

The Summer Session Reporter

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

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Wednesday, August 23

No. 181

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK Today

3:00 p.m. Recital: Berthold Busch, Baritone. Music Auditorium.

Thursday, August 24

3:00 p.m. Lecture: "The Prospects of Foreign Trade and Foreign Relations." E. P. Schmidt, Assistant Professor, School of Business Administration, University of Minnesota. Music Auditorium.

Saturday, August 26

8:30 p.m.† Social Evening. Ballroom, Minnesota Union.

* All excursion parties will leave the 17th Avenue entrance to the Administration building promptly at the time indicated.

† Restricted to summer session students.

University Press Will Publish New Books Soon

The University of Minnesota Press will publish several new books early this fall most of which have been written by people here in the University. The books include: "The Algae and Their Life Relations" by Josephine E. Tilden, "Five Fur Traders of the Northwest" written after the diaries of the five traders, Albert B. White's "Self Government at the King's Command," "Land Grant College Education" by Palmer Johnson, and Alfred L. Burt's illuminating historical book, "The Old Province of Quebec."

In her book, Miss Tilden gives us a general description and study of the various algae species, and the botanical significance of algae. There is some time spent upon the commercial significance and value of algae. Albert B. White of the history department in his book, "Self Government at the King's Command," has made a study of certain definite, progressive routes of democracy that did not have their beginnings in a conscious effort of the people to get necessary rights from the king, but had their beginnings in duties that were required of them by the king. Such duties as testifying in court and jury duties are discussed. To the student conversant with English history, this book presents itself as one of the more valuable works on English constitutional history. "Land Grant College Education" by Palmer Johnson, who does his teaching in Education, is a comparative study of land grant colleges in the northwest and is particularly concerned with a comparison between colleges in regard to their fiscal policies, their libraries, and their enrollment trends. Mr. Johnson took his material from data compiled by the Land Grant College survey.

Another of the books is a collection of the diaries of Peter Pond, John Macdonald, Archibald McLeod, Hugh Fairies, and Thomas Connor. These men and their diaries, taken together, furnish an illuminating picture of aspects of the late eighteenth century methods of fur trading. The interested reader will discover chapters on the methods of trading with the Indians, canal transportation, distribution and sale of furs, and life in the four trading posts. The book will be out in September.

Beer Legislation Was Characterized by Haste

PROBLEM WAS APPROACHED WITHOUT VIEW TO FUTURE

"It will be seen that the laws of the states, in regard to liquor, and the resulting experience will vary widely. Much of the legislation was characterized by extreme haste. Few states approached the problem from a long time viewpoint, and few made any attempt to provide legislation which was flexible enough to meet future changes in the present federal definition or in the Eighteenth Amendment. Should such changes as these be made it will be necessary for many of the states to redraft their laws. In the meantime they will have an opportunity to study the operation of such widely divergent laws and means of control, as have already been adopted." So did Mr. A. Norman Christensen summarize his talk on "How the States Are Meeting the Problems Raised by the Return of Beer," yesterday in the Music Auditorium.

Mr. Christensen explained that there were three types of legislation concerning liquor control. The first is inclusive enough to take care, not only of 3.2 liquor traffic problems, but also provide for "such administrative problems as the review of administrative decisions by the courts, the revocation of licenses, conditions under which licenses may be obtained or denied, etc." The second is a repetition of the first except it doesn't have the administrative details mentioned above. The third type makes every measure passed only temporary.

"Only two states have passed acts authorizing the establishment of state liquor stores for the distribution of liquors. North Dakota provides for the sale of all liquor exclusively through publically owned stores. Under the terms of the North Dakota law, any incorporated city, town, or village which maintains a full time or paid police department, may operate such a store. No other kind of distribution has been authorized, and all sales by the municipal stores are restricted to package transaction for 'off premise' consumption. In Montana two laws were passed, one to regulate the sale of beer through private distributors, and the other to regulate the sale of beer, wine, and spirits when the Eighteenth Amendment shall have been repealed. Under this second law state liquor stores may be established with power to sell wine and hard liquors to drug stores and physicians and to a holder of an individual permit for personal consumption in his home. This law also provides, however, for the distribution of beer through licensed dealers."

Mr. Christensen then proceeded to show all the varied treatments given to control by the states. License fees vary from \$50 to \$1,500 for brewers. Some states restrict the number of licenses which may be granted. Rhode Island singles out the chain store and forbids the granting of "off premise" licenses

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EXCURSIONS

The excursion to the Ford plant scheduled for Friday, August 25, has been cancelled because the plant is not operating now. There will be no more excursions.

PHI DELTA KAPPA

Phi Delta Kappa, honorary education fraternity, will hold its initiation service Thursday, August 24, at the Yellow Lantern at 4:30. Dinner will follow at 6:00—50c. Mr. Harold O. Soderquist, Executive Secretary of the Governor's Commission for the Educational Employment of Youth, will be the speaker. All local and out-of-town members are invited to attend. Please leave reservations with Miss Young in 208 Burton Hall.

Schmidt Became Teacher Through College Influence

Emerson P. Schmidt, who will talk at 3:00 p.m. Thursday, in the Music Auditorium on "The Prospects of Foreign Trade and Foreign Relations," had to go to the University of Toronto to find out he wanted to teach for his life work.

"I had always regarded teaching as somewhat of a weak sister occupation until I got to Toronto," he said, "but I found instruction there very different from any school I had previously attended. At Toronto there was no bell ringing, no regimentation or routinization. The professor of your class simply walked into the lecture room in his gown, talked until he had finished, and then walked out of the class room whether he had lectured forty minutes or an hour. From the time the professor stepped into the room until he left, not an eye left any of the notebooks." Never did Mr. Schmidt notice any of the rushing out of classes that is so characteristic of the American student. There was always an atmosphere of eagerness and thoroughness about study at this university. When exams came around the people were prepared for them because they had cut out all social activities on March 2, and had applied themselves seriously to their books. Even the exams were made up by some person from the department other than the instructor. The whole school was on such a dignified basis that it changed his entire outlook on teaching. From then on he continued his education with that end in view. After two years of graduate work and teaching at Marquette University, Mr. Schmidt went to Wisconsin for two years and from there to Oregon where he taught and studied for two years. It was in 1930 that he came to the University of Minnesota campus.

Economics, Chief Interest

Although he has written in many different fields, Mr. Schmidt's chief interests lie in the region of economic theory, public utilities, and railroad economics. The Commonwealth Review and many land and public utilities journals have all used his articles. One of the most recent of his papers was published in a late number of School and Society. It was

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OFFICIAL DAILY BULLETIN

SPECIAL NOTICE TO OUT OF TOWN STUDENTS

Students who live out of town and who use the railways for transportation must have their tickets validated before they can use them on return. If students have round trip tickets they will have to have them validated by the railroad company from whom they bought the tickets. Do it now and save yourself trouble later. See Mr. Cotton, Northern Pacific Office, 701 Marquette. Main 2213.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES AT SECOND TERM

Diplomas for the second Summer Session will be mailed to successful candidates for degrees during October. The address given on the diploma slip will be used. If this has been changed since filing the diploma slip, will the candidate record this change in the Registrar's Office at once. Since no commencement exercises are to be held, it will not be necessary to file petitions to graduate in absentia.

Notice to Deans and Department Heads

Grades for the second term of the Summer Quarter are due at the Registrar's Office by 12 noon, Wednesday, Sept. 6. It will greatly facilitate grade recording if the grades are forwarded to this office as soon as the reports have been typed and signed at the departmental office.

All charges against the Summer Quarter deposits of students in residence II term should be reported to the Registrar's Office by 12 noon, Wednesday, Sept. 6.

Notice Concerning Grade Reports

Grade reports for the second term of the Summer Session will be mailed from the Registrar's Office on or about September 11. They will be addressed to the home address that the student gave at the time of registration. In case this address has been changed, the student should turn in, at the General Information window of the Registrar's Office, a stamped self-addressed envelope.

Notice Concerning "In Absentia" Examinations

Those students who are required to leave the University before the close of the summer term, because of the opening of their schools, will be given an opportunity to take their final examinations "in absentia." Students wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity should observe the following procedure:

1. The student should present a petition to the Students' Work Committee of his college, requesting permission to take the examination "in absentia." **EACH COURSE IN WHICH THE STUDENT DESIRES AN "IN ABSENTIA" EXAMINATION SHOULD BE LISTED IN THE PETITION.**

2. Before presenting it to the Students' Work Committee, the signature of the instructor of EACH course must be obtained on the petition.

3. The petition should also state where the examination is to be sent, and who is to proctor the same. It is preferable to have some one connected with the schools act as proctor of the examination.

4. After the Students' Work Committee has approved the petition and sent it to the Registrar's Office, this office will secure the examinations from the instructors, and have them forwarded to the students, care of the proctor named in the petition. Full directions for administering the examination will be sent to the proctor.

R. M. WEST, Registrar

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

The preliminary examination of L. G. Kulkarni, candidate for the Ph.D. degree, major Plant Genetics, minor Plant Physiology, will be held Wednesday, August 23, 1933, at 9 a.m. in the Agronomy seminar room. Examining committee: Professors H. K. Hayes, chairman, Wilson, Powers, Hutt, Rosendahl, and Harvey.

SPECIAL NOTICE ON CORRESPONDENCE STUDY WORK

Summer school students may find it advantageous to learn about the Correspondence Study courses which will place within their reach courses for full university credit to be taken now or even during their working year. Much time may be saved and credits gained by this method.

Consult the Correspondence Study Department, Room 419, Administration Building.

R. R. Price, Director,
General Extension Division

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to chain organizations, although chain-owned drug stores are exempted from this limitation. In regard to the fees that must be paid for the privilege of selling beer on railroads, vessels, and airplanes, we find Massachusetts setting a minimum figure. Rhode Island, on the other hand, bases its fees on a monthly basis; and Colorado provides for the licensing of airplanes which wish to sell 3.2 beverages. "Many of the statutes state in the enacting clause," continued the speaker, "that they are emergency measures, designed in part to aid in the restoration of economic prosperity, and hence are to go into effect immediately. One finds a manifestation of the hope that beer and prosperity are related in the restrictions that most states place on the licensing of non-residents."

Mr. Christensen concluded by telling his listeners where the revenues from these taxes and licenses went. He said that some went to the state, some to the county and local governments, and even some states had provided that they go to aid schools.

SUPERINTENDENTS

Superintendents on the campus who are particularly interested in staff personnel may find the bulletins issued by the Bureau of Recommendations of some value. A copy of each bulletin may be obtained at the office of the Bureau, Room 208, Burton Hall.

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called "Federal Child Labor Regulation by Treaty" in which Mr. Schmidt deals with the possibility of forming a treaty on child labor with another nation and thereby, in effect, amending the constitution. As the situation stands at the present time, child labor looks like a lost cause. Some years ago thirty-six states were needed to ratify the child labor amendment. Very few did and the result was the battle was lost. Mr. Schmidt suggests the treaty method of securing child labor regulations.

In his talk tomorrow, Mr. Schmidt will treat his subject from the standpoint of the consequences of our high tariff policy and how tariff will affect our international relationships and trade.

QUEBEC BOOK TREATS PERIOD 1760-1791

Professor Alfred L. Burt's new book, "The Old Province of Quebec," to be published this fall, presents the political and social history of Quebec from the surrender of Canada by the French General Vaudreuil in 1760 to the inauguration of the Constitutional Act in 1791. The old French territory, settled by a straggling population, primitive, feudal, pious, and merry, under English rule entered upon a period rich in historical incident and notable public figures. There was Murray, the heartily opposed and ardently defended first governor, hot in temper but deeply sympathetic with the Canadian race, overwhelmed by trouble with the army and with the English merchants, recalled in disgrace and later vindicated. There was Carleton, venerated in the patriotic tradition of Canada, in whom Professor Burt finds a less generous figure than Murray, a man whose honesty and judgment, moreover, were not above criticism; William Smith, the philosophical, intellectual chief justice who through his association with Carleton was for years a powerful influence in Canada—these are a few of the striking personalities of the period.

In addition to racial, legal, and administrative problems, several crises marked these years. The Revolt of Pontiac was an episode of horror not to be forgotten, and the American Revolution had reverberations in Canada. The problem of the loyalists presented difficulties for years, and the cession of certain fur trading posts to the United States created grave danger of another Indian outbreak. As the story is told in Mr. Burt's book, it is clear that the passage of the Constitutional Act in 1791, which ended the history of the province of Quebec and began that of Upper and Lower Canada, closed an eventful and dramatic epoch.