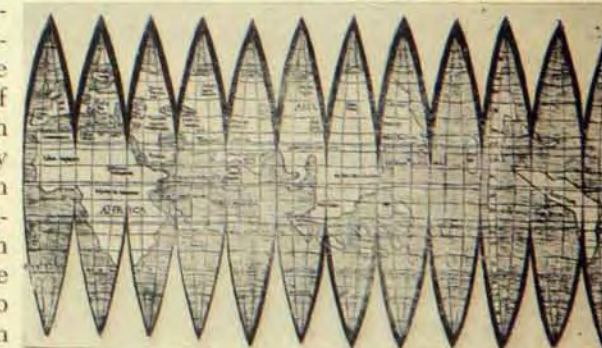
their time one of the rare sources of news from the New World. They relate stories of adventures among the Indians of the St. Lawrence, the Gaspé peninsula, and in Quebec, and tell of Niagara falls and other wonders of the New World.

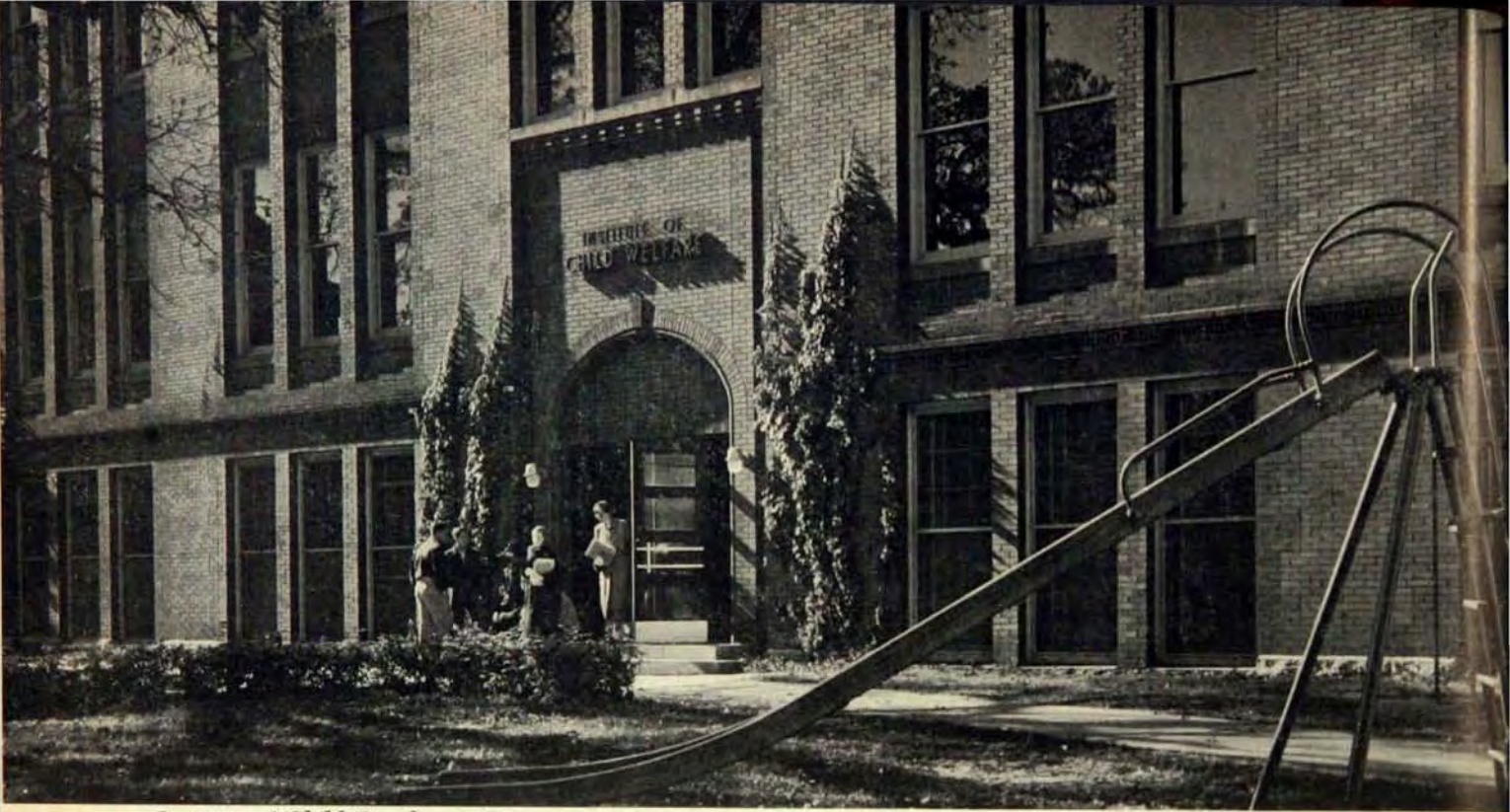
Until the end of the eighteenth century revolutions in man's thinking were caused by new-land discoveries. The groundwork for our present knowledge of the world and subsequent interchange of goods and cultures was then finished, and it is at this point that the Bell collection ends its chronicling.

John Parker, the man who devotes his full time to the Bell collection describes it most aptly:

"From the travels of Marco Polo to the establishment of the Russian-American Company is a span of seven centuries, and throughout that period the most persistent motive for exploration, for war, for the spreading of European culture, for creating the world which the succeeding centuries have inherited has been the urge to trade. In collecting the materials relating to the commerce of those centuries, the James Ford Bell Collection seeks to make its contribution to an understanding of the dominant force that has shaped the destiny of mankind."

Martin Waldseemüller's Map, 1507





Institute of Child Development

a program of dedication to

The
Science of Children

When does a child develop conscience? When do anxiety impulses first occur? How can children be mentally tested:

Casual curiosity did not prompt these questions; scientific minds did.

A rather rare and most advanced program of research is going on at the University. At the Institute of Child Development every phase of a human child's development—physical, mental, emotional, and social—is being probed.

Actually, three goals are incorporated into the program of the Institute. They are: research on the development of children, (b) service in the field of parent education, and (c) instruction within the University to train professional workers with children and to prepare students for later family responsibilities.

The Importance of "Child's Play"

Since knowledge of child development lies only through working with children themselves, some answers to researcher's questions beckon from within the institute itself where 72 children ages two to six come daily to attend nursery school.

A children's world has been created on the ground floor of the building. Tiny chairs and tables, pint-sized bookcases, low-hung pictures and other paraphanelia so dear to "little people" has been provided, and very carefully so. The whole purpose of the school from the scientific point of view is to provide a situation which can be controlled and in which children can be observed. For "child's play" connotes nothing aimless for those who know how to watch it.

Of course, the school is more than just a grand scale experiment. Benefits for the child in attendance must be of prime concern; but within this boundary many adult purposes can be accomplished.

Social learning is emphasized in curriculum planning. If a pre-school child learns two things—how to adapt to classmates, and the fact that learning is pleasant—his experience is considered to be a success. Stories, music and art media are the major tools for instruction. The little girl making finger-paint fly may not seem scholarly, but she is learning that school is fun and incidentally that there are different shapes of trees and that puppies are really much smaller than trees (and harder to draw!)

The adult's reward from the school is more complicated to achieve and to evaluate. The carefully guided environment of the nursery school can, according to Principal Shirley Moore, fulfill three functions: to train teachers, to provide a research situation among normal young subjects, and to offer University students practical experience either working with or observing children. (In short, it embodies the three fold purpose of the institute.)

Basic Research

Observation is a key word to the research using the nursery school environment. Employing it, he may patiently and quietly gather data from children en-

gaged in free play or those following school routine. He may sit in a playroom among 20 subjects or he may use special facilities and watch through a one-way glass as a secluded child meets a specially prepared situation. He may watch the normal daily routine, or he may with permission control an environment to use the nursery school at all.

The relatively few children in the institute's nursery school aren't nearly enough to supply all of the data necessary to an extensive research project. So Children's agencies, both city and state, cooperate with the Institute.

Medical and psychiatric problems of infants and children can be studied through the University Medical School and Hospitals. Private clinics afford more opportunity for observation of mental problems. The special circumstances of the mentally retarded, blind and deaf children can be observed in nearby state schools. University elementary, adjacent to the Institute building, cooperates in supplying data on normal children in kindergarten through sixth grades.

Accomplishments of researchers are as varied as the infinite number of "unknowns" concerning children.

Sometimes findings are of immediate practical value. Past projects have yielded information on such things as standards of sleep for children, control of temper tantrums and home discipline.

Less practical, yet scientifically important are projects such as measurement of the skin area and bodily dimensions of children, the development of teeth, standardization of intelligence tests, prediction of later mental status, the development of children in foster homes, parent-child relationships, or the devising of new methods for analyzing behavior.





Classroom study and practical experience are incorporated in the academic program which includes . . . teaching . . .



But the clinic is only one of the institute's practical services. Its limited capacity cannot fulfill the entire need for advice, so a broader program of parent education is also carried out.

Publications resulting from Minnesota research number over 500 technical journal reports, a score of books and several hundred pamphlets.

Institute personnel are in great demand as lecturers and speakers, for those who know of the clinic's work are also aware of the value of information that results.

Succession of Scholars

Research and service should justify the existence of any agency such as the Institute of Child Development. But as a part of the University, the institute must also maintain its vital academic role.

This institute can pride itself not only on pioneering but on showing constant progress and building constructively on its record of success.

In 1925 Minnesota established this as one of five institutes of this type founded by grants from the Rockefeller Fund. They were unique at the time and their very existence indicated great foresight on the part of the founders.

At that time only one course on child training was offered; now more than 40 courses for undergraduates and graduates are maintained.

An undergraduate major is available in child development, and a very extensive graduate program is established.

testing . . .



Shared Success

Application of knowledge is a basic function of the institution. Any agency engaged in basic research has a certain responsibility for the distribution and utilization of its findings.

"Giving advice based on our findings," says Institute director, Dr. Harold Stevenson, "is one of our major obligations. The utilization of our knowledge was a responsibility incorporated into the function of this institution when it was founded back in the '20s."

To partially fulfill this responsibility a Parent Consultation Service is available to the public.

As many as 100 cases a year are handled by two staff members and five advanced graduate students.

"How shall I handle my disobedient child, my gifted child, my slow child?" Such questions are brought to the Institute by parents or are posed by school teachers. Children from the age of 2½ years through adolescence and up to the age of 17 years may have minor problems of adjustment which are brought to the clinic. The cases accepted may be handled in one interview with the parents and observation of the child; others necessitate several meetings. When extremely long term treatment is indicated the case is usually referred to other clinics.

The major goal of the graduate program is to train research workers. Students are prepared for university and college teaching and for careers in research or practical work with children.

First prepared with basic knowledge of child and developmental psychology, each M.A. degree or Ph.D. candidate is expected to specialize.

Specializations may include work in personality,

social, language or cognitive development, learning or motivation. Supervised experience is also available in the laboratory nursery school, the clinical facilities of the institute, or in the parent education program.

Related departments also play a large part in student training. The departments of Education, medicine, psychology, sociology, speech and anthropology offer valuable resources for the student of human development.

Contribution and learning can be simultaneous in the field of research. Graduate students may draw projects from the wealth of resources constantly surrounding them in the institute and its affiliates, or they may become associated with a project already underway.

To aid students financially as well as academically, the Institute offers three fellowships in child psychology and seven teaching assistantships as well as other part-time employment.

These students are the third vital link in the functioning of the Institute. Through them the value of previous research and the responsibility of future work in the field is passed on.

The "science of children," like many sciences is still in its own infancy. But after almost 40 years a broad foundation of knowledge is taking shape for future builders, and present results are beginning to show.

Already the Institute is a source of professional aid to agencies of national welfare such as the Department of Corrections and their program of delinquency control, or the recent White House Conference for the Aged. And it is just as valuable to the individual who reads, hears or sees how his child can best be guided toward the full utilization of his gift of life.

more testing . . .



and observing





Readin', Writin' and Spanish

Who learns the most at University elementary — teachers or students!

Many a student teacher must have been plagued by this problem as she led her little pupils in creative writing or the conjugation of Spanish verbs.

Neither school or pupils were meant to be extraordinary. But both, through a natural course of events, are just that.

University elementary, planned as a service agency of the college of education, grew slowly and deliberately. Envisioned by the late Dean of Education Wesley E. Peik, it was not primarily meant to be just a progressive example of elementary teaching; it was to be an experimental setting for both old and new methods. Mistakes might even be dared in the pursuit of ultimate improvement of education.

The first kindergarten class began in 1946. Each successive year a new grade was added, and when the sixth grade was established in 1952, the program of the school was stabilized.

The school literally grew with its first class. Today it is housed as a unit in Pattee hall where each grade has its own large, well-equipped room. With other facilities included in the building — administrative offices, nurse's office, library, kitchen, and supply rooms — Pattee hall is to all appearances no different, with exception of the fact that it is located on a corner of the University campus, from any other elementary school. But that one exception turns out to be quite significant.

The school has several functions relative to the University:

It provides a school situation to be observed by University students of education. Some students are assigned to practice-teaching in the school, but the number of undergraduates involved in this program is not large and those who are chosen are exceptional.

Other on-lookers come from all over the state, all over the world to watch the newest materials and methods employed in the classroom. Three to four thousand visitors a year utilize the observation booths which are built into every classroom.

Case studies may also be drawn from the school, compiled from school records or from children themselves. Such studies may be done by University undergraduates, graduate students or staff personnel. Also, a limited amount of demonstration teaching may be done to accommodate the needs of some University classes.

Children are never exploited in the course of care-

fully controlled experimentation. Indeed, no research or experimentation is done unless it contributes to the educational experience of the child or children involved. In fact, an important, though not primary function of the school, is to provide exceptional opportunity for the gifted child.

Each child is regarded as an individual whose needs, capacities and interests differ from those of his classmates. The curriculum is geared to emphasize basic skills — reading, language arts and arithmetic. However, personal interests are encouraged to develop in the execution of basic skills, and a flexible though orderly class routine is maintained so that any unexpected learning situation may be utilized. All school experiences, even lunch and play periods, are considered integral learning situations.

Core curriculum is planned by each class teacher; yet provision is made for pupil-teacher planning and each child is encouraged to contribute ideas for his individual projects and for the benefit of the group.

Obviously the function and philosophy of the school would — and does — attract a collection of prodigious moppets. Not only do they arrive under the direction of anxious parents, but some are referred by other city schools.

The waiting list, as might be expected, is always long, because for practical and theoretical purposes the size of classes must be limited.

Twenty-five pupils are assigned to each class. Exception to that limitation is made only for the children of visiting or foreign professors. A ratio of 11.14 boys to girls or vice versa is always maintained.

The admissions committee of the school meets monthly to act upon new applications and maintain the status of the active waiting list. Several criteria for their decisions have been established:

Eligibility of a child depends upon freedom from physical, mental, social, emotional or behavioral disabilities. These requirements are made in the interests of the child and for the well-being of other children in the school.

Exceptional intelligence is not a prime consideration for admission. The only concern of this nature is to maintain reasonable compatibility among classmates.

Family data is also considered as a factor of selection. Stability of residence (under normal conditions), relatively typical home life, and cooperation as a family with school sponsored research projects, are all family characteristics that are preferred by the school.

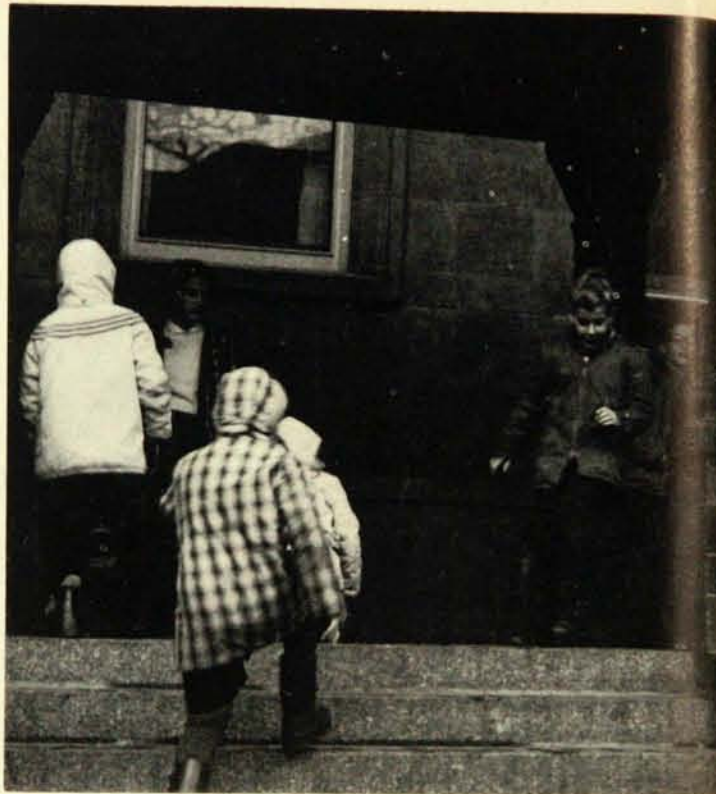
The occupation of a child's father is also taken into

account so that a broad sampling of backgrounds is represented by the children in each class. A survey of the children currently enrolled shows University staff work as the most common parental occupation. Fifty-six of the 175 pupils enrolled come from "University families." However there are at least 30 occupations other than teaching or University work listed among the children's family files.

These are then, quite normal — though really not quite average — children. Once through the doors of Pattee hall as registered students, they show the same characteristics, good and bad, as any other group of healthy, happy children. Were it not for their proximity to campus, these children might not be recognized for what they are — teachers as well as pupils. None might ever guess that at the tender age of 12 these children become the University's youngest "alumni."

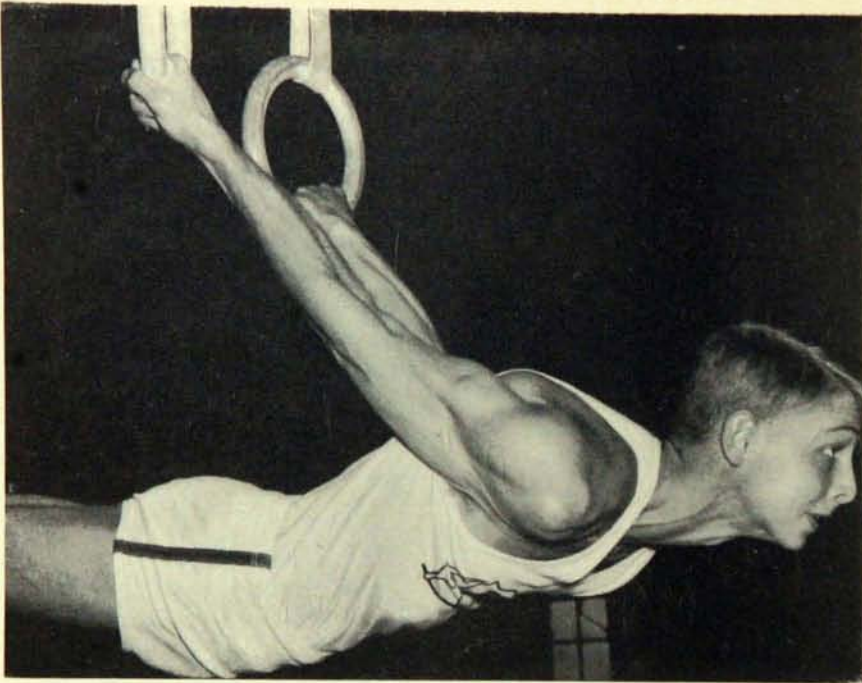
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Turtles, dolls, tops and jackstraws are their possessions. Puddle jumping, wind-licking, and ant watching are their fascinations. Learning to channel lightening-bright thoughts is their serious endeavor. They become "University students" at the age of six and will "graduate" at the age of twelve.





a quick look at

Left, gymnast, Bob Schwarzhopf; lower left, Coach Kundla's team in action; top right, Heusner coaches his swimmers; lower right, hockey star Gary Schmalzbauer.



Winter Sports

by Jim Rogers

While coach John Kundla is struggling to get his Gopher basketball team straightened out and John Mariucci is battling to keep his pucksters near the top of the Western Collegiate Hockey association standings, coaches of four other University intercollegiate sports are working to get their teams ready for upcoming Big Ten meets.

Both the swimming and gymnastics teams, after having competed in several meets previous to that time, are now preparing for their upcoming conference meets during the first weekend in March.

Meanwhile the Gopher wrestlers have been struggling under the duress of ineligibility, while Coach Jim Kelly's track squad just began its indoor season.

Swimming

A predominantly sophomore team has paced the swimmers to a very impressive record thus far this season. Only four seniors, one of them Captain Bill Carney from Duluth Central, and three juniors grace the otherwise first-year team.

"We are considerably improved over last year," said swimming coach Bill Heusner. "Swimming here is picking up a great deal."

Heusner picks Indiana as far and away the best team in the conference, followed by perennially strong Ohio State. He thinks the Gophers should be one of the top teams in the country this year, however.

Gymnastics

Things are not so bright with coach Ralph Piper's gymnasts. Where he had counted on having eight lettermen return this season, he had only two, Captain Bob Schwarzkopf and Dick Stone. The others either went into the army, dropped out of school or transferred.

In fact, Piper only has eight men on the entire squad, including three sophomores. He figures the most promising soph is Larry Gleason.

Piper favors Illinois to win both the Big Ten and

NCAA meets, the latter to be at Illinois April 6-8, while Michigan State and Michigan pose strong threats.

Coach Wally Johnson's matmen have also been plagued by injuries and ineligibility. They have but one senior on the squad.

The young squad has big shoes to fill this season, as its counterparts during the past five years have romped to two Western conference wrestling titles while winning 75 dual meets and dropping only 20.

Track

Coach Kelly's track squad is very optimistic about its new season. Captain and hurdling ace Dave Odegard discounts the lack of experience on the team saying, "I think we'll be better than expected."

Seven sophomores are making strong bids to fill the gap left by a host of graduated seniors. They include Tom Mueller, Rich Axilrod, footballer Bill Munsey, Bob Werner, Jim Kumpula, Harold Payne and Dick Adams.

Basketball

Still insisting his Gophers are not as bad as their record and have the potential of being a good team, Coach Kundla has picked up some supporters by virtue of the fine showings the basketballers have made in the past several games.

Kundla insists all his team needs is a few big wins, so it can gain that much-needed confidence essential to the success of a young team.

With the addition of Co-captain Larry Johnson, just back from his Rose Bowl trip with the football squad, and the continuing improvement of what Mariucci calls his little dynamite line of Len Lilyholm, Gary Schmalzbauer and Dave Brooks, the amiable puck coach has cause to feel good about the rest of the season.

All in all it should be a good year for winter sports at Minnesota.



On the Mall

Birds in the bookshelves are a constant source of aggravation to University librarians. A bit of student "research" recently revealed that there are birds in the library and probably have been for years. Presumably, the birds enter through the windows; unfortunately, most don't leave until they are "escorted" out after a quiet but determined chase. So far they have caused no damage and, evidently, no noticeable disturbance of the subdued atmosphere in the hallowed hall of scholars.

26,458 students are attending the University during the winter quarter. The total is 1,600 above last year's figure. Students of UMD number 2,492 and 226 attend Morris.

Cancer research related to cancer control will be demonstrated through a series of 13 films to be produced by the University. The United States Public Health service has awarded a grant of \$92,000 for the production of a Community Cancer Demonstration Project. The film programs will be designed to report on important research into the causes and treatment of cancer and show a general television audience how basic cancer research can ultimately be useful in the early detection and successful treatment of cancer. Filming will be done at

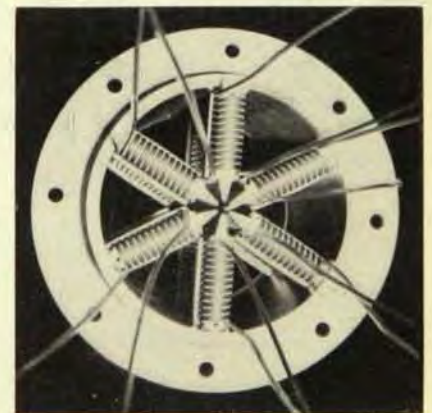
major cancer research centers throughout the country. The completed series will be distributed nationally for broadcast by educational and commercial television stations. This will be the first television series produced by the University for national scale viewing.

University gallery's "big show" of the year opened on January 23. The fourth floor galleries in Northrop auditorium are a showcase for drawings loaned from museums throughout the world. Assembled by two University art department faculty members, "The Eighteenth Century—One Hundred Drawings by One Hundred Artists" features works by such artists as Watteau, Fragonard, Boucher, Gainsborough, and other famous masters. Meanwhile the choicest acquisitions of the University gallery are also on display in the annual Permanent Collection exhibition. Both shows will close early in March.

Leading American architects and architectural educators joined University personnel in the dedication of the new School of Architecture building and the Frederick Mann Court which it encloses. On Thursday January 19 dedication ceremonies were held in the Frederick Mann Court which is named for the late founder of the School. The dedication address was delivered by Joseph Hudnut, dean

emeritus of Harvard University's graduate school of design. A four day round of public functions was planned for the occasion.

New horizons in basic physics research have been opened up by the polarized proton source which has been developed by University physicists. The only working model in the United States and one of two in the world enables physicists to produce protons with a known angular momentum (spin). The source, a project of Dr. Gunther Clausnitzer, research associate from Germany, will enable physicists to study the change in atomic reactions due to the change in the proton (used to trigger the reaction) spin. A controlled magnet separates atomic hydrogen spinning in the desired direction. The polarized hydrogen



*Picture of promise—
Magnet of polarized proton source*

is then partially ionized and resulting protons are carried by an electrical field of one half million volts into a linear accelerator. The proton, finally traveling 60 thousand miles per second is directed at a target and an atomic reaction occurs. The apparatus for the entire process is located in a special building.

The Cuban crisis entered University classrooms, at least for scholarly scrutinization.

A foreign trade class under the instruction of Professor Robert J. Holloway decided to combine practical with theoretical study. The re-

sult — a project to determine how Minnesota businesses were actually affected by the Cuban Revolution.

Throughout fall quarter students made personal calls, mailed questionnaires, consulted a variety of statistical sources and read current literature to provide themselves with the background and setting within which Cuban trade was functioning.

The project stirred local interest on a large scale. News media of the Twin Cities descended upon the class to print, broadcast, and film the findings of these newest authorities on one phase of "Fidelism."

Taken from the final report compiled by Professor Holloway and graduate assistant, Roderich H. Rude, the project yielded the following information:

Before the revolution, in 1958, Cuba sent 67 per cent of her exports to the United States and purchased 67 per cent of her imports from the United States. The majority of her other foreign trade was also carried on with "free nations."

In January 1959 the Cuban revolutionaries succeeded and Fidel Castro's government was enstated. The fate of commercial relations between Cuba and the United States is now well-known history.

Though it must be noted that even under Batista's regime some decline in Cuban-U.S. trade occurred, it can be assumed that the principal damage to trade relations have occurred under Castro.

Final reports for 1959 show U.S. exports to Cuba had declined more than 20 percent from 1958. Early in 1960 the export rate was 40 per cent below normal, and as the year progressed the decline increased until the embargo cut off almost all exports activity.

Minnesota's share of the above figures is impossible to estimate, for a state's exporting activity is not recorded in detail.

But through the students' direct contact with businesses, some Cuban effects on state manufacturers can be seen.

Of 500 firms contacted, 118 reported trade with Cuba. Of these, 79 reported "very little" trade, 18

carried on "moderate" exporting, and 21 reported a "substantial" market in Cuba.

"Insignificant" to "our most important foreign customer" illustrates the range of importance which our small Southern neighbor symbolized to Midwestern businessmen.

Essential items such as machinery and chemicals were the last to be squeezed off the market. In fact, Cubans recognized the need for such items and made prompt payment on them to insure shipments up to the last moment of trading.

But as Castro's radical tactics increased, trade difficulties for Minnesota firms increased. Contacts in Cuba became inaccessible. Cuban nationals used as distributors fell under suspicion by the Castro government due to their foreign dealings; many relinquished their contracts, some left Cuba. Hope for reestablished normal trade was unrealistic.

The effects of Cuban trade curtailment are distinct in all local firms involved in foreign markets.

Loss of trade was not the only business casualty of the Cuban revolution. Seventeen Minnesota firms reported nonpayment of debts for shipments made after Castro took control. Many other firms experienced "close calls" of the same nature. Minnesota banks saved many clients' capital by watching the Cuban situation as trouble brewed and advising firms accordingly.

The outstanding conclusion of the study is that even Minnesota firms have been adversely affected by Castro's policies. But beyond that rather obvious fact, Professor Holloway's class has learned to appreciate the meaning of trade relations, the interrelationships between politics and economies. Above all they have now seen how real a headline can become to a person far removed from the apparent scene of activity. They have seen for example how a firm can be involved in the passions and politics of men who don't even speak their language.

STUDENTS' PARADISE...

MEXICO

the friendly land!



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MEXICAN GOVERNMENT TOURISM DEPARTMENT
PASEO DE LA REFORMA 35, MEXICO CITY

Memo

TO Members of the Association
FROM The Executive Secretary
SUBJECT Inside Looking Out the Bowl

The Tournament of Roses is probably the most publicized and widely known of all civic celebrations. The Mardi Gras of New Orleans, the AKSARBEN of Omaha, the Aquatennial of Minneapolis, and the St. Paul Winter Carnival are other similar events. The Tournament of Roses, because of its nationally televised parade and Rose Bowl football game, is perhaps the largest public spectacle in the land. It is fine entertainment and it is enjoyed by millions of Americans. The parade, with its magnificently colored floats made of flowers and followed by a football contest between two of the top collegiate teams of the country is a combination that has tremendous appeal to almost everybody. It is difficult, indeed, to find a single person who will criticize this carefully planned and wonderfully staged event.

On the other hand, there are aspects of the Tournament of Roses that make participation in this event by a collegiate institution a very difficult thing.

The Rose Bowl game is, of course, a post-season collegiate football game. It can be argued quite effectively, educationally speaking, that post-season games have no place in the intercollegiate athletic program. Other than the disrupting of classes, it certainly does take emphasis off winning the conference championship; and it does place more emphasis on winning, thus multiplying the evils of modern day athletic practices.

The commercialism that surrounds and tends to engulf the Tournament of Roses is difficult for an education institution to accept and deal with. This commercialization is something that is beyond the control of the Tournament of Roses Committee. Unfortunately, it is a very real part of the overall program and must be dealt with.

The tremendous and concentrated effort required by the participating school does interfere to some degree with its on-going education program—even if but for a short time.

The actual out-of-pocket cost for the participating university is difficult to justify educationally.

Add to all this the negative public relations that result because of the thousands of alumni and football followers who were unable to obtain tickets to this event and you have a different picture.

Minnesota, of course, did not know that it was going to participate in the Rose Bowl until much later than is ordinarily the case. This was because the Big Ten pact was no longer in effect — and, the conference of Western Universities (the Big Five) had made their decision to select only the Number One team of the nation. The offer was further delayed because of the fact that although Minnesota

was named as Number One team of the country, the Big Five were not certain that Minnesota would vote to go to the Rose Bowl. So, in order not to risk a turndown, the offer was not tendered until after the University faculty had voted its approval. This late start placed even greater pressure on the University to meet its time schedule than is ordinarily exerted.

There has been much comment on the fact that the Minnesota faculty, in accepting the bid, reiterated their stand against the Rose Bowl pact. In explanation, the University felt itself morally obligated to accept the invitation and never has had any intention of voting "no". As a member of the Big Ten Conference, Minnesota, with its one vote, has expressed itself clearly as being against post-season games — and, has constantly tried to revise the rules to keep athletics a part of education. As a member of the Conference, it has and does participate in the money received by the Big Ten for its Rose Bowl participation. Over the years this has exceeded \$300,000. In accepting the bid to play in the Rose Bowl, the University exercised the vote of ten rather than its own, because by voting against the Rose Bowl, it would vote negatively for the other nine schools — and, Minnesota really has only one vote. So morally, Minnesota had no choice but to accept.

On Wednesday, November 23, 1960, President Wilson made an eleven-man committee to deal with Minnesota's participation in the Tournament of Roses. The Committee, under the chairmanship of Vice President Stanley Wenberg, was broken down into the following sub-committees: publicity, band, budget, entertainment, float, legal, official party, public transportation, and tickets. Each sub-committee, after the original meeting, was authorized to act — the overall committee becoming the coordinating vehicle.

The Tournament of Roses Committee is composed of a group of able, experienced and dedicated people who give of their own time and effort out of civic pride and loyalty. (It is one of the finest groups of men the writer has ever worked with.) This committee is broken down into twenty-three sub-committees. The University contingent met with a number of the committees and received from them information and suggestions on the job to be done. The help of the Tournament of Roses Committee was full and complete.

Perhaps the most difficult job of the University Rose Bowl Committee was to determine the division of tickets. The pattern followed was based upon the experience of all the other Big Ten schools that had previously participated. The Minnesota plan differed in one way — the addition of a benefactors classification. The first priority was for students and faculty; the second priority, to University benefactors; the third priority, to alumni members, "M" Club and season-ticket holders; and the final priority was to be the general public. The purpose of the benefactors classification was to make sure that all people who had made a real contribution in service to the University would receive tickets. Included were alumni leaders throughout the country, individuals who contributed over \$100 a year to the University, legislators, civic and state leaders, and supporters of the athletic department program. No person received more than two tickets: and no groups whatsoever received tickets.

Of the 30,000 applications mailed, 23,248 ticket requests were received (74%). Who received the tickets? All students and staff who applied; all benefactors; all members of the official university train — both student and alumni; 24.3% of alumni applications; 64.4% of the "M" men; 50.9% of the season ticket holders. While it would seem that the alumni did not receive their fair share, it should be remembered that the largest number of benefactors were alumni; "M" Club men are alumni; as are a great proportion of the season ticket holders. Who were turned down? 3,251 alumni; 431 "M" men; 2,351 season ticket holders — or, a total of 6,034. What this means is if Minnesota had received 6,100 additional tickets, of those applying everyone would have received a ticket (on the other hand, only 30,000 applications were mailed and the degree holders of the University alone number 158,000).

Just a word about the Alumni Office operation. Even before Minnesota was officially selected to go to the Rose Bowl, the Alumni Office received an avalanche of letters. Letters in increasing numbers were received after the selection was announced, and long after the tickets were sold out. The only way the Alumni Office could handle the great number of inquiries was by a series of form letters. So, if you were irritated by the form letter you received from us, please accept our apologies. Many of the letters received were both demanding and hostile.

However, it is interesting to note that in at least a dozen cases, alumni who received their checks back with no tickets endorsed their checks over to the Greater University Fund — often adding an additional sum and sent them in with a nice letter. Such letters made up for all the other complaints received.

The Alumni Office acted as agent for the Big Ten Club of Southern California in selling over 900 tickets for the Big Ten Club dinner; circularized all 6,000 alumni in California on the program of events; set up and operated an alumni headquarters in the Biltmore Hotel from December 22 through January 1 under the able direction of Ray Chisholm; operated a hospitality room in the Biltmore Hotel with free beer and cheese through the courtesy of Hamm's Brewery of St. Paul and the Minnesota State Dairy Association. The number of people talked to and served at the Biltmore was in the thousands. A word of appreciation must be added for the outstanding work of the Minnesota Alumni Club of Southern California, under the able leadership of Bob Swenson, in making Minnesota's trip to the Rose Bowl a successful one.

It was a great experience; one that I'm glad to have been a part of. Even though our team lost in the Rose Bowl, we are proud of their tremendous second half comeback — and, proud of their great great record as co-champions of the Big Ten and the Number One team in the country.



Sincerely,

Ed Hauket

Southern Cal Club Elects Officers

Minnesota Alumni Club of Southern California, newly reorganized in October, has elected officers to serve during 1961.

Chosen as president was R. J. Swenson '29BBA. Others in his cabinet include Harlan Benike '48-BEE, vice-president; Ichiro Takahashi '46BME, secretary; and Chuck Giles '49AA, treasurer.

Serving the club in other capacities are Helen Loomis '34BA and Beverly Saunders '41BS, membership co-chairmen; Ben Rolfe '38-LLB, meetings director; Betty Barron, hospitality director; Jean Scribner, publicity director; and Bob Ludlum '25BSEE, director-at-large.

West Central Wisconsin Alumni Board Meets

The West Central Wisconsin Alumni Association held a board meeting on December 15.

Eight out of nine directors were present. Lloyd Larson, 1960 president, presided.

Following a business meeting new officers were elected.

They are: T. J. Litsheim '38MA, president; Dr. Robert E. Lee, '43DDS, 1st vice-president; William A. Bunde '49BBA, 2nd vice-president; and Mrs. David P. Barnes, secretary-treasurer.

Benninghoff Heads North California Club

Northern California Alumni Club members have elected new officers for the 1961 year.

Heading the cabinet is new president Bob Benninghoff '49BArch. Other officers are: L. J. Christian, vice president; Marvin Pennington '38BBA, secretary; Joel Krogstad '29BBA, treasurer; and directors Sheldon Cable '58MSMed and E. C. Grayson '51BA.

Continuing members of the trust fund board include Bob Benninghoff '49BArch, Ellen Brown, '36BA, Herbert Hanson '49 and Arthur Poole '17BA.

Business Alumni Officers Elected

School of Business Administration Alumni Association board members met to elect new officers on January 12 in Coffman Memorial Union.

After minutes of the board and committee meeting of December 7 were accepted, the financial report was given.

As of January 1, \$316.44 remains in the treasury.

The slate of officers presented by the nominating committee was unanimously elected with no nominations from the floor. Officers chosen were: Al Heimbach '42BBA, president; Glenn Galles '41BBA, vice president; and Dan Magraw '43BBA, secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Heimbach reviewed the past year's activities and discussed the date for the Annual Meeting and the committees that should be set up.

Past president Waldo Hardell emphasized the need for keeping outstanding faculty members in the department. He also pointed out the importance of recruiting good students.

Dean Grambsch asked that the alumni support the entire University request for appropriations, not

just that of the individual school. Each unit should, however, he said, let their legislators know of their individual needs.

One hundred and ten new members have recently joined the Business Alumni Association.

School of Dentistry Alumni Board Meets

An organizational meeting was held by board members of the School of Dentistry Alumni Association on January 14, in St. Paul.

After approving the minutes of the Annual Meeting and last board meeting, the board named new chairmen for the standing committees — honors, liaison and program.

The financial and membership reports were given showing \$571 in the treasury and 899 members as of December 1.

President Little, in behalf of the board, extended a special vote of thanks to Dean Crawford, Assistant Dean Holland, Bill Yock and Doug Yock for their work in setting up the Annual Meeting.

Dean Crawford suggested that the Dental Alumni Association should sponsor a scholarship for one outstanding student entering the Dental School each year.

Under new business, the date for this year's annual meeting was set as November 3.

Some Capitol Errors

If the old adage "anything worth doing is worth doing well" applies in a negative form to the committing of errors, then we followed it to the letter!

While applauding the achievements of a very prominent alumnus, we misspelled his name, and faithfully clung to the misspelling throughout two issues of the Alumni News. To Minnesota's Governor Elmer L. Andersen we direct sincere apologies and promise henceforth to add the fine and proper ending of "en" to his name.

To four other alumni go apologies for completely omitting them from our roster of state legislators. To them and to their friends who diligently searched the January issue, but did not find them in proper place, we promise to proudly claim them (if they will still have us) as part of our alumni family. They are: Alf Bergerud '27LLB, Senator from the 36th District, a member of the Legislature for the 19th year, and a resident of Edina; C. Donald Peterson '39BA, Senator from the 36th District, a resident of Edina; C. J. Benson '31LLB, Senator from the 48th district, a resident of Ortonville; Richard E. Ferrario '60BA, Senator from the 58th District, a resident of Duluth.

Summa Cum Laude

to

Alumni Service Award Winners

The Alumni Service Award is conferred upon alumni or former students of the University of Minnesota in recognition of service given to the schools, colleges, departments or faculty of the University or service to the Alumni Association or any of its constituent groups.



Lillian M. Fink

Lillian M. Fink '18BS '20MB '21MD has been instrumental in bringing a close working relationship to the Minnesota Alumnae Club in her years of service to alumni. A member of the General Alumni Association for twelve years, Mrs. Fink served on the executive committee in 1949. In addition, she has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Club for many years, serving as president from 1940 to 1942. Active in organizations concerned with the interests of students, she is a past president of Alpha Epsilon Iota Corporation, a group concerned with the welfare of women medical students. In 1955-57 Mrs. Fink served as president of Newman Guild, a unit of the Newman Foundation.



Roy W. Larsen

Roy W. Larsen '13BA has given distinguished service to the University in his capacity of chairman of the Williams Fund. Through his efforts, thousands of dollars each year were made available to the Department of Athletics for athletic scholarships. Mr. Larsen was appointed to the Alumni Association Board in 1956 to finish the term of a resigning member, and was elected to a four year term in 1957. He served as a member of the Executive Committee from 1957 to 1958. Named Minneapolis chairman of the first Henry L. Williams Scholarship Fund Campaign in 1950, Mr. Larsen became general chairman in 1952 and acted in that capacity until he resigned in 1958. He continues on this project as special gift solicitor.

Harvey Nelson

Harvey Nelson '22BS '25MD believes in a strong alumni club program. He has advocated alumni support of intercollegiate athletics and materially assisted in the reorganization of the alumni club in Chicago. He gave unceasing effort to the increasing of membership, aiding in the establishment of a new membership plan. The Freshman Scholarship Program of the Association has been strengthened through him. Mr. Nelson has been a past member of the Board of Directors and a member of the Executive Committee, serving as second vice-president in 1949. In 1950 he was elected president of the Association. Under his able leadership the Alumni Association has made many real gains.



Arnold C. Oss

Arnold C. Oss '21BA has greatly contributed to the Alumni Association in terms of leadership in athletics - between alumni and University, between "M" Club and Athletic Department. Past president of the graduate "M" Club, Mr. Oss was an "M" man in three sports while at the University - football, basketball and track. He served on the Board of Directors of the General Alumni Association for 14 years and was alumni representative on the Athletic Board of Control from 1920 to 1930. A member of the Executive Committee in 1948, Mr. Oss is also a past chairman of the Alumni Athletic Committee.



Lewis W. Thom

Lewis W. Thom '15DDS was the instigator for the reorganization of the new school of Dentistry Alumni group. Chairman of the 50th Anniversary of the founding of the Dental School, Dr. Thom was also chairman for several years of the Extension Committee which had charge of post-graduate courses. Dr. Thom started teaching operative dentistry at the school as an instructor in 1920, advancing to clinical professor and chairman of Crown and Bridge Division in 1945. He resigned in 1950 to devote more time to his practice. A member of the Board of Directors for 21 years, Dr. Thom has served on numerous alumni committees.



February 23 Occasion of Inauguration—Charter Day

President O. Meredith Wilson will receive the mace officially symbolizing his inauguration as University of Minnesota president on February 23, the University's 110 birthday.

Following an academic procession of several hundred persons, the inauguration will be held in Northrop auditorium at 2:30 p.m. Regent Ray Quinliven will officiate.

Presentation of the mace will be made by Minnesota governor Elmer L. Andersen.

Physics Professor Named to Advise Atomic Commission

Dr. John H. Williams, University professor of physics, has been named to the atomic energy commission's general advisory committee.

Pioneer atomic scientist and director of construction of one of the first atom smashers built in 1938, Dr. Williams was a member of the five-man atomic energy commission from July, 1959, to last July 1. He resigned at that time to return to the University because his leave-of-absence had expired.

His consultant appointment to the AEC was announced in Washington by President Eisenhower in November.

Dr. Williams, a 52-year-old Minnesotan was AEC director of research from April, 1958, until he was named an AEC commissioner succeeding Dr. Willard F. Libby, University of Chicago chemist who resigned.

During World War II he was one of the scientists who worked to develop the first atom bomb. He was a group leader in physics at the Manhattan project in Los Alamos, N.M.

Dr. Williams will continue as a professor in the Institute of Technology.

Retired University professor William L. Anderson will speak on the history of the University.

Immediately following the ceremony, a reception will be held in the Coffman Union campus club.

The inauguration will highlight Charter Day festivities. Tribute will be paid to five noted alumni at the Charter Day Alumni Honors Luncheon at 12:00 noon in the Coffman Union main ballroom. (Award winners are featured in this issue on page 28.)

Fulbright Grant Awarded Stein

Burton Stein, University assistant professor of history, has received a Fulbright grant to conduct research in the economic history of South India.

His study of the economic and social history of South India before the British control—in the 18th century—will be carried on during the 1961-62 academic year at Madras university, Madras, India.

Chem. Professor Conducts Seminars At "U" of Costa Rica

Professor Robert C. Brasted is giving 10 seminars in inorganic chemistry before a group of Central American professors at the University of Costa Rica.

The seminars, which are part of an institute to improve science education organized by the Pan American Union and supported by the National Science Foundation, will continue through February 4.

Participating countries are Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala.

The lectures are being attended by university chemistry professors from the delegate countries.

Tradition Born At Inauguration

When O. Meredith Wilson officially takes office as President of the University of Minnesota on February 23, he will receive a mace symbolizing the dignity, power and authority of the University.

A new tradition will thus be established, for the University has been without a mace—often to the embarrassment of its officials—since its founding. Parliaments and congresses have them, and so do most universities.

This University will finally have one too, and have it before the formal inauguration which will be attended by more than 60 college and university presidents.

The design selected is the work of Philip Morton, sculptor and University associate professor of art.

A four-inch sphere of rock crystal—symbolizing the illumination of knowledge forms the hammer of the mace. The ball is cupped in a star-shaped bezel and is surmounted by Minnesota's Star of the North. The handle is polished aluminum, which is a contemporary metal, easily worked and light. An enamel seal of the University will be set into the handle.

With the exception of the crystal sphere, the mace will be made entirely on the campus.

Business Manager Appointed at UMD

Robert W. Bridges '49BME has been named Business Manager at the University of Minnesota, Duluth, Provost Raymond W. Darland announced in December.

Principal engineer at UMD, Bridges succeeds the late Earl H. Hobe.

He served as an engineer in the physical plant department on the Minneapolis campus from 1946 to 1951. He came to Duluth in 1951 to take charge of the physical plant at a time when the new UMD campus was in its early stages of development. In 1954 Bridges was named principal engineer.

Advanced Study Grants Received by Faculty

Four University faculty members will spend from six months to a full year in advanced study abroad and in the United States under recently announced National Science Foundation science faculty and senior postdoctoral fellowship grants.

The programs are designed to support advanced research and improve teaching of science, mathematics and engineering in colleges and universities. Science faculty fellowships were awarded to science teachers to enable them to enhance their effectiveness as teachers, senior postdoctoral fellowships, to scientists to permit them to pursue further advanced training and research in their particular fields.

Senior postdoctoral fellowship award winners from the University are: Robert C. Brasted, professor of organic chemistry, who will spend six months at the University of Heidelberg, Germany; Lawrence H. Johnston, associate professor of

physics, awarded a full year in Cern, Switzerland; and Steven Orey, associate professor of mathematics in the college of science, literature and the arts, who will study nine months at Oxford university, England.

Leroy T. Anderson, associate professor of electrical engineering at the University, will use his science faculty fellowship in a year's study at Stanford university in California.

Ag College Names Assistant Director

John A. Gooding has assumed duties as associate professor and assistant director of resident instruction in the University's College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

Former assistant professor of agronomy at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Gooding will aid in coordinating student advising, conducting curriculum studies and handling admissions and academic matters.

Boddy Named Associate Dean

University Regents have approved the appointment of Francis M. Boddy '30BBA MBA PhD from professor of economics to associate dean of the graduate school.

In addition to his new duties, Boddy will remain in the economics department as a part-time instructor.

"My major interest for some time has been instruction in the graduate school," Boddy said, "so the transition to associate dean will not be difficult."

"Frankly, there aren't any set duties in my new post," he said. "A different man brings different things to the job, but my main function will be to assist the Dean and to take over whatever jobs he allocates to me."

"The graduate school focuses

heavily on research, so much of my work will be in that area."



Francis M. Boddy



Donald W. Douglas, Jr., President of Douglas, discusses valve and fuel flow requirements for space vehicles with Dr. Henry Ponsford, Chief, Structures Section.

Spaceliners have the biggest thirst in the universe

Each 6,000,000 pound thrust rocket ship now being planned for manned interplanetary exploration will gulp as much propellant as the entire capacity of a 170 passenger DC-8 Jetliner in less than 4 seconds! It will consume 1,140 tons in the rocket's approximately 2 minutes of burning time. Required to carry this vast quantity of propellant will be tanks tall as 8 story buildings, strong enough to withstand tremendous G forces, yet of minimum weight. Douglas is especially qualified to build giant-sized space ships of this type because of familiarity with every structural and environmental problem involved. This has been gained through 20 years of experience with missile and space systems.

Douglas is now seeking qualified engineers, physicists, chemists and mathematicians for programs like SATURN plus others such as ZEUS, SKYBOLT, MISSILEER, DELTA, GENIE and ANIP. For full information write to Mr. C. C. LaVene, Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc.,



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Metals' Foundation Awards Scholarship

John F. Kittel, junior metallurgical engineering student in the institute of technology, has been awarded a \$500 scholarship by the American Society for Metals' foundation.

This scholarship is a part of this year's \$30,500 program presented to engineering students at 61 participating colleges and universities throughout the United States and Canada.

The ASM Foundation for education and research was established in 1953 to recognize outstanding achievement in the study of metallurgical engineering and to encourage more students to enter this profession. The \$750,000 foundation is the largest ever established by a technical society from its own resources.

Regent Terms Expire

Cosgrove Retires

Edward B. Cosgrove, one of 12 members of the University board of regents, will not seek reelection when his term expires the first Monday in February.

Chairman of the board of Green Giant Co., Le Sueur, Minn., Cosgrove now lives in Edina and no longer resides in the second congressional district from which he was elected six years ago.

The four other regents whose terms expire, Daniel C. Gainey, Robert E. Hess, A. J. Olson and Herman F. Skyberg, will seek reelection.

According to the territorial laws of 1851, the dozen regents serve six-year terms. Four of the terms expire each biennium.

State senators and representatives from a congressional district caucus to nominate a regent to represent their district. Then the lawmakers usually elect the district nominee in a joint session of the two houses. The three regents who serve at large are nominated and elected by the joint session.

Honorary Fraternity Headed by Abraham

Roland Abraham '38BSAg, assistant director of the University Agricultural Extension Service, has been elected grand director of Epsilon Sigma Phi, national honorary extension service fraternity.

He was named to the post at a recent meeting of the Grand Council of the national organization in Washington. As grand director he will head an organization which has 50 state chapters with more than 5,000 members.

Abraham has been president of the Minnesota Pi chapter, which has 128 active members of present and former extension workers.

Before assuming the position of assistant director in 1954, Abraham was district county agent supervisor for northwestern Minnesota and had been agricultural agent in both Big Stone and Jackson counties.

Engineering Chief Named to Advise Iranian Project

Lorenz G. Straub, University director and head of civil engineering for St. Anthony Falls Hydraulic Laboratory, has been appointed engineering consultant to the World Bank on the Dez dam project in southwestern Iran.

Advice will be provided by professor Straub on certain hydraulic features on the dam being constructed in a deep and narrow Iranian gorge. The dam will furnish irrigation, flood control and power.

Alumnus Appointed To Forestry School

Donald Butler '53BS has been appointed instructor in the University School of Forestry.

He will teach courses in merchandising, fabrication and wood products.

A native of St. Paul, Butler was employed as purchasing agent by the Lampland Lumber Company.

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Professor Allen Heads National English Teachers

Harold B. Allen, University English professor, was elected president of the National Council of Teachers of English at the organization's 50th annual convention in Chicago.

A second-vice president in 1957 and a first-vice president this year, Allen was a founding member of the NCTE's constituent group, the Conference on College Composition and Communication. He was its associate chairman in 1951 and its chairman in 1952.

Allen has been an adviser to "College English," a NCTE publication. He is advisory board chairman for the Council's Major Textbook project.

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'60

Dr. William Claire Nygren '60DDS has been appointed a fellow in dentistry and oral surgery in the Mayo Foundation at Rochester, Minn.

Thomas N. Tweeton '60BCE has been assigned as a sales engineer with the Trane Company sales office in La Crosse, Wisconsin.



'58

Darrell L. Abbott '58BME has joined T. N. Tweeton the computer techniques department at Remington Rand Univac, St. Paul, to work on the design of various control cabinets for Univac computers.

'51

Orrin M. Haugen '48BChem '51LLB has joined the patent department at Remington Rand Univac, St. Paul, as a patent attorney.

'50

Ronald A. Jydstrup '48BSB '50MHA has been appointed executive director of

the Rochester Regional Hospital Council, Inc. He has been director of North Dakota Blue Cross for the past five years.

Army Nurse (Lt. Col.) Peggy Jones '50BS recently was presented the Army Commendation Medal at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., during ceremonies marking her retirement after more than 20 years of service.

John E. Mikkelsen '50BSEd has been appointed to the newly created position of publicity supervisor for the International Division of Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co.

'49

Richard J. Wilson '49BMet has been selected by the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical, and Petroleum Engineers to receive the J. E. Johnston, Jr., Award "for his outstanding contribution to the literature pertaining to the art of blast furnace smelting, and for his untiring efforts to disseminate the information gathered by his own pioneering for the benefit of the industry."

'46

David A. De Wahl '46BA has been elected secretary of American-Standard, New York. He has served as assistant secretary since 1955.



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ALUMNI

'48

Dr. John W. Gorman '48PhD described a new application of statistics to scientific research and development before the Cleveland section of the American Chemical Society.

Robert M. Carstens '48BA has been promoted to the post of assistant sales manager of Zenith Sales Corporation's international division.



R. M. Carstens

'47

Robert A. Krysa '47BBA has been named head of the municipal department for the Minnesota offices of Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis, nationwide investment firm.



R. A. Krysa

'36

Morris S. Isseks '36MA has been granted a meritorious performance award by the Bonneville Power Administration for his "superior performance."

'42

Emmanuel Berlatsky '42BS has been named to the post of Director of Field Service of the National Jewish Welfare Board's Community Center Division.

'34

Burr F. Whitlock '34BS has been named assistant plant manager of Du Pont Company's Chicago plant. Since 1958 he has been production superintendent of the Tucher, Ga., plant.

'32

Clifford C. Sommer '32BBA has been appointed chairman of the governor's advisory commission to the state's department of business development by Minnesota Governor Elmer L. Andersen.

'24

Dr. Jay W. Miller '24BBA recently toured three Central American countries to set up an international exchange program for the Goldey Beacom School of Business, Wilmington, Delaware, of which he is President.

'21

Maurice S. Gjesdahl '21BSM5 has been named head of the department of mechanical engineering at the Pennsylvania State university.



M. S. Gjesdahl

DEATHS

'04

B. M. Bouman '04EE of Binghamton, N. Y.

'05

J. A. Burnquist

J. A. A. Burnquist, '05LLB, former Minnesota governor and attorney general, died in January at the age of 81. Minnesota Governor Elmer L. Andersen described Mr. Burnquist as one of Minnesota's "greatest statesmen" . . . "not only competent in all the offices he held but the very symbol of integrity and rigid adherence to the highest principles of public service." He had given 28 years of his life to public service when he retired as attorney general in 1954.

Member of the state legislature from 1908 to 1912, Mr. Burnquist served as lieutenant governor from 1912 to 1915. He succeeded to the governorship, to which he was subsequently elected twice, when Gov. Winfield Scott Hammond died.

Declining an invitation to run for a third term, he went into private practice of law in Minneapolis. He returned to state government under the GOP administration of Harold Stassen as attorney general.

He twice turned down appointment to the state supreme court.

Said Walter F. Mondale, Minnesota state attorney general, "His career in public service serves as an example of the highest standards of public duty. He was undoubtedly one of the greatest attorney generals in the history of the state."

H. P. Linner '09MD of Minneapolis.

H. M. Osgood, '09BA of Cincinnati, Ohio.

H. E. Dvorachek '10BSAg of Fayetteville, Ark.

A. H. Olson '11DDS of St. Paul.

L. Spiegel, '11MPhm of Arcadia, Cal.

H. E. Wolff '12BSE of Seattle, Wash.

Harold L. Downing '12BA, Minneapolis resident for 54 years, recently. He was a member of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity and a former trustee of its alumni association. Founder and president of the American Farm Machinery Co., St. Paul, he was a former member of the Minneapolis Athletic club and Interlachen Country club.

J. P. Hanson '14FS of Spicer, Minn.

A. P. Brezler '14BA of Osseo, Minn.

M. C. Hayes '14BA of De Kalb, Ill.

S. Huff '14BA of Minneapolis.

A. S. Peterson '15BA of Saginaw, Mich.

A. A. Plitz '16FS of Waconia, Minn.

Richard J. Lewis '16BSAg, president of the American National Bank and Trust Company of Eau Claire, in December. While at the University Mr. Lewis was captain of the basketball team in 1916. Before coming to the bank in 1932, Mr. Lewis was president of the First National Bank at Moose Lake, Minn., which he founded in 1919. Active in community affairs, Mr. Lewis was a member of the American Legion, V.F.W., Kiwanis club, Masons and the Shrine. He was instrumental in founding the Wisconsin State College Foundation at Eau Claire.

Dr. George L. Merkert '17MD of Edina recently. On the staff of Lutheran Deaconess hospital, Dr. Merkert was a member of Phi Rho Sigma medical fra-

ternity, Hennepin County Medical society, Minnesota State Medical society, American Medical association, Academy of General Practice and the American Society of Clinical Pathologists.

L. A. Daum '19DDS of Whittier, Cal.

L. L. Bovef '20BSAg of Turton, S.D.

P. D. Austin '21BSEE of Minneapolis.

C. S. Gydeson '21BSHE of Colorado Springs, Colo.

I. M. Calder '21BA of New York, N.Y.

Dr. Walter L. Wilson '21DDS of St. Louis Park, Minn., recently. Born in Staples, Minn., Dr. Wilson lived in the Minneapolis area for 37 years.

W. F. Tarrel '22BSCE of Fargo, N.D.

J. Lind Jr. '24BA of Santa Fe, N.M.

R. E. Bach '24BSB of Sioux Falls, S.D.

F. Glans '25DSTC of Kasota, Minn.

J. Postma Jr. '25BSAeroE of Chicago, Ill.

R. T. Montgomery '25GN of Santa Ana, Cal.

Dr. E. D. Osborne '25MSMed of Buffalo, N.Y.

F. J. Foster '25BS of Tulsa, Okla.

S. M. Hauge '26Phd of Lafayette, Ind.

D. E. Snyder '26Int.Dec. of Minneapolis.

J. J. Faricy '26BSB of St. Paul.

J. W. Dickson '27DDS of Winslow, Ariz.

Dr. Milton C. Brown '27MD of Roseville, Minn., recently. A member of the staff of Hastings state hospital for 11 years, Dr. Brown retired in 1959 because of ill health. He was a Mason and a member of Alpha Omega Alpha and Phi Beta Pi medical fraternities.

H. A. Cave '29MSMed of Winsor, Ontario.

H. B. Pingrey '30MS of Las Cruces, N.M.

B. Moeglein '30BBA of Little Falls, Minn.

J. T. Larson '30MD of So. St. Paul, Minn.

L. S. Shepard '31CE of Minneapolis.

Dr. William E. Jacobs '34DDS of Plymouth recently. Employed by the veterans administration for 15 years, Dr. Jacobs was a member of Minneapolis district dental society.

L. O. Larson '35LLB of Tyrol Hills, Minn.

R. H. Harris '36PhD of Richmond Beach, Wash.

W. E. Burwell '36BS of So. St. Paul.

Jean McPheron '37BA of Bloomington, Ind., recently. Mrs. McPheron attended Macalester college before being graduated from the University. She did public health nursing in Indiana after leaving Minnesota.

L. D. Cutter '38 of Anoka, Minn.

R. B. Ledin '39BA of Minneapolis.

O. S. Larson '43BSAg of Crookston, Minn.

S. A. Krautkremer '44BS of Hopkins, Minn.

I. J. Jensen '47BSPN of Ruthton, Minn.

C. R. Thorne '48BBA of St. Paul.

W. R. Greenquist '49BS of Evansville, Minn.

H. E. Woodis '50ME of St. Paul.

H. D. Foss '51BS of Dubuque, Ia.

Norman I. Frederickson '54DVM of Glencoe, Minn., in an automobile accident in December. Described by Dr. Ralph Kitchell, assistant dean of the veterinary college, as "an outstanding practitioner." Mr. Frederickson was a championship golfer, and an amateur trombonist. He was father of five children.

D. J. Malmquist '55BA of St. Paul.

J. C. Scheib Jr. '56PhD of Shenandoah, Ia.

'24

Asher N. Christensen

Asher N. Christensen '24BA, professor of political science since 1948, died on campus at the age of 57.

He was described by the *Minnesota Daily*, student newspaper, as "the University's own Mr. Chips."

Said University President O. Meredith Wilson, "Asher Christensen was one of the men I knew before I arrived at Minnesota, and it was not possible to be on the campus long without meeting him and enjoying his wisdom and enthusiasm again.

"He is a great loss to the University. It is impossible to judge whether his loss will be felt more keenly by his colleagues or his students."

Professor Christensen had been assistant University Registrar before joining the Political Science Department in 1934.

He accepted an appointment as visiting professor of the U. S. government at La Universidad Nacional del Literal in Santa Fe, Argentina, in 1942. He also lectured at the Argentine National Universities in Cordoba, Tucuman, Mendoza and San Juan.

Accepting an appointment as assistant cultural attache of the U. S. embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina, Professor Christensen held that position until his return to the University in 1945.

He lectured in American studies abroad in the summer of 1952 at the Salzburg (Austria) Seminar in American Studies and in 1954-55 he taught American government at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, on a Fulbright grant.

In 1958, he was named the outstanding professor in the College of Science, Literature and the Arts during SLA Week.

'29

William F. Geddes

Dr. William F. Geddes '28MS, '29PhD, head of the University's St. Paul campus department of agricultural biochemistry since 1945 and one of the nation's top cereal chemists, suffered a fatal heart attack in Mexico City in January.


He joined the University staff in 1938 after working as research chemist for the board of grain commissioners, Winnipeg.

In 1948 Dr. Geddes was awarded the Nicholas Appert medal and a \$1,000 cash award for distinguished contribution to the food technology profession.

He won the Thomas Burr Osborne medal in 1950 for distinguished work in cereal chemistry, and he had been voted one of the nation's top agricultural and food chemists.



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ALUMNI NEWS



ISSUE:

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA ALUMNI NEWS

(Our 60th Year)

Continuing the Minnesota Alumni Weekly which was established in 1901, the Minnesota Alumni Voice and the Gopher Grad. Published monthly from October through June by the Minnesota Alumni Association, 205 Coffman Union, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14. Member of the American Alumni Council.

Vol. 63 ⁶⁰ MARCH, 1961 No. 6

MARGARET M. BREWSTER '59BA *Editor*
EDWIN L. HAISLET '31BSED *Managing Editor*
SUE MICKLEY *Editorial Assistant*

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Term expires 1964: Franklin D. Gray '25BA, Joe Maun '32BA '35LLB, Raymond O. Mithun '30BA, Charles Judd Ringer '40-41, Jan H. Tillisch '29BA '33MD '38MS.

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Representing the special non-constituent groups: Doris Hanna Graham '22BSED *Minnesota Alumnae Club;* F. Clayton Tonne-maker '50BSED, *"M" Club.*

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Past Presidents: William F. Braasch '00BS '03MD, Wendell T. Burns '16BA, Victor Christgau '17ScAg '24BSAg, George Earl '06BA

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Cover Story

The cover portrays an elder of the Kpelle of Liberia, a representative of a changing way of life. With the current of world affairs eddying around the little known continent of Africa, the time is long past when we should come to know the people of this rising nation. The University is well suited to seek this vital knowledge, for nowhere else is there such a gathering of learned men equipped to study the factors of culture. In this issue on page 16 Professor of Anthropology, James L. Gibbs, Jr. shares with us some of his findings made during his 17 month study of a Liberian tribe, the Kpelle.



'09MD, Hibbert M. Hill '23BSCE, J. D. Holtzermann '21BA, Arthur R. Hustad '16BA, Arthur O. Lampland '30BBA '34LLB, Francis A. (Pug) Lund '31-35, Harvey Nelson '22BS '25MD, Ben W. Palmer '11BA '13LLB '14MA, Glenn E. Seidel '36BME, Leif R. Strand '29DDS, Wells J. Wright '36BSL '36LLB, Edgar F. Zelle '13BA.

Past Treasurers: Arnulf Ueland '17BA, Wendell T. Burns '16BA, Sam W. Campbell '25BA '27LLB.

Honorary Life Association Members: Dr. J. L. Morrill, President Emeritus of the University; William T. Middlebrook, Vice President Emeritus of the University.

Second class postage paid at Minneapolis, Minn., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879. Annual dues of the Association are \$5 of which \$4 constitutes a year's subscription to the Alumni News. Subscription for non-alumni: \$5 per year. National advertising representative: American Alumni Magazines, 22 Washington Square N., New York 11, N.Y.; phone GRamercy 5-2039. Published: Minnesota Alumni Association, 205 Coffman Union, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14, Minnesota.

"Roused" Too Often

Dear Ed:

Either there has been a change in tradition and protocol or the students at the University are all tone deaf.

My reference is to the annoying practice of the present day student body and faculty, together with the younger alums and fans jumping to their feet every time the Minnesota Rouser is played which in the normal course of any athletic event where the band is present is reasonably frequent.

F. B. Pierce, for many years the Secretary of the Alumni Association spent a great deal of time beating into my thick skull the difference between the Minnesota Hymn and the Minnesota Rouser.

I was taught that one stands for the Minnesota Hymn and the Minnesota Hymn only and never for the Rouser.

Has there been a change?

Sincerely yours,
L. L. Schroeder
Minneapolis

A Plea Prompting Dignity

Dear Mrs. Brewster:

Editor:

For the past months the Alumni News has been listing the deceased graduates, male and female with no given names, just initials. Not only is this a gross discourtesy but it is irritating to those of us who knew and thought of the departed as "Caroline" or "Henry."

I realize that this is an economy of cost and space, but is it absolutely necessary to make this final mention of our friends and fellow alumni so ungracious as well as often confusing? Please give the matter further consideration, and make this last tribute one of dignity, cursory though it may have to be.

Yours Sincerely,
William Hamilton, '10 BA

The matter was given considera-

tion again, though not for the first time. We concluded with Mr. Hamilton that our style left much to be desired. Consequently, this issue of the News is carrying fewer, but more complete records of deceased alumni. However, in raising our reporting standards, we are eliminating several sources of information—those which give only perfunctory facts. So we shall be relying heavily on the thoughtfulness of our readers who will now have to supply us with the necessary, more complete information.

One Man's Pleasure

Editor:

Many thanks for the fine article you published in the Alumni News. I think you have done a splendid job with it. The pictures came through in fine shape. All in all, I am most happy with the job that you did.

Most Sincerely,
James Curtin
Director, College of Education

Editor:

Congratulations on a very wonderful coverage of the "World of Younger Education" in your Alumni News. Someone over your way is doing a wonderful piece of writing as well as a top job on selecting pictures.

Best wishes to you.

Sincerely Yours,
Bernice D. Gestie
Editor, Minnesota Journal
of Education

Mr. Haislet:

Congratulations on the February issue of the News. It has the character and quality of news befitting a great University. Whoever is responsible for the improved status deserves praise.

Sincerely,
S. B. Detwiler '06
Arlington, Va.

Is Another's Dismay

Dear Ed:

I notice the latest issue of the Alumni magazine doesn't even mention football or the Rose Bowl game.

Generally speaking — it seems to be written for the benefit of the teaching profession. Are they a majority of our alumni?

As a retired lawyer and business man I find so little of interest in the magazine that I take 10 minutes to glance through it and then consign it to the wastebasket. . . .

Sincerely,
Herbert Woodward '07LLB
Minneapolis

Answer from Australia

Dear Mr. Haislet:

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of January 23, in which I am invited to attend the fifth Annual Alumni Honors luncheon on February 23.

I wish that it were possible for me to attend, but unfortunately I shall not be able to do so.

It was with great pleasure that I was able to attend the Jubilee Celebration of the University of Queensland last May as the representative of the University of Minnesota. Queensland, however, is an adjoining state a mere 600 miles away and but a tiny fraction of the distance to Minnesota.

At the moment I am a member of a Commonwealth Government Commission.

The Commission will be holding a meeting in Melbourne, Victoria on February 23.

I shall be thinking of the University of Minnesota and the Alumni Honors function at that time.

Please accept my thanks again for the invitation, my regrets that I cannot attend and my very best wishes for a very happy occasion on February 23.

Yours Sincerely,
Robert J. Noble
Lindfield N.S.W., Australia



A "Science and Art"

Clinking instruments, whirring hand-pieces, splashing, rustlings, and clackings—the sounds and antiseptic smells of almost 200 simultaneous dental operations—create the atmosphere of the state's largest dental clinic.

Over 40,000 appointments are kept yearly in the general clinic of the University School of Dentistry; several thousand more are treated in eight special areas.

Handling patients are the junior and senior students of the School, who having completed at least two, usually more years of pre-dental study and two years of dental lectures and laboratory "dry runs," are ready for the greatest challenge to their newly acquired knowledge and skills—application. In the clinics, with instructors checking every step of their work, students gain that vital experience which rounds out their basic education.

The patients are anyone, any age, with any dental problem on record—and some which are not.

Drawn by the prospect of relatively inexpensive dental care, by the attraction of exceptionally expert supervision of treatment, or simply by willingness to give a young student a valuable opportunity for practice, more than 6,000 patients each year register and are accepted for clinical care. Registration for the past year includes 3,656 adults coming either for the first time or for treatment of a new problem, 1,064 adults returning for continuation or completion of care, 734 children and 254 patients for orthodontic care (straightening of irregular teeth).

Though anyone can apply for treatment, the School must reserve the privilege of selection. Facility and personnel limitations, indeed the very reason for the clinics' existence—educational value—necessitates some regulation of the number of patients accepted. Naturally, the cases most valuable to student experience are preferred.

Highly specialized treatments may be handled for research or demonstration purposes, but generally, average rather than abnormal care is administered.

"Average," however, certainly does not imply "simple."

"Dentistry," said Noah Webster, "is the art and science dealing with the prevention and treatment of oral disease, especially in relation to the health of the body as a whole."

Webster could have filled libraries with elaboration. For to fulfill the understated tasks of "prevention" and "treatment" and to recognize the "relationships to the health of the body" requires knowledge in all of the basic biological sciences—any one of which can consume the time and talents of a man's whole lifetime.

To tour the University clinics and laboratories is to catch a glimpse of a broad but intense cross-section of the complexities of dentistry. To "tour" them as a student must is indeed an intense experience!

Technical preparation for clinic begins literally in the basement.

Here, in a separate freshman lab, plaster, plastic, wax and metal are the "patients." The student also learns laboratory processes to be used later in the execution of actual treatments.

To the freshman in dentistry—who has already completed several years of study—the day of his first real appointment must seem far away. He looks the part of a professional man, garbed in the traditional white gown, but is yet making his initial acquaintance with the anatomy of the tooth, the mouth and the "relationships to the body as a whole."

Graduation to the sophomore level means graduation to a typodont (an accurate facsimile of the teeth and immediately surrounding tissues). Before the year is over the typodonts display a variety of dental work which would be the envy of any patient. "Fillings," crowns, inlays and bridges adorn the plastic mouth in polished golden glory. Restorations are done exactly as they would be done on a patient.

Sophomores also graduate to their own special laboratory. A fea-

RESTORING A TOOTH with gold foil, a student works with hygienist in part of the general clinic.





CLOSED CIRCUIT TV allows close scrutinization of small areas.



AFTER "BOOKING" come demonstrations and lectures.

ture of recent expansion and remodeling of the School's facilities, the new sophomore area is as finely equipped—though for different purposes—as are the clinic areas.

During this second year the reality and responsibility of patient contact begins to settle upon the student. His first try at a live subject is kept all in the family. Classmates are by turn subject and operator for certain basic procedures. Cutting and restorative procedures are not done, but when a simple example of a live mouth is necessary a lab partner is the closest and least protesting model.

Transition from technical to clin-

ical work is one of the most pressing concerns of the School. The newest development to implement transition is an orientation clinic. Among several ideas in educational experimentation to be tried here are plans to increase students' practice on each other and opportunities for earlier patient contact for those who show themselves ready to progress.

It is then, with two years of specialized lectures and laboratory training behind him, that a young man meets his first patient in clinic.

The beginning clinician is barred from only three special areas of

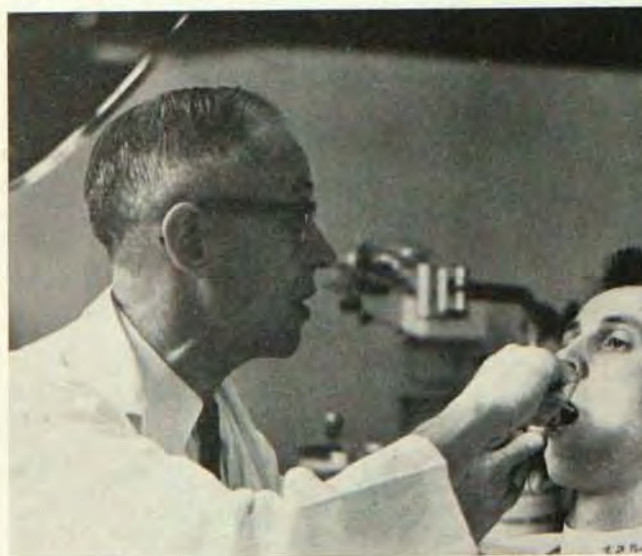
practice—pedodontics (children's dentistry), oral surgery and orthodontics. The first two areas are tackled after special lectures and general clinic experience instill confidence in the students. Orthodontics is the subject of lectures, but is not practiced by undergraduates. But with this exception the student, by the end of his senior year has completed a prescribed amount of work in every clinical area of the School.

For a look at the clinics themselves, hop into the feeble but functional elevator operating from the Owre hall lobby and press button number two.

A "live" demonstration—

by Dr. A. B. Hall, who has become almost legendary to freshman and sophomore students.

then each student . . .



Second floor is the first stop for patients. It is here that they first register for care. Their first trip to a chair is for the purpose of diagnosis.

In the small oral diagnosis clinic students examine the oral cavity, make recommendations for treatment, and refer the patient to the clinics or departments that should handle the case. X-rays are taken in another small clinic to aid or confirm diagnosis.

If the patient agrees to have necessary work done, he may be sent directly to a student who will do the actual work, or he may be sent through another diagnosis in the department receiving his case and will subsequently be assigned to a student.

The rest of second floor is occupied by clinics for highly specialized work.

Children's dentistry (pedodontics) is at one end of the corridor. A colorful circus flies its flags on the walls of the waiting room and offers young patients a gay welcome. In this warm and friendly atmosphere children can watch through large windows the goings on in the amazingly tranquil clinic devoted specifically to their care.

Only a few years ago there was one specialist in pedodontia who taught at the School three half

days weekly. The part-time instructor was Dr. H. C. Wittich who now heads the department which employs a staff of nine part-time faculty members.

In his clinic, where everything is scaled to the needs of patients under the age of twelve, even a special language is spoken by the advanced students as they look for "brownies" in tiny mouths.

Across the hall is orthodontics, a specialty familiar to the layman for the procedure of applying "braces" for the straightening of teeth. One of the first specializations of dentistry, it is also one of the most complex—too complex for the general knowledge of undergraduates.

At the opposite end of the hall are the clinics of oral surgery. This too is a highly complex specialization, although many of its simpler procedures are done by dentists in general practice. Students assist in operations during their junior year and perform surgery in their more advanced stages of training.

Oral pathology is across the hall. This area is primarily the domain of two men—doctors R. J. Gorlin and A. P. Chaudhry. This field which treats the origin, nature, conditions and course of oral disease, is presented to students as an important lecture topic, and offers laboratory



FRESHMAN LAB—where "patients" are metal, wax and plaster.

experience on an undergraduate level.

To find the greatest number of undergraduates practicing at any one time, ascend to the third floor of the general clinic—the most imposing area in the Dental School. In this leviathan room, where an entire wall is composed of giant windows standing from floor to two-story high ceiling, are some 161 chairs.

At first glance it's hard to recognize any organization.

Below, a sophomore takes a plaster impression of a classmates' mouth and casts it into the finished model.

must try it . . .

all alone.





SHOWN IN THE new clinic area, part of extensive remodeling of Dental School facilities, Dr. J. R. Jensen, chairman of operative dentistry checks student work done by student J. E. Brewster with the aid of a student dental assistant.



STUDENT L. V. Franz demonstrates oral hygiene to a clinic patient.



PEDODONTICS CLINIC, headed by Dr. H. C. Wittich, far left, is specifically fitted for the needs of children.

THE CHILDREN'S CLINIC (below) after hours. Note the circus scene in the waiting room, right.



Within seconds of observation, however, the apparent confusion reveals an orderly pattern and each of the units becomes a focal point of separate concentrated effort.

Four divisions of dentistry are practiced in this area—operative, or the “filling” of teeth; crown and bridge, which describes itself; prosthodontics, the making of removable appliances such as full and partial dentures; and periodontics, which is the treatment of tissues surrounding the teeth.

Despite the imposing size of this clinic, more room was needed. A new addition of 34 chairs was recently completed at the west end.

“The third floor is now a long block long,” quips William H. Crawford, Dean of the School, “I think that most any day I can expect to see requisitions crossing my desk for motor scooters.”

But the addition is a sorely needed one. For the Dean also noted in the same report that it was “not uncommon with increased enrollment that a student (was) unable to find an available chair for himself and his patient.”

No mention has been made of the fourth floor and the fifth. These areas are also being used to ultimately provide public benefits for most of the space is devoted to research.

And perhaps the impression has been created that students are more involved in practice than study. This, as any student will vehemently protest, is certainly not true. Academic pursuit is the mainstay and prerequisite to all practical experience. Even final graduation is only a milestone, not by any means the end of a professional man’s responsibility to study.

Significant extensive expansion has taken place in the School of Dentistry. Facilities have been greatly enlarged and rearranged to meet needs of increased enrollment and to allow for the most effective application of far-advanced and still fast-advancing educational philosophies.

OWRE HALL—housing facilities of the School of Dentistry.

MARCH, 1961





FROM THIS LABORATORY located in the basement of Owre hall have come important findings in physiological (body) chemistry. Working at left is Gay Twite, assistant scientist; right, is Mrs. Miriam Worthing, junior scientist and Dr. Leon Singer, associate professor of dentistry.

Test Tubes and Dentistry

Oral cancer, strontium in milk, the role of fluoride in tooth decay and body function, factors causing the loss of teeth, the value of dental assistants—all are projects of research in the University School of Dentistry.

The initiative of individual faculty members, rewarded by the support of funds granted from various agencies—the National Institute of Health, the Minnesota State Dental

Foundation, the American Cancer Society (Minnesota Division), the United States Public Health service, the U.S. Army—is the backbone of the research program.

The actual projects vary so greatly in scope and character that they can hardly be categorized except to be generally described as clinical or laboratory research. Many of them have little meaning to the layman because they fall into the area

of basic research, which is vital as a foundation but is not immediately, clinically applicable.

In the basement of Owre Hall in a setting quite appropriate to the stereotype of a "research laboratory," Dr. Leon Singer and his staff of 12 full and part-time people, are exploring the body chemistry which relates to dentistry.

Dr. Singer describes his staff as the "international set" for working

with him is a visiting professor from Sweden, Dr. Karl-Ake Omnell, and several assistants and aids from other parts of the world.

However, the quaint picture must be spoiled, for the streamlined laboratories on upper floors are also used by Singer and staff. In these rooms are quiet but intricate instruments of absolutely modern vintage. The major feature in this maze of laboratories is ra-

diation equipment worth fortunes in terms of dollars, invaluable in terms of scientific worth.

One of their most successful projects is the de-strontification of milk. After several years of work, a procedure has been developed which accomplishes the removal of most strontium without changing milk.

A large series of studies are underway to determine the relationship of fluoride to human body processes.

Fluoride has been proven beneficial to teeth in formative stages. Dr. Singer and his colleagues, including collaborators from other University departments, notably Dr. W. D. Armstrong, professor and head of physiological chemistry, want to learn the exact effects of varying quantities of these compounds.

"Never," states Singer, "have we analyzed anything that did not contain a fluoride so we know that its very presence is not harmful."

Part of the ultimate goal then, is to further document the case for using a fluoride in beneficial amounts as a dental treatment.

Generally, some of the research questions were: How does fluoride prevent tooth decay? How does fluoride affect the body as a whole—how are fluid concentrations of fluoride regulated, how do the kidneys handle the body's fluoride intake, how are bones influenced by the fluoride level in circulating body fluid, what factors change the body level of fluoride?

The complexity of the answers is overwhelming. Not only are these researchers looking for measurements; they are looking for yardsticks! As in much other research, the methods and techniques for finding ultimate answers have to be "custom made" by those seeking the answers. These "tools" developed for research can often be as significant as some of the ulti-

mate findings themselves, for they are usually the means to more than one end.

Singer and his staff have reached many milestones in their work and are on their way to more.

This first look at dental research should effectively prove at least one point, dental research is not limited to the teeth or even to the mouth.

One man especially concerned with dentistry's relationship to the body as a whole is Dr. Robert J. Gorlin, an oral pathologist.

Reputed nationally and internationally for his work in oral pathology, Dr. Gorlin is particularly interested in syndromes or the pattern of symptoms which appear together to characterize any disease or abnormal condition.

"They call me in," says he, "to look at anyone odd." And so they do—both physicians and dentists.

If several symptoms of a syndrome can be recognized then prediction of others following the "pattern" can be made. The problem, of course, especially with rare diseases is to establish the syndrome or pattern. Gorlin has done extensive work in recognizing unusual conditions which may be manifestations of syndromes.

He and his collaborators have recently succeeded in recognizing a syndrome which manifests a certain type of cancer. Hereafter when a patient displays the symptoms of this syndrome the prediction of eventual or present cancer can be made and the patient can receive early, life-saving treatment.

Soon to leave on a Fulbright fellowship in Denmark, Dr. Gorlin plans to compile a book on syndromes of the head and neck.

He has also done research on oral cancer and from 1957-59 organized a program of oral cancer detection in Minnesota.

Often a collaborator with Dr.

Gorlin and certainly a noteworthy scientist in his own right is Dr. Anand P. Chaudhry, professor of oral pathology. He is currently involved in studies of growth and development of the jaws, factors causing such congenital defects as cleft lip and palate, research pertaining to cancer of the skin, mouth and salivary glands, and testing of various drugs for their effects on induced cancer.

A third group of studies is being carried out by the division of periodontics (the specialization concerned with treating the tissues immediately surrounding the teeth).

"Periodontal disease is the greatest cause for the loss of permanent teeth," according to Dr. E. N. Schaffer, professor of dentistry.

Prevention and repair of disease damage is in this division the object of research, which is carried out both in clinic and in laboratory. More than 64 projects have recently been underway and either completed for publication or are presently being studied.

The University clinics provide an almost limitless supply of subjects for observation and research. Many, of course have normal, healthy mouths, but from 20 to 80 percent of the population do have

periodontal disease. Often the disease is unnoticed because there is seldom great pain or many obvious symptoms.

Among the diseases under study is ulcerative gingivitis, commonly called "trenchmouth" by laymen. Research indicates that this is a noncommunicable disease which seems to strike people under emotional stress. An interesting sidelight which strengthens this hypothesis is the fact that during University final exams there is usually an outbreak of this disease among students — dental students not excluded!

Dental procedures are also being studied for their effect upon surrounding tissue as well as teeth. The newest equipment under experimentation is an instrument for the removal of calculus. It cleans teeth quickly and efficiently using ultrasonic waves, but any possibility of resulting damage to tissue must be thoroughly explored.

New techniques are also being developed, but these naturally, cannot be tried on patients.

Dogs and monkeys are particularly good subjects for experimentation. On the fifth floor of Owre are several quite recently developed areas where these animals and others—hamsters, mice, rats and guinea pigs, which are used in other divisions' research—are kept.

Continuing a project started in 1954, cartilage grafts are being made on dogs and monkeys. The purpose of the graft is to stimulate bone growth to provide a firm seating for the teeth. Loss of reabsorption of underlying bone is often a cause of loose, subsequently lost permanent teeth. The grafting technique worked out on animals has been successful enough to apply to humans and to date 70 patients have been treated by grafting.

Another area of clinical research has been prompted by the much publicized "population explosion."

The number of dentists is not increasing proportionately to population.

One hope for relief is being explored by Dr. J. R. Jensen. Aided



Collaborators in research, also engaged in separate projects are Doctors Anand P. Chaudhry (above) and Robert J. Gorlin (right) Professors of the division of oral histology and pathology.





ANIMALS PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE in many projects of dental research. Examining a dog used for a study in periodontics are (left) Dr. N. Korn and (right) Dr. R. E. Stallard.

by a Public Health Grant, Dr. Jensen is determining the effectiveness of dental assistants.

If auxiliary personnel prove valuable or can be trained to be more valuable, the dentist will obviously have more time to spend on procedures that only he can do.

In the new 34 chair area of the general Dental School clinic, Dr. Jensen is measuring the performance of 5 trained dental assistants and the students of the School's one assistant program. Using this section of the clinic as a control area, he can compare the production of dental students with and without help, and can also, with the help of an industrial researcher, learn the attitudes of dental students toward assistants.

This study of dental assisting is being done through the division of operative dentistry, a division which is also doing laboratory research.

Dr. Anna Hampel—the only woman dentist in the School—and Dr. John Wakely are conducting studies of filling materials.

It seems that research—so often overworked in semantics—can never be over-worked in practice.

Few professions have advanced so far so fast as dentistry. The University Dental School is not only keeping up but is making great contributions to the swift progress of the field.

There can be no conclusion to this article, for in research today's answer seems to lead to tomorrow's

question. Suffice to say that Minnesota's dental school has a program of research befitting a distinguished school and that past strides and current endeavors indicate her continuation as a leading contributor as well as educator in the field of dentistry.

For these articles on dentistry, the Alumni News is greatly indebted to the administration and faculty members of the School of Dentistry, particularly Dr. M. R. Holland, assistant dean and professor of the School. These men not only volunteered invaluable information along with tours of school facilities, but patiently allowed our photographer to disrupt otherwise tranquil clinics and laboratories.

Clinic for Justice

Minnesota Law Students Gain Experience While Defending Fellow Students

By Sue Mickley

The customer may always be right for most students . . . but so is the landlord. For the most likely legal dispute with which a student is likely to find himself confronted is a landlord-tenant disagreement. The student may or may not have right on his side, but in any event, he likely can't afford a lawyer. So the landlord wins by default.

In 1957, a group of University of Minnesota law students became concerned with the average student's inability through lack of funds to defend himself legally. The student's difficulty in obtaining a lawyer and shortage of money led to a deprivation of his rights in some cases, they reasoned.

The Minnesota Bar Association was contacted. Its consent and support resulted in the setting up of a legal aid clinic manned by students for students.

Housed in 139 Frazer Hall, the legal aid clinic has 29 employees, all law school students, who last year worked with more than 300 cases involving University students.

The clinic thus fulfills a two-fold purpose:

- To afford legal counsel to students who could not otherwise obtain it.
- To provide legal experience for law school students.

Students must meet two eligibility requirements before being accepted as clients. They must have a current paid fee statement from the University and be unable to afford their own attorney.

No set financial requirement is made. Each case is considered individually.

Not all cases can be accepted by the clinic. Strict jurisdictional limitations are set forth by the Bar

Association.

The clinic is not allowed to handle cases involving a sum of money over the \$150 Conciliation Court limit. Cases involving inter-University authorities or domestic relations cases cannot be accepted.

Wills or corporate papers cannot be drawn up.

Criminal cases and paternity suits can be handled only with special permission and under strict supervision.

To undertake criminal defense, the clinic must be requested to do so by the public defender in the state court or the court appointed counsel in the Federal court.

About half of the clinic cases involve landlord-tenant disputes. Forty per cent are concerned with torts or personal wrongs and ten per cent are miscellaneous, such as paternity suits.

Examples of cases actually handled by the clinic are:

Criminal: white slave, narcotics, morals

Contracts: a person alleges he was fraudulently induced to enter a contract

Leases: the student claims one thing; the landlord another

Sale of merchandise: Conflicting claims between seller and buyer
Let's follow a student through the clinic;

The student is first interviewed by a team of two student attorneys. The team determines whether the student is eligible for the clinic's services.

An appointment is then set up, usually for the next week. This is because the student attorneys are not allowed to give any legal advice on their own.

During the week the law students do legal research. They seek to determine the law, facts, rights and liabilities of the case.

A summary of the case along with the law student's practical recommendations is then typed up on a memorandum.

Each week a voluntary attorney from the Bar Association, who receives no pay, comes to the clinic and checks the memorandums. He modifies them if necessary and then okays them.

The law student, in the presence of the practicing attorney, then gives advice to the University student seeking aid.

Any necessary papers are drawn up under the supervision of the voluntary attorney.

Should a court appearance be necessary, the practicing attorney appears in court. Law students are not allowed to present the case or argue in court, although they may sit at the counsel table.

No fee is charged the University student. The clinic is supported financially entirely by the law school.

Law students donate their time and receive an honorary certificate upon graduation.

In order to participate in the clinic, law students must be in their

second year of law school and have a middle C average. They undergo a six week probation period during which time they work with a senior member of the clinic under the supervision of the director. At the end of the six weeks, with satisfactory progress, they become senior members.

Originally the clinic had five directors. It now has three, all University law students. Senior Harlan Smith, executive director, is responsible for the overall operation of the clinic.

Administrative director David A. Petersen works directly with the Bar Association and supervises the mechanical operation of the clinic.

Research, memorandum supervision and legal files are the concern of Rolland Faricy, Jr., research director.

The law school provides a faculty advisor, professor James L. Hetland.

Clinic members expect some 325 cases this year, but would like to be able to handle more.

At present, about 50 per cent of the cases which reach the clinic must be turned down because of jurisdictional limitations.

Cases which exceed the \$150 fee set for Conciliation Court are

usually referred to the Hennepin or Ramsey County Bar Reference.

Other cases that can't be handled because of limited jurisdiction are referred to legal aid.

Members of the clinic hope to see the Minnesota Bar Association waive the rule forbidding law students to appear in court. They point out that students manning similar legal aid clinics at Harvard, Yale and the University of Chicago are allowed this privilege. They hope, too, to be allowed to enter inter-University disputes.

In four years, the legal aid clinic has grown from a mere idea to a modest service used only by a few students to a thriving operation. It has seen its jurisdiction enlarged to include criminal cases under special circumstances.

Combining a real service to University students who could not otherwise obtain aid and a unique learning opportunity for student attorneys, the clinic has well fulfilled the expectations of those who first envisioned its beginning.

A bright future lies ahead with the hopes of clinic members pointed toward the day when they, too, can appear in court and argue the case of their fellow University students.

***Combining a real service to
University students who could
not otherwise obtain aid,
the clinic has well fulfilled
the expectations of those
who envisioned its beginning.***



Men of the Machete Carve a Modern World

by JAMES L. GIBBS, JR.
Assistant Professor of
Anthropology

Mandingo Town Chief: (left) In larger Kpelle villages the resident, alien Maliuke traders select their own chief and religious leader.

"You have come to learn our customs and our ways?" the Kpelle asked me. "We know only one thing, how to grow rice. Every one of us loves his machete and he knows how to use it."

In 1957 I went to Liberia on the west coast of Africa on a Ford Foundation fellowship to carry out a study of the tribal law of one of the Liberian tribal peoples. During the seventeen months which I lived in a hinterland village conducting my research, I gathered an understanding of more than the legal system. As an anthropologist I sought a rounded picture of tribal life, an ethnographic profile. As a citizen interested in public affairs, I was pleased that living in an African village had given me a feeling for the needs of villagers in developing areas as well as a concern for what our universities could do to help the young African nations to meet some of those needs.

The Kpelle, whom I studied, are a tribal group numbering 175,000 about evenly split between the oldest African republic, Liberia, and one of the newest African states, Guinea. The region of the Central Province of Liberia inhabited by the Liberian Kpelle is a rain forest zone of jungle-like vegetation of immense cottonwood trees, various palm trees and tangles of vines and creepers. The climate is like that of Minnesota in its August splendor, with temperatures in the 80's and 90's and a similar humidity! A rainfall of over 125 inches a year falls in the six months of the rainy season which is followed by six months of the dry season.

Rice is both the subsistence crop and the major cash crop for the Kpelle. It is the staple in their diet and any surplus grown is sold for sale in other areas of Liberia where more opportunities for wage labor mean that the population no longer produces enough rice for its needs.

Sheep and goats are widely kept, although the most common domesticated animal is the lowly, but ubiquitous chicken. The village dogs are the barkless Basenjjs, now being bred by some dog fanciers in Minnesota. Although the Kpelle are farmers they are skillful enough hunters to have severely restricted the supply of wild game and fish. Fortunate hunters do make occasional kills of wild antelopes, wild hogs, chimpanzees or pigmy hypopotami, however.

The Kpelle diet reflects the fact that the people are mixed farmers. The diet includes vegetables and, three or four times a week, some meat or fish. A typical meal consists of a stew of vegetables and meat cooked in palm oil and served over rice. African villagers often would like, and need, more calories in their diets. While the resulting undernourishment may be a common problem, the starvation which is prevalent in some Asian countries is unknown in Liberia.

The rice which underlies the Kpelle housewife's palm oil stew is produced by the laborious process of slash and burn agriculture. After a field has been used for a crop it is allowed to lie fallow for a period of from three to twelve years. During this period the land reverts to bush and the soil regains its fertility.

Then, the farmer goes out with his machete and ax to clear it anew for another crop.

This agriculture cycle begins about February, about two months before the rains. The farmer attacks the mass of vines and trees with his machetes, leaving the felled vegetation to dry in the sun. When dry, it is fired and the first rains beat the ashes into the soil where they act as a fertilizer. By June, the farmer is ready to plant his crop. A large cooperative work group, and the farmers wives and children will go to the fields for a rice "scratching" bee.

As the rice sprouts, entire communities virtually abandon their towns and villages to sleep on their farms where they must guard the seedlings from scavenging weaver birds. Later the rice must be cultivated, and as it ripens it must, once again, be protected from the ravages of the birds. The harvest comes in November and early December and is participated in by everyone. The working day for the Kpelle farmer and his wife begins at sun-up, when they leave the village for their farm which may be as much as two hours' walk away. They return twelve hours later at sun-set.

This time of agricultural slack known to some as "the season" is a time for catching up with neglected chores. Old houses are repaired, and new ones built. Looms are set up and men weave long strips of home-spun cloth that will be made into robes and bed coverings. Women crochet new fishing nets and everyone spends time going to "palavers" where neglected family matters are discussed. This is also a period in which chiefs face crowded court dockets, as people have time to press for settlement of long standing disputes.

A close examination of the houses which are being repaired at this time shows the nature of a traditional Kpelle village. The buildings are of wattle and daub construction. A framework of poles is lashed together with a network of vines and this is daubed with a foot thick coating of mud and clay from a termite hill. Where cattle are kept, a coating of cow dung is added for waterproofing, and then the whole thing is finished off with a coating of white clay. The roof is thatched with bundles of palm leaves. This type of construction is used for houses as well as for other types of buildings which are found in a typical village: open sided pavillions used as a kind of town hall and courthouse by the town chief, and similar structures used as blacksmiths' shops.

A Kpelle town, a *tea*, consists of from 25 to 300 or more houses, and a population varying from one hundred to over one thousand. This concentration of population is made possible by the agricultural mode of subsistence which supports more people per square mile than a hunting and gathering economy can. Such population size requires some centralization of political control, and the Kpelle, therefore, have a hier-

archical series of chiefs. Each town has a town chief and the various quarters within the larger towns have quarter chiefs. Several towns form a district presided over by a district chief and two or more districts in turn form a paramount chieftancy under the control of a paramount chief. All of these chiefs sit with councils of elders to formulate policies and to hear court cases which are brought to them.

The slow change which has been a feature of Kpelle society is maintained by the traditional outlook of the chiefs which is reflected in their administrative decisions. A chief's conservatism will also be supported by the officials of the tribal secret societies, the *Poro* for men and the *Sande* for women. Membership in these societies involves initiation rites which are part of attendance at an "initiation school" held secretly in the forest where the elders who hold positions of authority within the societies train the initiates in the customs of the tribe, various crafts and healing arts. The lessons are learned well and underscored by the fact that the dignitaries who act as instructors also appear as masked figures personifying the spirits of the forest and departed ancestors and, in this guise, exact ritual oaths of secrecy and obedience to the tribal authorities.

In traditional times the Kpelle tribesman lived in a society in which the rhythm of life was set by the agricultural cycle and the tending of the rice crop. Each man was a farmer, and there were no full time craft specialists, even a chief or a blacksmith also tilled the soil. Contact with outside societies was limited mainly to warfare, diplomatic exchanges in conjunction with the *Poro* society, and limited trade. Tribal elders, acting both as chiefs and as ritual functionaries within the *Poro*, maintained adherence to the traditional way of life by a skillful use of social, political and religious controls.

This picture of the static, unchanging primitive society is exaggerated and a bit unreal for any period of time, and especially so for the contemporary period. I saw only a shadow-like reflection of such an image during my field research period among the Kpelle, for there are constant changes as tribal Liberia is brought into increasing contact with the outside world.

Many of the changes in tribal life can be seen if one examines more closely the activities of "the season." During this period one will see men making pack baskets of leaves and filling them with the kola nuts, gathered from wild kola nut trees in the bush. These nuts, chewed as a stimulant, and offered to guests as a sign of hospitality are highly valued by Islamicized tribes living farther north in the grassland of the Sudan. A lively export trade in the nuts is carried on by people of the Malinke tribe, known in Liberia as "Mandingoes", who live among the Kpelle as resident



ALI HADJI, a Malinke trader prosperous enough to have made the pilgrimage to Mecca which his Islamic faith requires of him.



A WORK GROUP takes a noon time break to enjoy a typical meal of rice with a palm oil stew.



DURING A SLACK in the agricultural cycle kola nuts are packed for sale and transportation north.



THE BURDEN OF AGRICULTURAL WORK is lightened by utilizing cooperative work groups and rhythmic musical accompaniment.

A GROUP OF KPELLE women planting rice. The heavy demands of slash and burn agriculture require as heavy a labor contribution from the women as from the men.

WOMEN ARE PREPARED for household consumption and for the market by women to hull and winnow it.



ALUMNI NEWS



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aliens. These Muslim peddlers buy palm kernels and rice as well as kolas, and act as money lenders. Returning from the north after carrying a load of kola nuts, they bring embroidered homespun robes, raffia bags and, sometimes, European made trade goods such as enameled cooking pots. This type of internal African trade is not new, it has been going on since Phoenician times.

The bulk of Kpelle trade with the outside world is handled by another group of resident aliens, Lebanese traders, who buy rice and palm kernels for export and stock their shelves with trade goods from the United States, Japan and Eastern Europe. A Lebanese shop is a miniature emporium and there the people of the machete may buy kerosene lanterns, soap, kerchiefs, epsom salts, sneakers, canned sardines, twists of tobacco, scented talcum powder, Coca-Cola and what have you! The goods in these shops, first treated as luxuries by the Kpelle, are gradually becoming necessities. Their gradually expanding wants lead them to plant more rice, to turn to the newer, more lucrative cash crops such as sugar cane or peanuts, or to leave farming altogether to work for wages on Firestone's rubber plantation on the coast.

A man who increases his cash income in one of these ways may then set himself up in business, and the number of part time specialists in Kpelleland is increasing. "The season" is a lucrative period for thrifty young men who save enough money to buy a treadle sewing machine and then set themselves up as "tailors", making up two yards of trade cloth into shirts, short trousers or blouses. Students at the mis-



A WEEKLY MARKET in Guinea to which Liberian Kpelle go over for woven mats and other craft items.

sion-run boarding schools have their fees of about twenty-five dollars a year paid by their relatives who sponsor them, and a "sponsor" is likely to be an older brother or cousin who derives a steady income from his sewing machine. In this way the expanding wants created by the Lebanese merchant lead to an increased cash income which in turn enables some to take advantage of wider educational opportunities.

Trading activity is only one of the areas in Kpelle life in which there is increasing change. Just as the activities of the slack period were a clue to changes in this area, the emergence of new kinds of buildings provides a clue to other changes. A village undergoing acculturation may have a cement washed structure which serves as a church and tangible evidence of the presence of the Christian missionary. The Lutheran Mission in Liberia is the most active of the American mission groups working in Liberia and Fokwele, the village which I made my headquarters, boasted a small Kpelle Lutheran congregation that had constructed a chapel and a school which educated youngsters as far as the fourth grade. Ambitious students may go on to eighth grade and even through high school at Lutheran boarding schools. The Fokwele sky-line also reveals a government school which also offers an education through the fourth grade. It is through such education that the Kpelle gain aspirations to enter the main stream of Liberian life, to forsake the machete for the mechanic's lug wrench, the medical technician's microscope or the clerk's ball point pen.

The Malinke trader uses his house as his shop, but in larger villages his other role as a cultural innovator is, like that of the Christian missionary, marked by the presence of an ecclesiastical structure—a mosque. Most emigrant Malinke profess Islam, although unlike their fellow Muslims in some other parts of West Africa, they make little attempt to proselytise among their pagan neighbors. However, some marry Kpelle women who become converts to Islam. As the Kpelle



A TAILOR busy sewing garments during the busy post harvest period.

gain in economic status the Mandingoes will probably become less exclusive and seek new members for their faith.

The central government of the Republic of Liberia affects the lives of the Kpelle in many ways. The tax collector and the district commissioner are, as bureaucrats, looked upon somewhat ambivalently, even as they are in our own society. The most welcome representative of the government is the medical dresser who operates a small dispensary which is also a new type of building. Here, for a nominal fee, the tribesman, can receive treatment for the more common parasitic and infectious diseases that thrive in the tropical environment, such as yaws, malaria and the dysenteries. The simple medical techniques of the dresser are supplemented by government clinics and hospitals to which more seriously ill patients often go. Progress in this area is also accelerated by technical assistance programs such as those operated by the State Department's International Cooperation Administration and international agencies like the World Health Organization and UNICEF.

Speaking of the changing times, the Kpelle often say: "We have had our eyes opened." Nothing has done this faster than these medical technical assistance programs. The UNICEF program has virtually eliminated yaws in Liberia and its DDT spraying project has made native villages freer from mosquitoes than many areas of Minnesota, thus reducing the incidence of malaria. A dramatic program which I watched in Fokwele was instruction in hygienic midwifery, given to native midwives by an ICA public health nurse, which reduced the infant mortality rate in a matter of months.

The net effect of all these changes is to make the Kpelle more prosperous, more Christian, and more educated. It also served to increase the tensions between the older and the younger generations, and to make them desirous of even greater participation in at least the material aspects of Western life. There remain several problems which are characteristic of village Africa



A LEBANESE TRADER'S SHOP whose goods offer a strong incentive for growing new crops and seeking new trades.

today. A lack of economic diversity is seen in the dependence on one major crop and the adoption of other crops discouraged by the absence of rapid marketing facilities and communications facilities which is a problem throughout Africa. These factors together perpetuate the poverty which is one mark of the lack of development in the area. Illiteracy and endemic diseases which are not fatal but debilitating complete the list of problems which must be delivered before the Kpelle will have seized what the modern world has to offer them to grasp along with their machetes.

In the near future one can expect that the demand for alleviation of these problems and for fuller integration into the life of the nation will increase, for Guinea is now free and another of Liberia's neighbors, Sierra Leone, will receive its independence this year. The situation in the Congo has taught us that political boundaries are impervious to the ideals and goals of social and political participation which are a part of nationalism and the Kpelle, and other Liberian tribal peoples, will want no less than their tribal neighbors in adjacent territories have.

While the University of Minnesota does not offer a degree program in African studies, it does make a significant four fold contribution to the alleviation of the problems faced by the villagers of the emerging nations of Africa. The U as an outstanding center of higher education trains many Africans who will return to Africa as teachers, doctors, agriculturalists and government officials. American graduates of the University already play an important role in technical assistance programs and other programs as public health nurses, foresters, international relations experts and missionaries. Our graduate students and faculty in anthropology play a role in increasing our knowledge of African society and history. Finally, in giving its graduates an understanding of the cultures and needs of people in the developing nations, Minnesota makes it possible for them to use their knowledge as citizens in shaping a responsive and effective American foreign policy for Africa.

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ICA PERSONNEL, members of the diplomatic corps, and missionaries — all agents of culture change — gathered at a garden party marking the dedication of the central government's new capital building.

The author: Professor and Mrs. Gibbs are shown in front of the native mud and thatch in which they lived for 17 months. The information he gathered became the basis for Gibbs' doctoral dissertation, "Some Judicial Implications of Marital Instability Among the Kpelle." His degree will be awarded by Harvard university on March 15.

He is now preparing to edit a book on African tribes and is also organizing a lecture series.

"The African Character" will be presented in a spring lecture series featuring outstanding Africanists from throughout the nation. Moderated by Professor Gibbs, ten lectures are scheduled for Wednesday evenings, March 15 through May 17. Lecture topics will include the Tribal African, the Urban African, Multi-Racial Africa, the art, music and literature of Africa as well as its mass media, the African Intellect, African economics and politics, and the Challenge of Africa. Admission tickets are sold in series only but are available to anyone through the University Extension Division.





On the Mall

Inauguration of the University's ninth president—O. Meredith Wilson—is the biggest news on the mall. On February 23 at 2:30 p.m. Wilson became the sixth University president to be installed in formal inaugural ceremonies and the second to be inaugurated in Northrop Memorial auditorium. Representatives of universities and colleges in the United States, Canada and 13 other countries—some 130 delegates from outside the Twin Cities watched as the president received the symbols of authority. Official events ended with an evening inaugural concert by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Stanislaw Skrowacewski.

Dedication of the Ralph T. Knight Anesthesiology Research laboratory was held February 8. Dr. Knight himself cut the ribbon for the opening of the facilities located in the new Diehl hall. The laboratory includes an animal research laboratory specially equipped for the study of anesthesiology, a chemistry laboratory, a metal working shop for developing and testing mechanical apparatus; and an office and anteroom. Dr. Knight headed the University's division of anesthesiology from its beginning in 1920 until 1954.

An 8.5 million dollar University library has been recommended and the state legislature has been approached for funds—why?

Best qualified to answer is the

director of libraries, Dr. Edward B. Stanford. His 1959-60 Report to the President of the University is a general survey of the problems faced by the library administration. Here is a partial reprint of that Report:

Report to The President

"Ever since World War II the Annual Reports of the Director of Libraries have repeatedly called attention to the growing inadequacy of the Library's facilities and resources to meet the needs of the rapidly expanding University. In recent years particularly emphasis has been given to three primary concerns, (1) problems of space for books and readers, (2) the urgent need for an increased book budget, and (3) special, new physical plant and service needs arising from the University's decision to move major academic units to the West River area . . ."

I. Space for Readers: A Critical Problem

"In 1959-60 the heavy use of the various library reading rooms was so great that on normal week days, until late spring when outdoor study became possible, the combined facilities of the University Libraries and study halls could not take care of the student load. From 9:30 a.m. until around 4:00 p.m. it was common to see students, after vainly making the rounds of the regular libraries in search of seats, sitting on the various stairways in the Walter Library, in Johnston Hall, and in the corridors and in the temporarily unassigned class-

rooms in other campus buildings, trying to study.

"In Main Engineering, one of the more critical areas of overcrowding, new space, converted from Bookstore storage, was set up as a Study Hall, by way of providing more relief. However, this new area, with barely 100 seats, was too small to have any significant effect in meeting the over-all problem. It is hoped that the construction of library and study space in the West River area and the eventual reassignment of rooms in East Side buildings for additional study halls will eventually provide an adequate solution.

II. Space for Books: A More Promising Outlook

"The current outlook for relief of book space is more promising. In early 1959 the creation of the large Newspaper Room in the Walter Library's sub-basement released an entire level of the central stack for expansion of overcrowded areas. With the move of the Bio-Medical Library to Diehl Hall, space for an additional 140,000 volumes will also become available. Then, with the expected completion of the library storage facility in the Chemical Storehouse Addition in 1962, the immediate needs for shelving will have been largely met.

III. The Book Budget Problem:

A Report of Progress

"In the history of the University Library, the year 1959-60 will long be remembered as the year when, in December, with its initial budget installment committed, and its income-related funds not yet released, the Library, in order to remain solvent, declared a temporary "moratorium" on buying books."

(The following statement is from Dr. Stanford's 1958-59 Report.) The scope of the collections demanded by the faculty also derives directly from the specific course programs and research projects being carried forward on the University campus. The range and depth of interests embraced by our own faculty have expanded, since World War II, into many new areas never previously included in the scope of the Library's acquisition program. Yet the Librarian can neither determine the direction of these interests, nor can he abdicate his basic respon-

sibility to meet the resulting increased demands for the relevant publications. The Library's 1957-58 Report, in analyzing the book budget dilemma, identified and discussed in detail eleven factors that have contributed to the increased cost of maintaining adequate library collections for the University. None of these, from rising prices and increased book and journal production, to new fields of university teaching and research, can be influenced, limited, or controlled by the Librarian. Their library costs simply must be met with additional funds, or the programs themselves will suffer. The *Library* does not initiate its own acquisitions program. It is determined by what the University does. Only if the institution can define what it is to be and do in various subject areas, can the Library formulate a stable acquisitions policy.

Later in the spring, in response to a request from the Senate Library Committee, a Library fee of \$1.50 per quarter was approved by the Board of Regents as a portion of the Incidental Fee, to provide a direct source of additional funds for books. Starting in 1960-61, accordingly, income from this new source will be available, according to a sharing formula developed by the central Administration, to supplement the funds presently budgeted for books among the several University libraries and campuses.

IV. Planning for Campus Expansion

"For many years the University Library Administration has given serious consideration to long-range planning. Until 1957, when the University began to formulate plans for a major campus development west of the Mississippi River, the Library's planning had been based on the assumption that its primary clientele, the faculty and students in the schools and colleges housed in buildings on the East side of the river, would remain on that side, with such expansion as could be achieved in and adjacent to their present departmental locations through new construction and the release of space by non-teaching units that would eventually move to outlying areas.

"Under this concept it was expected that the present Mall would always be the focal area for the non-laboratory disciplines, and

therefore that the Walter Library would always serve as the central library for these departments. The problem of shelving growing library resources would be met by providing, in an expanding storage library on the Como site, space for less-used portions of the collection. In this pattern, space for readers would be met eventually by the expansion of the present Freshman-Sophomore Library into a full-fledged Undergraduate Library



Walter Library at high noon.
Our own (refugees?)

with a building of its own (perhaps like those at Michigan and at Harvard), supplemented by numerous decentralized reading rooms or Study Halls located in heavy student traffic areas in other parts of the campus.

"When, in 1957, some consideration was being given to developing the new West River plot primarily as an undergraduate area, the Library was prepared to recommend the inclusion of a large Undergraduate Library to serve as the heart of this new enterprise. This would have met the pressing need for reading space that was already overcrowding the Walter Library; and it would have permitted an easy expansion of library facilities without greatly affecting either the collections or services of the Walter Library itself.

"However, the appearance of the West Side Advisory Committee's initial report, in December 1957, which included the stated recommendation that, in due course, 'the

General College, the School of Business Administration, and all units of the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts' (excepting the sciences) should be located in the new West River area, confronted the Library with a wholly new approach to campus-wide planning for future library expansion. . . .

"In January 1959 the Library Committee of the Senate reported to the West Side Advisory Committee, in a statement entitled 'Library Needs in Relations to Campus Expansion,' as follows:

"As a first step toward studying the library implications of the proposed move, the Senate Library Committee held a series of weekly meetings with representatives of the departments most directly affected by the proposed plan, to discuss their respective library needs. . . .

Basic to the Committee's thinking, in all of its deliberations, was the realization that the present Main Library (a) cannot even meet present demands for reader space, (b) is already filled to capacity with books, and (c) is so hemmed in by Fifteenth Avenue, the Mall, and adjacent permanent structures as to rule out construction of an effective building addition on the present site location. . . .

Preferably, . . . a Main Library should be at the heart of the new campus space, with maximum convenient access from the surrounding departmental buildings that will house the respective academic units most vitally concerned with the library collections."

One final statement by Dr. Stanford in his 1958-59 Report sums up, perhaps most simply, the basis and justification for requested library support.

"University Library facilities and services never have existed as ends in themselves. They were established expressly to meet the needs of the University's various teaching and research programs for publications and information that could not be met otherwise. Their continued physical growth cannot be avoided. Unlike faculty members who eventually leave for other posts or through retirement, and students, who eventually drop out or graduate, the books that must be acquired each year remain indefinitely. They must be housed and produced at any future date when needed by a student, professor, or researcher."

Memo

TO: Association Members
FROM: The Executive Secretary
SUBJECT: HOW DOES THE UNIVERSITY RANK?

Almost every week the alumni office will receive an inquiry about the ranking of the University, one of its colleges or one of its departments. Always a definite answer is expected - not a general discussion of why such a listing is impossible to make. Educators are prone not to want to list or rank institutions (colleges or departments) because there is no objective method of so doing. Actually ratings that are made are usually with some prejudice and without complete information at hand.

What are standards of measurement in determining the excellence or standing of an educational department, college or university itself? The quality of the faculty is probably the number one measuring device. But how do you measure the quality of a faculty? By the number of PhD degrees held? By the student-faculty ratio? By ratings in "Who's Who of America" or like directories? By professional prominence? By published papers, articles and books? By amount and quality of research? What about teaching ability? How do you measure that?

The amount and quality of research being conducted in an institution is an important criterion - but bears directly upon the caliber of the faculty. The quality of the library is a most important factor. Adequate facilities - that is: classrooms, laboratories, lecture halls, audio visual aids, etc. are all related to the problem.

In gaging the worth of an institution of higher education, the caliber of the student body must be known. What are the admission standards? What kind of selection results?

Finally, what kind of alumni are produced? This can be measured by the over-all eminence and leadership of alumni in their own fields.

What about the University of Minnesota - where does it rank?

The University of Minnesota is a complex multi-purpose institution. It has thirteen colleges. Each college is a large and diverse operation, with many departments and activities. For instance, the College of Science, Literature and the Arts has 33 departments; the Institute of Agriculture has 34 departments; Medical Sciences 21 departments; Education 16 departments, etc. Even those colleges with but a single department encompass many heterogeneous programs. To rate a single department is a most difficult task; a college a monumental task - a great university, like our own - an impossible one. Such a rating is almost wholly opinion - perhaps of bias.

So, with that background, How does the University of Minnesota rate? After talking with a good many people about the university, both on and off campus - and conducting an informal inquiry about the rating of the university with many non-Minnesota connected educators (all of whom requested that they not be quoted), I decided, for what it is worth, to publish what I have found out because if you

call the alumni office or write in about this matter, this is the information you will receive.

The Institute of Agriculture—without question is in the top ten. Certain of the departments would be in the top three.

School of Business Administration—better than the average, but as of now definitely not in the top ten. Top schools (both graduate and undergraduate) are: California (Berkeley), UCLA, Carnegie Tech., Chicago, Columbia, Harvard, Indiana, Kansas, MIT, Michigan State, North Carolina, Northwestern, Pennsylvania (Wharton School), Stanford and Tulane.

The College of Education—definitely among the top ten. The rating would be something like this: Teachers College (Columbia), Minnesota, Illinois (Grad School), Michigan, Ohio State, California (Berkeley), Wisconsin, Michigan State, Indiana, New York University.

School of Dentistry—probably among the first five, certainly among the first ten. Minnesota has an outstanding reputation among the dental schools of the country for turning out men qualified to do every day dentistry. Schools rating with Minnesota are: Michigan, Columbia, Indiana, California (Berkeley), Washington and Oregon. Others in the top ten might include Ohio State, Iowa, School of Dentistry, College of Medical Evangelists, (Loma Linda).

Graduate School—among the top ten. In the number of doctoral degrees awarded over the past few years, Minnesota stands tenth; in the number of post-doctoral fellows attracted for further study and research, Minnesota ranks fourth.

The Law School—Minnesota has been, and is one of the top law schools in the country. The ranking: Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Chicago, Minnesota, Northwestern, Michigan, California (Berkeley) and Stanford.

The Medical School—because of its affiliation with the Mayo Foundation, it is one of the top four medical schools in the country. Others listed, without reference to rank, are: Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Chicago, Washington University (St. Louis), Western Reserve, Pennsylvania, Kansas, Washington, Michigan and Wisconsin. Of the 85 medical schools, at least fifty would claim to be in the top ten.

School of Nursing—once the outstanding school in the country, not now among the top ten. The University of California at Los Angeles is probably the best—other leaders are: University of California at Berkeley, Wayne State, Ohio State, Boston University and the University of Washington.

College of Pharmacy—among the best, certainly among the top ten. The list would include California (Berkeley), Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio State, Purdue, Rutgers and Wisconsin.

The College of Science, Literature and the Arts—because here are so many liberal art schools of different size and with kinds of offerings, it is most difficult to make a rating. Our SLA College, with 36 departments, has many disciplines that are among the best

anywhere—Psychology, Social Science, Philosophy, Political Science, Sociology, Journalism, Social Work. Many of the other departments, although strong, are probably not in the top ten. Overall ratings generally considered among top ten.

Institute of Technology—definitely in the top ten. Other leaders are: MIT, Michigan, California (Berkeley), Cal Tech, Wisconsin, Harvard, Princeton, Ohio State, Penn State and Cornell.

College of Veterinary Medicine—although new in the field, already ranks in the top ten. Possibly could be listed among the top five, along with Iowa State University of Science and Technology (Ames), Ohio, Cornell and Michigan.

As can be seen from the above rankings, the University of Minnesota is a distinguished and productive university, one of the ten great universities of the country. The job is to keep it that way.

Sincerely,

Ed Haulet



From New York Life's yearbook of successful insurance career men!

GUY LUCIANO—an avid sports fan, has coached himself to "stardom" selling insurance!

If anything interests Guy Luciano more than sports, it is "meeting and talking to people." Guy manages to do both admirably. In his spare time he coaches semi-pro baseball and basketball teams. On the job, as a New York Life Agent, he meets hundreds of people—and with notable results.

During the last three years, Guy has qualified for the Company's "Star Club," a select group of leading agents. In the last two years, he has sold over a million dollars worth of life insurance protection. Says he: "Insurance selling is the business for anyone who likes meeting people and a good income!"

As a Nylic Agent, Guy's future success is limited only by his own ambition and industry. Would such a career interest you? . . . or someone you know? If so, write us for information.



GUY LUCIANO

New York Life representative in the Binghamton, N.Y. General Office

Education: Siena College, B.S. in Economics, '48

Employment Record: Joined Nylic in '57. Member, Star Club, '58, '59, '60. Binghamton office "Man of the Year" award, '59, '60.

Previous Employment: Salesman, major paper company.

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ALUMNI NEWS

WHO is at work on a satellite system for global telephone and TV transmission?

WHO provides the communications channels for America's missile defenses?

WHO is girdling the globe with communications for America's first man into space?

WHO tapped the sun for electric power by inventing the Solar Battery?

WHO used the moon for two-way conversations across the country?

who?

WHO guided Tiros and Echo into accurate orbit?

WHO made your pocket radio possible by inventing the Transistor?

WHO maintains the world's largest, finest industrial research facilities?

WHO supplies the most and the best telephone service in the world?

WHO has the UNIVERSAL communications organization?

THERE'S ONLY ONE ANSWER TO ALL TEN QUESTIONS

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**Poet Allen Tate
Receives Arts Medal
From Brandeis "U"**

Allen Tate, University English professor and man of letters — poet, editor, critic, reviewer and novelist — has been awarded the 1961 Medal in Poetry by the advisory commission on the Brandeis University Creative Arts awards.

The award, according to the accompanying citation, is given for "a lifetime of outstanding artistic achievement."

A grant of \$1,500 is given in conjunction with the medal, an annual prize since 1956.

**Ag Professor
Cochrane Named
To Freeman Staff**

Agriculture Secretary Orville L. Freeman has named Willard Cochrane, University professor of agricultural economics, as his staff advisor on economic problems.

Cochrane will be Freeman's principal staff expert in formulating and analyzing proposed new farm programs.

A native of California, Cochrane served in the agriculture department from 1939 to 1946. After two postwar years with the United Nations food and agriculture organization he joined the staff of Pennsylvania State university. He came to Minnesota in 1951.

**Wangensteen Named
Mayo Professor**

Dr. Owen H. Wangensteen, chairman of surgery in the University medical school was named the first recipient of a visiting professorship at the Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minn.

A series of lectures was given by him in February under the professorship which honors Dr. Donald C. Balfour, head of surgery section at Mayo clinic for 25 years.

**UMD Receives
Research Grants**

Grants totaling \$11,975 from the National Science Foundation have been awarded to University of Minnesota, Duluth's biology and chemistry departments for support of the "undergraduate research participation program" in those disciplines of study.

The programs will be under the direction of Dr. Theron O. Odlaug, head of biology, and Dr. James C. Nichol, head of chemistry. The grants will provide funds for 10 chemistry students to work on research projects this summer, and for 12 biology and chemistry students during the academic year 1961-62.

This is the third successive year NSF has made such awards to UMD.

Besides gaining experience by working with UMD faculty members on research projects, the NSF program encourages students to work toward advanced degrees and to consider making research work their profession.

In the past three years, 40 UMD graduates with majors in biology, chemistry, geology, physics and mathematics have entered graduate schools throughout the nation.

**Veterinary College
Gets \$169,000 Grant**

The College of Veterinary Medicine has been granted a total of \$169,000 for a 5½-year training program for post-doctoral students in veterinary pharmacology.

Funds for the first 18 months amount to \$54,000. During each of the subsequent four years, the grant will be about \$28,000.

The funds are granted by the National Institutes of Health of the U.S. Public Health Service as part of a nation-wide program to broaden the scientific base throughout the nation, according to Dr. Clarence M. Stowe, Jr., professor and

head of the division of veterinary physiology and pharmacology.

The program will be under the direction of Dr. Stowe and Dr. P. B. Hammond, associate professor of veterinary pharmacology.

Recruiting of graduate veterinarians who wish to become research scientists and teachers is under way. They will work toward the Ph.D. degree and will specialize in the college's existing research program in toxicology, sulfonamide pharmacology, muscle relaxants and other drugs which are important in the medical and biological sciences affecting both men and animals.

**Antarctic Research
Anticipated by
New Faculty Member**

Current Minnesota temperatures are all too familiar to a new University faculty member, Edward Thiel, who joined the staff of the University school of mines and metallurgy this month as an assistant professor of geophysics.

For the last five years, Thiel, who received his doctor of philosophy degree in geology from the University of Wisconsin in 1955, has been the principal investigator for the Antarctic Oversnow Traverse program and project leader of the Antarctic Data Analysis center administered by the University of Wisconsin with the cooperation of the United States Navy.

In addition to his teaching and research duties with the school of mines, Thiel has been granted a leave of absence from the University for next fall quarter, to return to the Antarctic to direct the U.S. Airborne Geophysical Traverse program there, he said.

His party of three scientists—one other geophysicist and a geologist, also to be chosen from University staff—and Navy crew of five, will fly a U.S. Navy ski-equipped DC-3, landing and measuring ice-thickness and checking on the orientation and intensity of magnetic fields on the Antarctic continent.



Don Rasmussen (left), owner of the DHRCO Distributing Company, discusses his new insurance program with New England Life representative Reese Allen.

Agent's advice brings \$125,000 sale — opens door to additional service

Reese Allen enjoys working with top-level businessmen like Don Rasmussen. Not long ago, Reese established a \$125,000 insurance program for him. Mr. Rasmussen, obviously pleased with the plan, has asked Reese to meet with his attorney and assist in setting up a corporation with a buy and sell agreement and related insurance program.

The businessmen Reese Allen advises realize the importance of the services he performs for them and their companies. Their confidence is reflected in his success. His first year in the business saw him qualify for our Hall of Fame and win our Rookie of the Year award.

Perhaps a career in life insurance appeals to you. If you meet our qualifications you'll receive a generous income

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A. Irving Birnberg, '22, St. Paul
Louis M. Schaller, '29, Minneapolis
Mailand E. Lane, Sr., '32 Minneapolis
Richard H. Luby, '34, Phoenix
Hubert D. Wheeler, '34, Gen. Agt.,
Duluth
Francis L. Lund, CLU, '35, Gen. Agt.,
Minneapolis

Morton C. Mosiman, CLU, '40,
Minneapolis
Neil E. Haugerud, '42, Minneapolis
Lloyd V. Shold, '42, Duluth
Robert R. Abrohams, '44, Minneapolis
Earl H. Mosiman, CLU, '47, Minneapolis
Robert D. Myhr, '48, Chicago
Richard S. Taylor, '48, Minneapolis

Theodore J. Lee, '49, Duluth
John B. Heimkes, '54, Minneapolis
Robert C. Shadur, '55, Los Angeles
Ronnie P. Erhardt, '56, Minneapolis
Robert M. Larsen, '57, Minneapolis
Robert M. Boylan, '58, Minneapolis
H. Larry Wilson, Jr., '52, Minneapolis

Ask one of these competent men to tell you about the advantages of insuring in the New England Life.

Nominations Close March 17 For Annual MAA Board Election

Nominations for MAA Board are now open as directed by the constitution and bylaws of the Association.

All nominations must be filed by written petition no later than March 17. Each petition must contain the names of not less than 25 current MAA members and should be submitted to MAA Executive Secretary Ed Haislet. The annual election will be held June 5.

The appointed nominating committee will be headed by Otto Silha '40BA, vice president and business manager of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune. He is second vice president of the MAA executive committee and was a member of last year's nominating committee.

Other members of the nominating committee appointed by Russell Backstrom '25BSME '27MSME, MAA president are: Joseph Maun '32BA '35LLB, Earl Sanford, Irene Kreidberg '30BSB, and Elmer Jacobson '37-39.

The Nominees will be announced in the April issue of the Alumni News and ballots will be printed in the April and May issues.

Mpls. Physicians To Host Med Students

Metropolitan area physicians will play host to senior class members of the College of Medicine at a luncheon at 12:30 p.m. May 4 in the Coffman Memorial Union Main Ballroom.

An annual occasion, the luncheon provides a chance for medical students to become better acquainted with area medical men in an informal setting.

1911

Golden Anniversary

The Golden Anniversary Class, the class of 1911, will be honored on Cap and Gown Day, May 25.

Class members will review the Cap and Gown Day Parade and then attend the convocation as honored guests.

A luncheon at 1:00 p.m. will follow in the Junior Ballroom of Coffman Memorial Union.

Outstanding Achievement Awards will be presented at the luncheon.

Chairman for the day is Harold N. Falk.

Pharmacy Alumni Schedule Meeting for Building Dedication

Dedication of Appleby Hall will highlight the College of Pharmacy's Annual Meeting on Thursday, May 25. Following is the day's schedule of events.

- 11:30 a.m. Cap and Gown Day Convocation, Northrop Auditorium
- 2:30 p.m. Dedication of Appleby Hall
- 3:30 p.m. Open house
- 6:00 p.m. Social Hour, Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis
- 7:00 p.m. 3rd Annual Alumni Banquet, Radisson Hotel

Information Please

You are our most important news item. We'd like to hear more about you more often.

If we're to live up to our title, *Alumni News*, you'll have to help us. Our sources of information are too often impersonal, inadequate and sometimes even incorrect; but only you can tell us the real story or point up an item that we've missed.

Help us reward classmates who search for your name — give us a story to put under it. If you have opinions let us publish them for you in our special section called "Back Talk".

See to it that your magazine belongs to you. We think you'll enjoy the reading if you'll help with the writing.

Business Administration Board Plans Institute

Board members of the School of Business Administration Alumni Association met February 1, in the Farmer and Mechanics Bank, Minneapolis.

Minutes of the past Board meeting, January 12, were approved as sent.

Committee chairmen were appointed by President Al Heimbach '42BBA for ten standing committees.

The 1961 Institute has been tentatively set for October 5 at the Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis. Sylvia Porter regretfully turned down the speaking request.

Business Day has been set for April 14. Tentative arrangements have been made for Minnesota Governor Elmer L. Andersen to speak.

Pharmacy Alumni Plan Breakfast

All graduates of the College of Pharmacy and their friends are invited to a Pharmacy breakfast at 7:45 a.m., on April 25, in the Hennepin Room of the Pick-Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis.

A short business meeting will be held. New Board members will also be nominated at that time.

Speakers at the breakfast will be Ed Haislet '31BSEd, Executive Secretary of the Alumni Association, and Dean Hager, College of Pharmacy.

Veterinary Medicine Holds Annual Meeting

The Fourth Annual Meeting of the Veterinary Medical Alumni Association was held on January 24, at the Leanington Hotel, Minneapolis.

Approximately 138 persons were in attendance.

Dr. Conway Rosell '49BSVetMed '51DVM, president, acted as M.C. He welcomed the group, introduced his Board, and called on Dean Thorp to speak for the college.

Dean Thorp reported that there are 431 graduates of veterinary medicine, the majority of whom are serving in Minnesota and Wisconsin. The request for graduates of the college is high. Out of a class of 45 in 1959 there were 90 requests from different localities. In the class of 1960, there were 40 graduates with job opportunities for double the number.

Dr. Mark Morris extended greetings from the National Association, of which he is president, and said that the Association was always ready to help the veterinary doctor and to receive suggestions.

Edwin Haislet '31BSEd, Executive Secretary of the Alumni Association congratulated the present officers and Board for doing an outstanding job. He gave a short report on the Rose Bowl and the ticket allocation.

Guest speaker Dick Siebert, University baseball coach, spoke on the professional and college aspects of baseball. In his opinion, big league ball will thrive here.

Doctor Rosell pointed out that Coach Siebert's teams have won four conference championships and two national championships since he has been here, a real tribute to his coaching.

In other business, four Board members were elected. Elected to the Board for three-year terms were Dr. Ralph Malneu, Waconia, and Elmer Hokkanen, Robbinsdale; for the two-year term, Dr. David Lang; for the one-year term, Dr. William Carlson.

John Anderson, president of the student group, presented a proposition for a 10-year reunion in conjunction with a football game next fall. A tour of the facilities and a luncheon will probably be held at that time.

A motion was made from the floor that a Memorial Fund be started in the name of Doctors Norm Fredrickson and Ed Holland, who were killed in automobile accidents. This will be taken up at the next Board meeting.

1916

The 45th Anniversary Reunion of the Class of 1916 will be held on Cap and Gown Day, May 25, at noon in the Coffman Memorial Union Campus Club.

General chairman and M.C. of the occasion is Nobby Jones.

A tentative schedule of events for the day includes luncheon, an appearance by President Wilson, a short business meeting, election of officers, and dinner at the Town and Country Club.

Mortuary Science Plans Calendar

Election of officers was delayed at a meeting of Mortuary Science Alumni Association Board members on January 23 in Coffman Memorial Union.

Officers will be chosen at a future meeting when more Board members can be present.

Minutes of the past Board meeting and Annual Meeting of November 5 were approved.

The possibility of holding a dinner meeting in conjunction with the Institute of the Department of Mortuary Science was discussed.

President Harry Hanson, '26AMS named members of an honors committee which will select an alumnus to be honored as "Mortician of the Year." The presentation is to be made during the social hour at the State Convention on May 3. The 25-year class will hold a reunion on May 2 and a special invitation will be sent inviting them to the social hour.

Constituent Group Meetings—1961

Have you ever said, "Next week I'll get organized"? If so, here's your chance. Clip and save this schedule of alumni plans for the coming year. At present, some dates are tentative, but we will advise you of any changes in coming issues.

<i>Business</i> —Student Leader Luncheon	April 4
<i>Pharmacy</i> —Breakfast Meeting	April 25
<i>Nurses</i> —Annual Meeting	May 3
<i>Medical</i> —Senior Class Luncheon	May 4
<i>Agriculture</i> —Annual Meeting	May 6
<i>Pharmacy</i> —Annual Meeting	May 25
<i>Education</i> —Annual Meeting	June 28
<i>Business</i> —Annual Meeting	October 5
<i>Business Stag</i>	October
<i>UMD</i> —Annual Meeting	October 14
<i>Education</i> —Coffee Hour (in conjunction with State Convention)	October
<i>Medical</i> —Annual Meeting	October 27
<i>SLA</i> —Annual Meeting	October
<i>Dental</i> —Annual Meeting	November 3
<i>IT</i> —Annual Meeting	November 30
<i>Business</i> —Student Leader Luncheon	November
<i>Mortuary</i> —Annual Meeting	November
<i>Pharmacy</i> —Student-Alumni Mixer	November

Education Alumni Set June Meeting

Plans for their Annual Meeting were made by Board members of the College of Education Alumni Association at a meeting on February 15 in Coffman Memorial Union.

The date was approved as June 28.

Boardsmen asked that a revision of the constitution be presented allowing for an increase in Board members to 12.

A motion was made and passed that a sum of \$50 be forwarded to cover the expenses of a hospitality room at the American Association of School Administrators' Convention to be held in St. Louis in mid-March. There will be a luncheon or dinner meeting of the Minnesota alumni at that time. Alumni in the Greater St. Louis area will be contacted.

IT Meeting Set For November 30

Institute of Technology Alumni Association Board members met January 23, in Coffman Memorial Union.

Minutes of the past Board meeting and Annual Meeting on December 1 were approved as read.

As of December 1, the membership report shows 2,630 members.

Ray Chisholm reported for the Frame Committee. He briefed the Board for the benefit of the new members on the background of the project—that of raising money for an equipment fund for use of the Institute of Technology.

The Annual Meeting date was set for November 30, 1961.

President Peter Warhol '29BME named an honors committee to consider candidates for the Outstanding Achievement Award and Alumni Service Awards. Chosen were: Ed Willson, chairman; and Cliff Jewett and Bob Hoel, members.

Northern California Honors Dr. Boles Outstanding Alumnus

Northern California Alumni members held their annual Outstanding Alumni Awards dinner in honor of Dr. Albert Boles on February 25, in the Pioneer Hotel in Woodside, California.

Dr. Boles has been active in the Northern California Alumni Club and in the Minnesota Alumni Trust Foundation. He has contributed significantly to activities concerned with the youth program and the medical field.

A Big Ten Club luncheon was held on February 16 at the Iron Horse. Speaker was The Honorable Joseph Karesh, Judge of the Superior Court of San Francisco, who spoke on "Prosecutor or Judge—A Study Contrast."

Ag, Forestry, Home Ec Name Class Chairmen

The College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics Alumni Association Program Committee met on February 16 in the St. Paul Campus Cafeteria.

Class Chairmen for the Class of 1936 were selected. They are: Mrs. George Wilkens, Home Economics; Earl J. Adams, Forestry; and Dr. Ernest Rinke, Agriculture.

Tentative program plans were made for the Annual Meeting on May 6.

Minnesota Engineers To Meet in New York

The annual Institute of Radio Engineers Week luncheon meeting of Minnesota Engineers will be held at noon on March 22, at New York city's Schrafft's Restaurant (Flemish Room), 220 West 57 Street.

Erick B. Berglund '27BSEE of Garden City, N.Y., is secretary for the group. Reservations should be made through him at NBC, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y., Room 515-W. His phone number is Circle 7-8300.

Business Alumni Honor Students

Alumni Boardsmen will sponsor a luncheon for student leaders in the School of Business on April 4, in Coffman Memorial Union.

Purpose of the luncheon is to find out how the Board can aid both individual students and student groups by providing speakers and counsel.

The Board holds two meetings a year for students, one in the spring and one in the fall. Planning for Business Day will be done jointly by students and the Board.

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Around and About With the Alumni

'60

Walter Stumpf '60AgE has recently been elected treasurer of the Allis-Chalmers Engineers Society. He will serve in this capacity for six months.

'59

Dr. David A. Woodward '54BA '59PhD has accepted a position as Analyst in the Applied Mathematics Division of Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Illinois. Formerly Dr. Woodward held three positions in the math department of the University.

'56

Richard Edmond Malenfant '56BS has been employed by the University of California's Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory as a physicist in N-Division (N-2).

Dr. Robert A. Stahnke '56DVM has recently been named Inspector in Charge of the Dubuque, Iowa, Meat Inspection station of the United States Department of Agriculture.

'54

James W. Krause '54LLB has been appointed as an attorney for Lutheran Brotherhood, fraternal life insurance society. Formerly acting head of the economics and business administration de-

partment at Concordia college, Moorhead, Minn., Mr. Krause will handle legal matters on special assignment.

Lt. Colonel Dorothy N. Saulnier '54-BSEd received the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Army Commendation Medal, Army Certificate of Retirement and a letter of appreciation from the Chief of Staff of the United States Army, General George H. Decker, on her retirement in January.

'53

James M. Rock '53BA has been named a member of Farm Journal's advertising sales staff in New York City. Previously Mr. Rock was a member of Farm Journal's marketing division working out of St. Paul, Minnesota.

'52

Mary S. Harper '50BS '52MS, assistant chief of nursing education at the Veterans Hospital, Jefferson Barracks, was named Federal Civil Service Employee of the Year at a dinner in St. Louis, Mo. She was chosen from among 31 candidates by federal agencies in greater St. Louis representing some 20,000 federal civil service employees.

Manfred O. Aus, Jr. '52BA was recently elected National Treasurer of Alpha Phi Omega, National Service Fraternity, at their 16th national convention in Philadelphia, Penn.

Dr. Carl G. Krespan '52PhD has been appointed supervisor of a fundamental research group at the Du Pont Experimental Station in Wilmington, Del.

'51

Thomas O. Maetzold '51BBA has been elected assistant secretary of the Farmers & Mechanics Savings Bank of Minneapolis following a meeting of the board of directors. He is personnel director for the bank.

Larry Anderson '51BA has been appointed public relations and research director of the Minnesota Democratic-



Anderson

Farmer Labor State Central committee. The appointment was made January 28th and marks the initiation of a new post in the DFL. Anderson, news director of Hamline University for the past four years, assumed his new duties in February. Active in the DFL since 1951, he has served numerous volunteer assignments and for the past two years has edited the party newspaper.

'48

Jack W. Dallman '48BCE has been promoted to senior engineer at International Refineries, Inc. at Wrenshall, Minnesota.

'45

Richard J. Oberlin '45BMeE has been

appointed regional engineer for the Hinde & Dauch Division, West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company. As regional engineer, Mr. Oberlin will be responsible for engineering matters pertaining to the buildings and equipment of Sandusky, Ohio, region plants.

'44

Lt. Col. Donald J. Styer '44DDS is attending the 16-week associate course at the Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

'42

Robert E. Widing '42BChE has been appointed to the newly-created position of manager of manufacturing for Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company's Chemical Division.

Roland V. Johnson '42BBA has been

promoted to the position of regional finance office in the United States Department of Interior's Region four office in San Francisco.

'39

Peter E. Schruth '39BBA, vice president and advertising director "The Saturday Evening Post," addressed the Advertising Club of Los Angeles. A number of University of Minnesota alumni, engaged in advertising there, assembled to welcome Mr. Schruth.



Geiger



Widing

position of regional finance office in the United States Department of Interior's Region four office in San Francisco.

'36

Mr. James W. Geiger '39BA has been named a senior scientist at the corporate Philip Morris Research Center in Richmond, Virginia.

'36

Armando M. DeYoannes '36BA, president of the Virginia Chamber of Commerce, was appointed Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation commissioner recently by Minnesota Governor Elmer L. Andersen.

Andersen termed Mr. DeYoannes "extremely well qualified to handle the duties and responsibilities of this very important post." As IRRRC commissioner, DeYoannes will head an organization designed to aid the development of natural resources and to provide vocational training and rehabilitation in counties which have been economically hurt by depletion of resources.

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DEATHS

'96

Alice Andrews '96MA, 91, daughter of the commander of the third Minnesota regiment in the Civil war and St. Paul resident, died recently. Born in Stockholm while her father was serving as ambassador to Sweden and Norway, she was an English teacher at Harding, Johnson and Cleveland high schools in St. Paul for 22 years. She was the author or editor of several books, including Seventy Centuries of History, Twelve Centuries of English Poetry and Prose, and The Life of Christopher Columbus Andrews.

'01

Harry C. Libby '01BA, long time President of the Science, Literature and Arts Class of 1901, passed away December 5, 1960, at Los Angeles, Calif. He was a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the University. For many years he lived and worked in Saint Paul in the field of banking. In latter years he was Office Manager of the Farm Credit Administration, until his retirement in 1948.

'03

Barry Dibble '03EE, one of the west's most renowned engineers and a resident of Redlands, Calif., since 1924, died in his sleep in January at the age of 79. A native of St. Paul, he embarked on an 18-year career with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, rising to the post of chief electrical and mechanical engineer with offices in Denver, Colo. Moving to Redlands in 1924, Mr. Dibble retired from federal service and began a new career as a consulting engineer. He was noted for his interest in community affairs, serving on the Chamber of Commerce for

Lynwood Clifford Downs

University professor emeritus of German, died recently in the Homestead Nursing Home, Minneapolis, after a few months' illness.

He had been a member of the faculty 34 years before his retirement on June 30, 1959.

"Members of our department and students who have known Professor Downs will mourn a most devoted colleague and teacher," Professor Herman Ramras, chairman of the German Department said.

"His lectures and discussions in his specialty, Germanic philology, were a model of clarity and of sound and honest scholarship," Ramas said. "Students appreciated his keen understanding of their problems in and out of class, his dry humor and his ability to help them."

Professor Downs' research included Civil War and World War II slang and the history and cultural contributions of Germans in Minnesota. He studied the Old Norse language and did research in linguistics while in Norway, Germany and Austria on sabbatical leave from the University in 1954 and 1955.

Dr. Arthur N. Milgram

professor of mathematics, died of a heart attack recently in a Minneapolis store.

He had been a member of the faculty since 1952. He conducted a research in topology, algebra, analysis, wrote several papers and contributed to professional journals.

Department of Mathematics head, Dr. S. E. Warschawski described Dr. Milgram as "an outstanding mathematician who was highly regarded by his colleagues throughout the nation.

"He was particularly effective as a teacher on the graduate level and attracted a large number of PhD candidates, to whom he served as adviser," Dr. Warschawski said.

Dr. Milgram was graduated from Temple University and received his M.A. and Doctor's degrees from the University of Pennsylvania.

From 1937 to 1946 he was associate professor at the University of Notre Dame and from 1947 to 1952 served in the same capacity at Syracuse University.

many years. He was recently given a special award for his 35 years of activity with the Redlands Kiwanis club.

'06

William T. Cox '06BSFor, Minnesota's first conservation commissioner and an internationally known authority on forestry, died on January 25, his 82nd birthday. After forest service with the federal government, he became Minnesota's first state forester in 1911. He organized the state forestry service. For several years he was director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service of the Upper Mississippi region. His bi-weekly column in *The Farmer* reached about 265,000 farm families from 1946 until his retirement in 1959.

'19

O. W. Guilbert '19Phm passed away in his sleep in Gila Bend, Arizona, in October.

'33

Earl J. Felt '31CE '33MCE died on November 13. A resident of Skokie, Ill., Mr. Felt was manager of the transportation section of the Portland Cement Association since 1947.

'34

Maj. Edna M. Hunter '34BSN, Army Nurse Corps, died at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colorado, on January 17 after a short illness. She was 47. Major Hunter entered the Army in 1942 and served as a nurse in the South Pacific during World War II. Her other overseas assignments have taken her to Germany and Hawaii.

'39

Miss M. H. Thompson '39BSED of Saskatchewan, Canada, passed away on July 19.

MARCH, 1961

'48

Dr. Nolan C. Kearney '32MS '48PhD, 57, assistant St. Paul superintendent of schools for research and curriculum, died recently in Miller Hospital, St. Paul. Born in Grand Rapids, Minn., Dr. Kearney is known in the educational field over the nation. He entered the St. Paul school system in 1936 after serving as superintendent of schools at Hancock, Minn. He was statistician for the St. Paul school system at first, and took his present post in 1944. Many articles and writings have appeared in nationally known education magazines under his name. Dr. Kearney was a member of the national defense commission of the National Education association and the governor's commission on aging, and was on the board of the St. Paul Council of Human Relations. He is a past president of the Alumni Association.

Dr. Jerome T. Syverton

head of the Department of Bacteriology and Immunology at the University, was stricken by a fatal heart attack in a taxi cab in New York.

It is one of the highest tributes to him that he not only built a superb research team capable of carrying on his work, but that every member of that team deeply feels the loss of his creative genius.

Most of his own 100-man research team and the heads of most departments at the medical school were present at memorial services for him.

It was widely thought on the University campus and in the world of research that Dr. Syverton was as close as anyone to fundamental discoveries on the cancer problem.

"I viewed Dr. Syverton as one of the country's topflight investigators," said Dr. Harry Weaver, vice president for research of the American Cancer society.

Dr. Syverton's outstanding contributions include discoveries indicating that it is the nucleic acids in the interior of a virus that produce disease states, and highly significant work on producing cell "cultures" that keep tissues alive for years in a laboratory and yield invaluable information.

One measure of the importance of his work is the fact that in the past five years, his team has received a total of \$1,660,622 in research grants.

Said Dean Howard, "He was such a tremendous organizer that his death, tragic and unexpected as it was, will not bring things to a halt. The team has lost its most valuable member, but not its momentum or its ability to get things done."

Dr. Syverton became professor and head of the University's Bacteriological Department in 1948.

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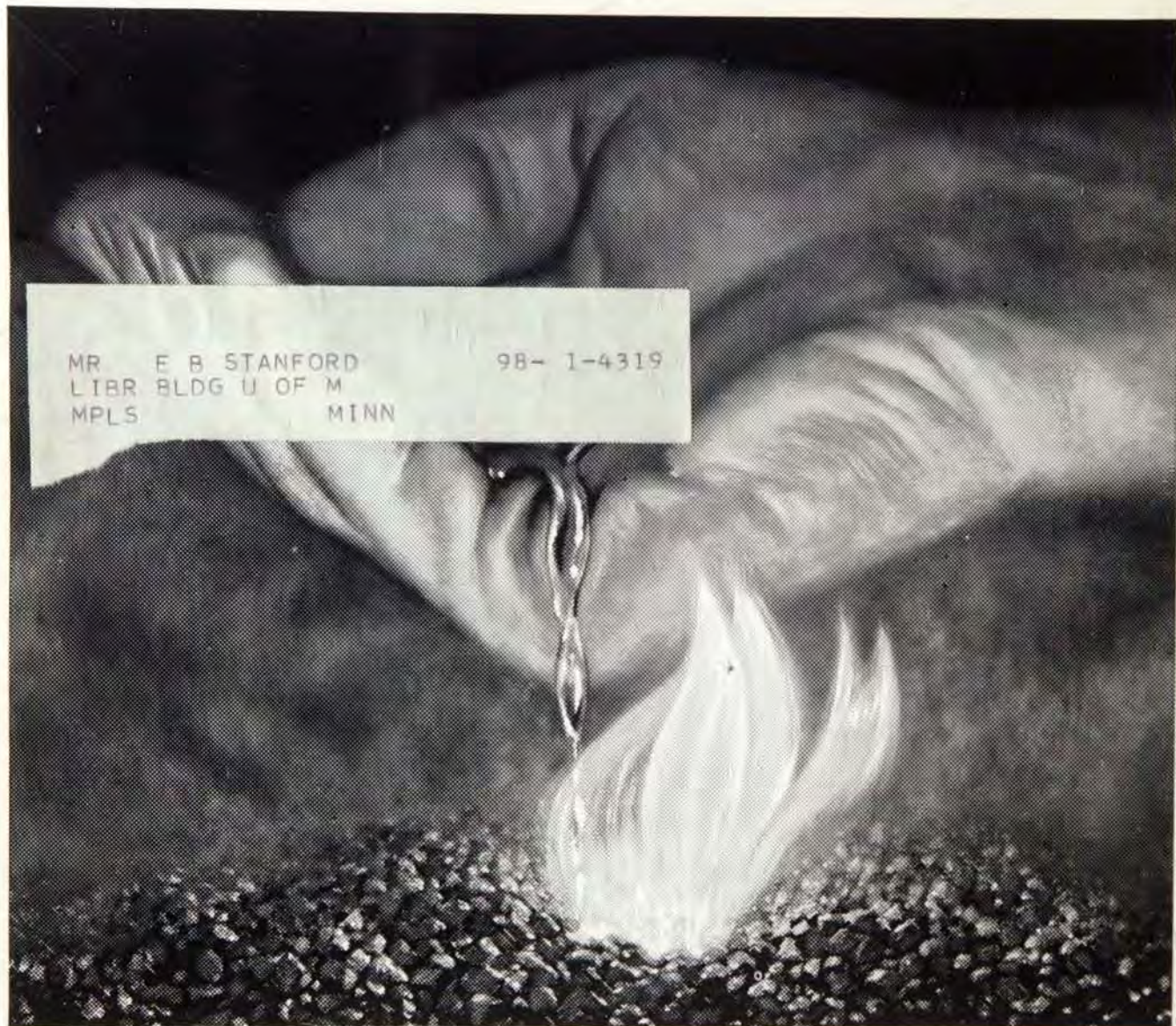
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