THE MINNESOTAN

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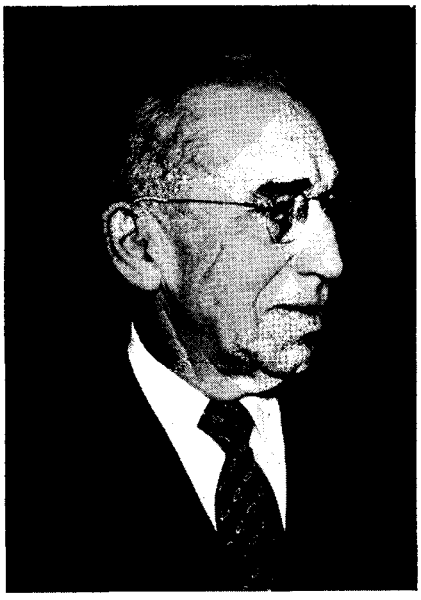
Meet the Regents



Ray J. Quinlivan

"MY AIM as a member of the Board of Regents of the University is the aim of the Board as a whole—to develop the University to the highest standards the state can afford and to offer the best possible education for the people of the state within its own borders."

Ray J. Quinlivan, chairman of the Board of Regents, has held to this standard since he first became a member of the Board 18 years ago. In 1950, upon the resignation of the late Fred B. Snyder as chairman of the Board, Regent Quinlivan was elected to take his place.

A sincerely modest man, Mr. Quinlivan would rather talk of University affairs than speak of his own personal accomplishments. He considers appointing the president of the University the most important job of a regent. "If you get the right man, the job is more than half done," he says. Other duties of the regents Mr. Quinlivan outlines are: appointing faculty members and administrative officers, approving matters of University policy and salaries, setting up new schools or departments.

Mr. Quinlivan, a lawyer, first became interested in the Board of Regents in the 'thirties when a group of legislators suggested that he allow his name to be presented as a regent candidate. They felt he was qualified to explain University problems to the state legislature by virtue of his five terms (1924-34) as a representative in that legislature.

The Minnesota legislature elected Mr. Quinlivan to the Board of Regents in 1935, in the midst of a spirited controversy about whether University regents should be appointed by the governor or elected by the legislature. Holding that the governor should do the appointing as in the previous 50 years, Governor Floyd Olson took the case to the Minnesota Supreme Court. Mr. Quinlivan was named defendant and asked to show cause why he should retain his appointment. He based his case for appointment by the legislature on provisions of the territorial charter of 1851. In 1936, the Supreme Court decided in favor of Mr. Quinlivan and upheld the present method of appointing regents by the state legislature.

At present Mr. Quinlivan is a partner in the Atwood and Quinlivan law firm in St. Cloud where he has lived most of his life. From 1936 to 1948 he served as St. Cloud city attorney.

Mr. Quinlivan attended Carleton College in Northfield, Minnesota, and received his law degree from the St. Paul College of Law. He also served as high school principal in Morris, Minnesota, and as faculty member at St. Paul Central.

During the past year, Regent Quinlivan has brought honor to the University as president of Governing Boards of State Universities and Allied Institutions, an organization composed of regents and trustees from schools in 44 states.

Mr. Quinlivan is married and has six children — five sons and one daughter.

In this issue . . .

A NEW SERIES OF CLOSEUPS on University regents will regularly occupy the left-hand columns of this page; this month's *Minnesotan* introduces Board of Regents chairman, Ray J. Quinlivan.

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS is one of the hardest diseases to identify because it can imitate a host of other ailments. Read how U medical students will be trained to spot and treat the disease in the University's new multiple sclerosis clinic, page 6.

OLD STAFF, NEW STAFF: Last June, 59 retiring staff members were honored at a special party — pictures, story, page 12. You'll meet University newcomers on page 11.

OTHER FEATURES: James Ford Bell "treasure room" to open in U library October 30, page 3; Forestry celebrates its fiftieth anniversary, page 5; UMD cooks recall culinary adventures, page 13.

On the cover . . .

October again, and the two young women on our cover embark on another school year with Northrop's impressive inscription forming a fitting caption to their scholastic endeavors. To them, to the newcomers, and to those who have come back—Welcome to the U.

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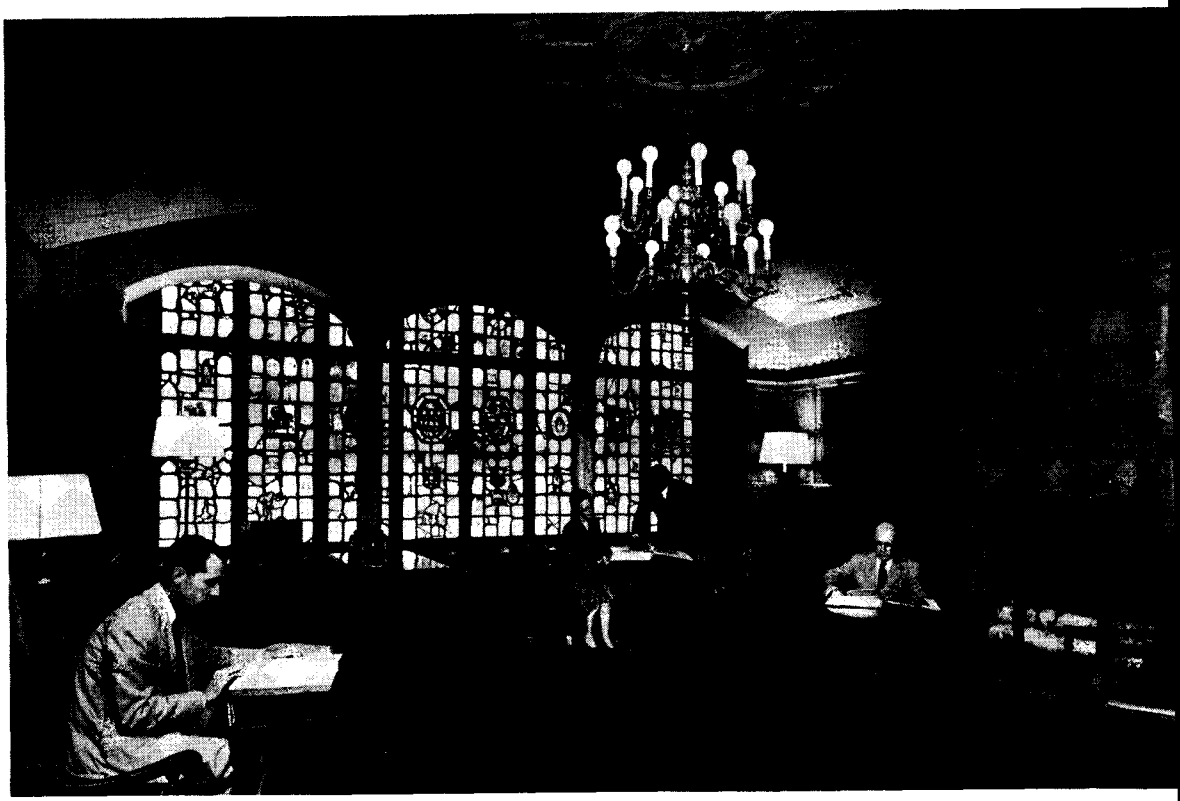

Examining books from the James Ford Bell collection in the Bell Room are library staffers (l. to r.) John Parker, curator of the collection, Virginia Doneghy, Edward B. Stanford, and Harold Russell. Note such details as the curved ceiling, stained glass windows, carved oak paneling, brass chandelier, and stone fireplace.

Library "Treasure Room" to Open Oct. 30

Elizabethan Room to House James Ford Bell Collection

With University librarian Edward B. Stanford, Mr. Bell (left) examines one of his rare 17th century atlases.

AFTER ITS official dedication on October 30, the James Ford Bell Room, a new rare book facility, will be open for service in the University library. The "treasure room" and the Bell collection of valuable books on exploration and discovery, housed in an adjoining vault, will interest scholars, bibliophiles, and antique-lovers.

Directly off the main lobby in the heart of the library, the room itself is a gift of Mr. Bell, founder of General Mills and regent of the University. As you enter this fitting home for the Bell collection, you seem to step backward in time to the high Renaissance, the period chronicled in the valuable books.

The visitor's eye is caught immediately by the oak wall paneling, a contemporary copy of the so-called "linenfold" carved oak paneling popular throughout 16th century England. Carrying out the Elizabethan décor are an original massive stone fireplace from a 16th century English manor house and a curved ceiling adapted from the same period. The stone pillars are modeled after Gothic pillars in old English cloisters, and the floor is a copy of Elizabethan oak plank floors, with planks laid in random widths.

Perhaps most striking of all the room's fittings are the leaded glass windows, featuring original heraldic colored glass pieces from

continued on next page

Bell Room *continued*

windows all over Europe. Although most are old Swiss of the 15th and 16th centuries, two are 14th century French heraldic insets. These windows are artificially lighted from behind and are set in a deep bay spanned by three arches supported by stone pillars.

Antique-lovers will gasp at the furnishings. They include a heavy, dark oak English book press of 1684; two 16th century Italian inlaid walnut Savonarola chairs; English wing chairs covered in 16th century Genovese red silk velvet; chairs and a sofa with original needlework embroidery. The deceptively delicate chandelier is actually solid brass from 17th century Holland; electric light bulbs take the place of candles.

Designer and builder of the "treasure room" is French and Company, New York. The preliminary work was done by University physical plant crews under principal engineer Eugene Turnberg; Winston A. Close, U advisory architect, supervised the installation. University staff members are invited to view the room at their convenience.

James Ford Bell Room

Dedication Ceremonies

October 30, 1953

1:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. **Open house,** James Ford Bell Room, for those attending dedication ceremonies.

2:00 p.m. **Symposium,** *Book Collecting and Scholarship*
Murphy Hall Auditorium. Open to the public.*

Presiding: Theodore C. Blegen, dean of the Graduate School.

Speakers: Colton Storm, assistant director, William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan, "The Specialized Collection: A Challenge to Collector and Dealer."

Stanley Pargellis, librarian, Newberry Library, Chicago, "Rare Books and the Scholar."

Louis B. Wright, director, Folger Shakespeare Library, Washington, D.C., "The Book Collector in America."

6:30 p.m. **Dinner,** sponsored by the Friends of the Library. Main Ballroom, Coffman Memorial Union. Tickets, $2.50.*

Presiding: Frank P. Leslie, president, Friends of the Library.

Remarks: James Ford Bell.

Speaking for the University: President J. L. Morrill.

Main address: Edward Weeks, editor, *The Atlantic,* "Adventures in the World of Books."

* *Note:* Reservations for either the symposium or the dinner may be made at the library office (ext. 400), before October 28.

THE NEW ADDITION to the library will excite scholars and bibliophiles as much as the room does antiquarians. An especially significant part of the collection consists of *Jesuit Relations*—reports of Jesuit missionaries in North America sent to their superiors in France and published there from 1632 to 1673.

These documents are important sources about North American religious life, natural resources, manners, customs, and language of the Indians. Including 40 of the 41 "relations" known to have been published, the Bell collection is now considered the finest and most complete private collection of these historic reports, says University librarian E. B. Stanford.

The collection presents an outstanding record of the early history of travel and exploration in eastern and central Canada, the Red River and Upper Mississippi valleys, and the Great Lakes region, as well as material on the expeditions in search of a Northwest Passage to the Pacific Ocean. It contains accounts of the daring voyages of Cartier, Drake, Champlain, La Salle, Hennepin, et al.

The search for a "road to Cathay" is reported in a 1477 edition of *Marco Polo's Travels,* a book so rare that only one other copy is known to exist in this country.

Other examples of early Americana acquired by Mr. Bell are the first Latin edition of the letter written by Columbus on returning from his first voyage, and the first dated edition of the letter describing Vespucci's third voyage.

Says Mr. Stanford of the collection, "Mr. Bell is one of the most discriminating collectors I have ever known, and will buy only that material which is within the sharp focus of his interest. This is a very choice collection, indeed, and one we're extremely fortunate to have. It provides a wealth of resources for students of the era of exploration."

The books will be housed in a locked vault thermostatically controlled for proper temperature and humidity. They can be used by scholars "under the usual condition of a rare book library," says Stanford. Many items are unique, and it is expected that researchers will come here from all over the country to consult them. Curator of the collection is John Parker, formerly assistant curator of manuscripts at the William L. Clements library, University of Michigan.

Under the terms of a trust, the collection will be deposited at the University for ten years. After that, it will be reviewed, and the University will have preference, provided it has demonstrated continuing interest in and support of the collection.

Above, Lake Vadnais forest; left, assistant professor Otis Hall shows three graduate students one of the seedlings grown experimentally in the greenhouse of the school of forestry.

Forestry Marks 50th Birthday

HALF A CENTURY OLD and more active than ever—that's the University's school of forestry of the Institute of Agriculture.

The fiftieth anniversary celebration held on October 23-24 featured a panel discussion of Minnesota forestry by state, county, and federal agencies and private forest-owners; conducted tours of the University campuses and the Lake Vadnais plantations; and a banquet for forestry alumni and guests.

Chief banquet speaker was Henry Schmitz, who headed the school of forestry from 1925-47 and the College of Agriculture from 1947-52, after which he became president of the University of Washington. Dr. Schmitz was presented with the University's "Builder of the Name" award, and five agriculture alumni were given the "Outstanding Achievement" award at the banquet. Attending the celebration were forestry alumni and guests, including members of two special forestry committees and the University committees of the state legislature.

Minnesota's school of forestry got its start back in 1903 under Samuel Green, a young professor of horticulture deeply interested in forestry and conservation. Green Hall, the forestry building, is named for him.

Green taught the first forestry course in the college of agriculture —the same course that is taught today under the title "Farm Forestry." It is probably the oldest forestry course in the country.

Present head of the forestry school is Frank Kaufert, who was born on a Princeton, Minnesota, farm and attended the U on a Caleb Dorr scholarship. After graduate study here and abroad, Professor Kaufert did wood preservation research in industry and the armed forces. He took over the forestry post in 1947, succeeding Dr. Schmitz.

SINCE THE BEGINNING of the school, its foresters have carried out many valuable long range projects, among them, the following:

● Beginning in 1922, 300 demonstration shelterbelts to shield farms, fields, or whole communities from wind and drifting snow have been built over the state. From this research, which has shown the best tree varieties and plans for shelterbelt building, University foresters have saved 40- to 50,000 acres of farm land for other profitable uses.

● At the Cloquet Experimental Forest—3,500 acres of scientifically managed woodlands under Dr. Thorwald Schantz-Hansen and his staff—foresters and forestry students experiment to find better ways to grow and harvest trees and use wood more efficiently.

Out of the work at Cloquet, University foresters have developed a method for treating lumber against insects and weathering by use of a vacuum-treating unit. By drawing the air out of the treating chamber, applying the treating material to the wood, and then letting air back in, the air pressure helps carry in the treating material so it penetrates lumber deeper. This method is inexpensive enough to be used by small lumber yards. As a result of this research, two privately owned commercial vacuum treating plants have already gone into operation in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and others are being built.

● At Lake Vadnais, St. Paul's municipal reservoir, the 300-acre plantation of white, jack, Scotch, and Norway pine, and other species, begun in 1914 by J. H. Allison, professor emeritus, has several uses: it has reduced erosion around the lake and beautified the area; it is an experimental site where forestry students practice silviculture ("thinning," removing poor trees) and tim-

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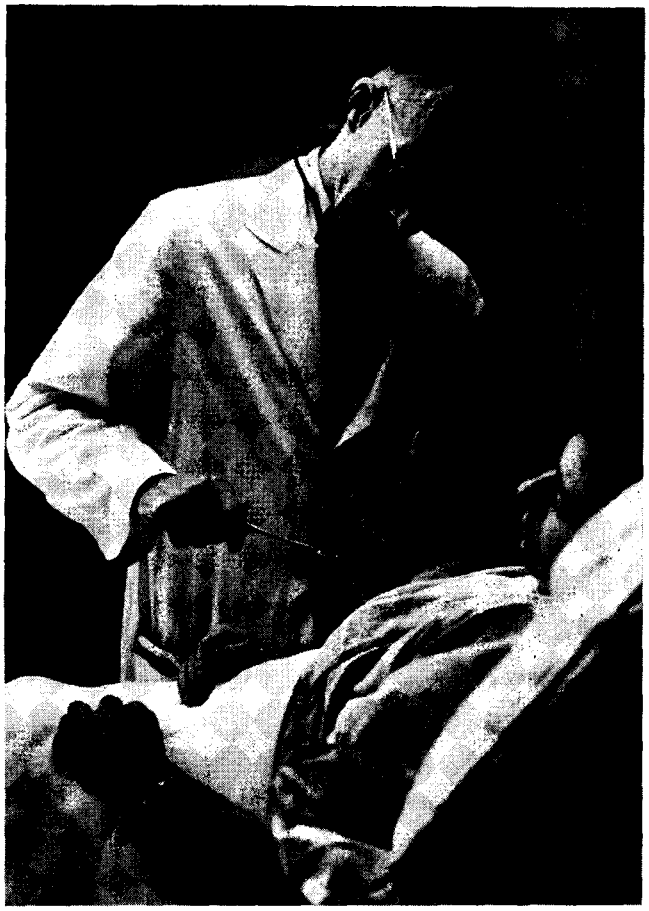
U clinic trains doctors, aids fight on

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS



As part of neurological exam, Dr. Charles Van Buskirk, multiple sclerosis clinic head, tests patient's reflex.

At a neurology staff conference, department head Dr. A. B. Baker talks over symptoms with a patient whose case is being discussed. Seated, l. to r., Drs. Van Buskirk, Ian Brown, D. W. Shapiro, Marilyn Wells, nurse Virginia Brouns; Dr. W. Hofmann; and social worker Betty Foley.

DR. A. B. BAKER pulls out a folder from the files. "In 1942," he says, "a woman of 31, mother of two children, was referred to the neurology outpatient clinic of University Hospitals because she had suddenly developed double vision. This impairment lasted one month, then gradually it cleared up.

"In 1945 the patient experienced numbness and weakness in one leg for six weeks.

"Next year the symptoms recurred in both legs.

"Since 1946 she has had repeated episodes of weakness, loss of hearing, disturbed vision, and poor balance. By May, 1953 she had lost the use of both legs and control of her bowels and bladder.

"What was wrong with her? *Multiple sclerosis!*"

Dr. Baker, professor and director of neurology at U Hospitals, goes on to explain that this terrifying and dramatic disease usually attacks people in the prime of life—from 18 to 35. It hits without warning and generally strikes the same patient again and again. It is extremely hard to track down, he says, because it uses a series of "disguises" which often make it appear to be an entirely different disease.

THE UNIVERSITY has joined the fight against this mystery disease in a recently-opened multiple sclerosis clinic adjoining the neurology outpatient clinic on the third floor of University hospitals. One of about six in the country, this clinic will be a proving-ground where the growing body of research, spearheaded by the National Society for Multiple Sclerosis, can be applied to patients.

Although the disease itself was

named and identified back in the late 1800's, its cause is still unknown, says Dr. Baker. "There have been several theories about the cause. We don't know whether it's an infection, an allergy, a toxic reaction . . . But we do know that it leaves scar tissue in the brain and spinal cord which causes hardening of the fibers, or *sclerosis.*

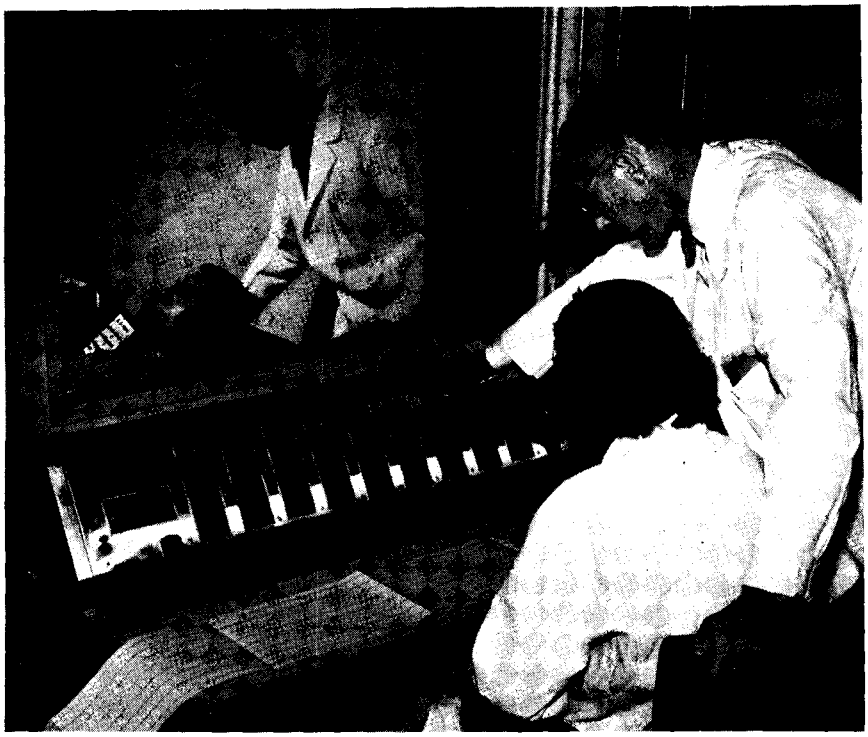
"The peculiarity of the disease," Baker continues, "is its ability to imitate a great variety of other ailments —ranging from a brain or spinal cord tumor to pernicious anemia. Skillful, early diagnosis is essential so the disease can be recognized and treated for what it *is*, and not for something else it merely *resembles.*"

Until last summer only a few multiple sclerosis patients were admitted to U Hospitals, because of limited time and personnel. This, says Baker, was doubly unfortunate: it limited service to patients, and it also deprived U medical school students of the chance to learn more about the tricky disease.

Much credit for the new clinic is due the Minnesota chapter of the National Society for Multiple Sclerosis and the Minnesota legislature, says Baker. Leaders of the state chapter went to the 1951 state legislature with a request for $10,000 a year for two years to pay the salaries of a full-time head neurologist plus part-time and secretarial help.

The legislature saw the need and granted the money. The University itself is contributing hospital space plus countless laboratory services.

"Because the clinic has been set up in a teaching hospital like ours, a host of future Minnesota doctors can now learn more about how to spot and treat a disease that has baffled seasoned neurologists. In this way they'll be better equipped to serve the estimated 6-8,000 Minnesotans who have multiple sclerosis," Baker adds hopefully.



In the electroencephalograph room, Dr. V. R. Zarling adjusts electrodes as a technician and Dr. Van Buskirk check readings. Because it records the electrical activity of the brain at the surface of the scalp, the machine shows up cerebral lesions from infections, tumors, epilepsy, etc., and is useful in ruling out other possibilities in suspected multiple sclerosis.

How does the new clinic work?

"We have already had a large number of referrals from patients' physicians," says Dr. Charles Van Buskirk, assistant professor and chief clinic neurologist. "Each patient suspected of having multiple sclerosis gets a full neurological checkup (including routine testing of reflexes and coordination) and gives us information for a detailed case history.

"When necessary we take blood tests, spinal fluid tests, x-rays and spinograms, and air studies of the brain. This new clinic gives us an excellent start on diagnosis, and we're taking full advantage of the intensive facilities of University hospitals."

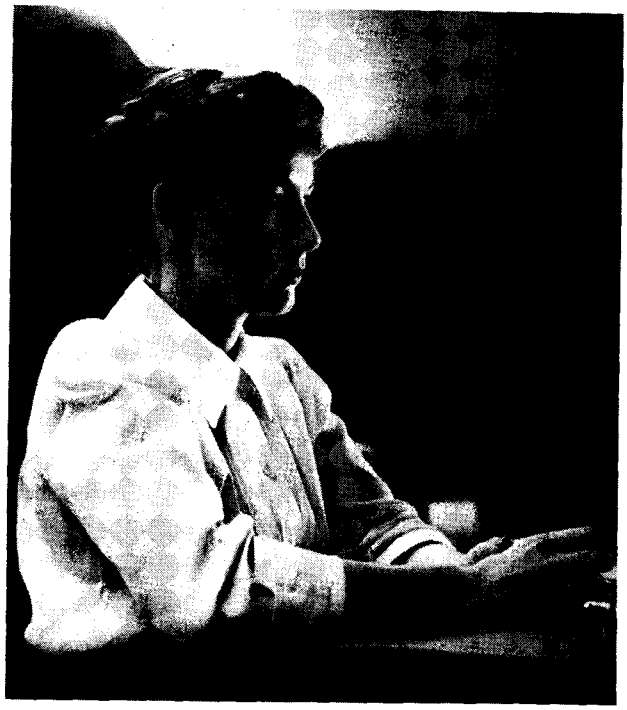
Through the clinic, U neurologists will try standard general treatments: controlled exercise, vitamins, antihistamines, blood-vessel dilation. The biggest part of therapy, according to Baker, is getting the patient to understand the disease and the limitations it imposes. He is told to avoid chilling and excessive fatigue; he is reassured that the disease is seldom fatal, and that while it does require restriction of activity, it rarely produces complete invalids.

"One of our major jobs is combatting the fear conjured up by the very words, 'multiple sclerosis'," says Baker. "In our clinic we assure patients that they can learn to live fruitful lives and that people who really care are attacking their problems in research laboratories as well as in clinics such as ours. That, I think, makes this one of the most significant clinics we have at the University."

Darland Is UMD Provost

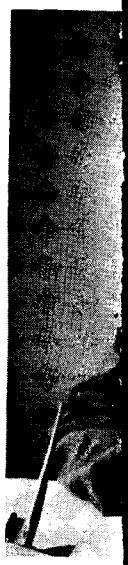
New provost of the University's Duluth Branch is Raymond Darland, who during the past year served as UMD's academic dean. Darland replaces John E. King, who resigned as provost in June to become president of Kansas State Teachers College at Emporia, Kansas.

Provost Darland joined the staff at UMD in 1948 as associate professor of science and mathematics. In 1951 he became head of the department and a year later academic dean.



Patients at the Health Service are greeted by pretty Ruthetta Halbower, office supervisor, who keeps medical records in order, makes sure that patients consult proper doctors. She's been at the U four years.

The U's Northeast Agricultural Experiment Station at Duluth has as its new superintendent Ralph Grant.



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U STAFF MEMBERS
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Guggenheim fellowship winner Paul Fetler, instructor in music, is now studying composition in Europe. Fetler recently received the 1953-54 publication award given by the Society for the Publication of American Music.

A Guggenheim fe
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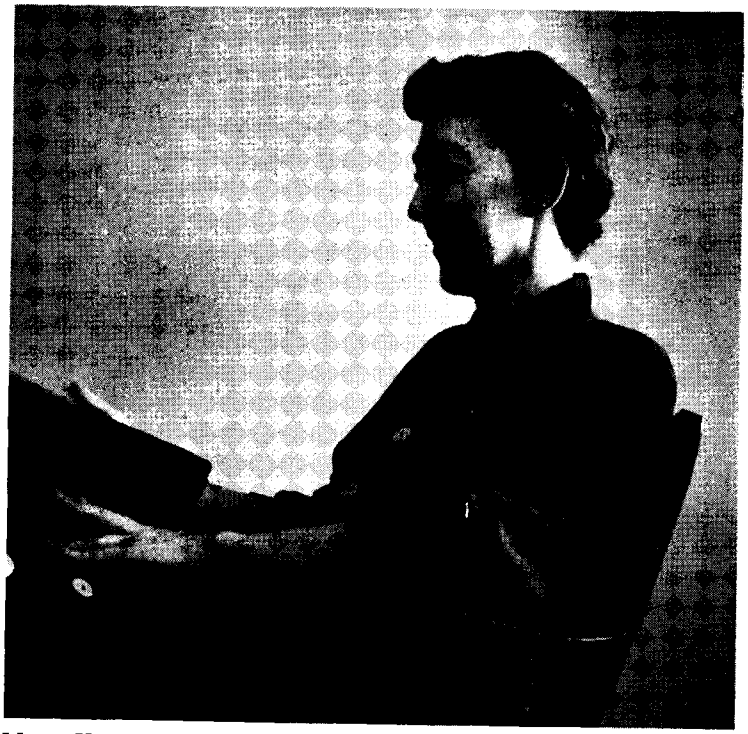
and concepts of

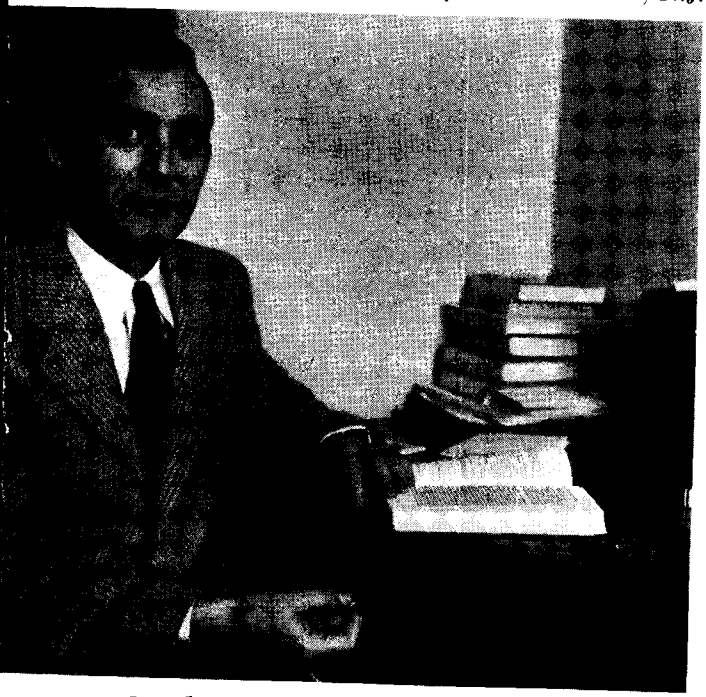
ern Ausen's job can be as confusing as a Chinese
head of room scheduling he must decide which
offices go into which room in which building.



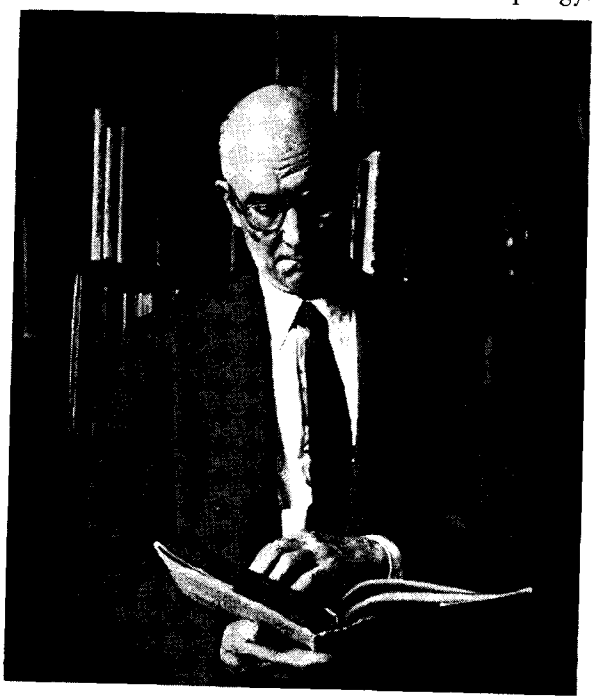
Mary Kelly's captivating smile and engaging personality make many friends for her among students she counsels as associate director of the student activities bureau. Her duties include acting as an adviser to many of the women's groups on campus.

ULD KNOW

llowship has been awarded to Leonard H. Unger, associate pro-
, to study possible uses for literary theory of certain terms
Sigmund Freud. Unger will spend the year at Princeton, N.J.



Anthropology department chairman since 1939, Wilson Wallis specializes in cultural anthropology.



Clicks shutters at U 47 years

Henry Morris Is Pioneer Medical Photographer

In the medical photo lab Henry, who has been at the "U" 47 years, prepares to snap a picture with a specimen camera.

MEDICAL PHOTOGRAPHER Henry Morris has grown up with the University's College of Medical Science.

Henry was only 16 in 1903 and one of the three medical photographers in the whole country when he designed and laid out his first photo lab, which was located in what is now the psychology building. A couple of years later, the Medical School moved to its present site and Henry shifted his lab to the basement of the anatomy building, where it's been ever since.

"Our photo lab is supported by the Medical School, but we're a separate department and do work for all parts of the school. We take pictures of patients, specimens, new apparatus, cultures, research animals, and also do lantern slides, prints for publication, color photography, and photomicrography (microscopic pictures of cells).

"My work is never monotonous," affable Henry explains, "because I never know whether I'll be taking a picture of white mice, a kidney, or some piece of apparatus."

He does mostly reduction of x-rays and photomicrography, while his assistant handles the other photographic work. Henry's considerable knowledge of medicine, gleaned from auditing medical courses during his 47 years at the University, is a great help in his work. "Doctors come in with a patient or specimen and test me out by asking me to give a diagnosis," he says. "Through the years I've become pretty good at telling a cancer from a non-cancer lesion."

In 1910 when Henry was only 19 he scored one of his photographic "firsts"—a color photomicrograph of a tuberculosis germ. For this important research aid he was elected a fellow in the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain.

"WANT TO KNOW how I became a photographer?" Henry asks. "Back in 1908 after I had been working at the U for about a year as a mail boy, Dean Wesbrook of the Medical School came up to me and said, 'Henry, you're going to be a photographer,' and he meant it. After a year of fundamental training at Eastman Kodak Company, three months at Rockefeller Research Center, and three more months at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, I came back to Minnesota and set up my own lab.

"We still have a good deal of that original apparatus in the lab today." Pointing to the microscopic camera on a long stand, he explains, "This is a piece of equipment I bought back in 1907. It was hand-made in Germany and is worth $3,800."

Other photographic equipment is set up around the studio. Floodlights stand in a corner, and cartons of flash-bulbs line one wall. A lantern slide projects images onto a portion of the wall that is painted white. Several speed graphics are on hand for publication shots, and a specimen camera, x-ray reducer, and photometric timer are all part of the set-up in the studio.

"We even have a camera on a permanent fixture over in dermatology outpatient," Henry adds. "All dials are set, and the patient is placed in front of the camera on a designated line, so if doctors want to take their own shots, all they have to do is click the shutter."

Henry's workday is long. "During the construction of the Mayo Medical Center we sometimes started at 5:30 in the morning and other times worked on into the night because the vibration caused by the construction work jarred our delicate instruments," Henry says.

But Henry doesn't hold any grudges, because the photo lab will have its new home in the Mayo Center. He has already laid out plans and equipment for the lab. "We will have much more room for our entire layout, more filing and processing space, and of course, our location will be more convenient. All the equipment will be stainless steel, and best of all—we will be in a clean, new building!"

U says "Welcome!"

Newcomers Join University Staff

THIS FALL the University has added to its staff a group of new faculty members who come to Minnesota from colleges and universities in every part of the United States. *The Minnesotan* welcomes these newcomers on behalf of their fellow staff members and offers this brief introduction. (Space permits mention only of those of the rank of associate professor and above.)

David K. Berninghausen has been appointed associate professor and director of the Library School of the College of SLA. Previous to his appointment at Minnesota, Berninghausen was head librarian at Cooper Union, N.Y.; before that, he taught in high schools, served as circulation librarian at Iowa State Teachers College, and was director of libraries at Birmingham-Southern Colleges. He holds an A.B. from Columbia University School of Library Service and an M.A. from Drake University.

Joining the staff of the library as assistant director for administration and readers' services is Ralph Harvey Hopp. Besides serving as library service supervisor in all fields of pure and applied science at the University of Nebraska, Hopp was engineering librarian there. He holds a degree in chemical engineering as well as an M.A. in librarianship.

The appointment of Henry W. Riecken, Jr., to the sociology staff was made possible in part by a Ford Foundation grant aimed at strengthening the training of research personnel in the behavioral sciences. After receiving his Ph.D. from Harvard University, Riecken became lecturer in social psychology, research associate in the laboratory of social relations, and tutor in social relations at Eliot House, Harvard University.

Another new member of the sociology department is associate professor John Sirjamaki. Since 1946 Sirjamaki has been assistant professor at Yale University, where he received his Ph.D. in 1940. From 1940-46 Sirjamaki was at New York University, University of Delaware, and Vassar.

A grant from the Grant Foundation which will be used to plan and develop a training program for persons serving in areas pertaining to juvenile delinquency has brought John R. Ellingston to the University Law School faculty. From 1940-52 Ellingston served as special adviser on the Youth Authority Program of the American Law Institute. Previously he was a reporter on the Paris edition of the *New York Herald Tribune* and *New York Times*, and assistant to the secretary of the Smithsonian Institute.

John A. Buttrick has joined the faculty of the School of Business Administration as associate professor. Buttrick received his B.S. from Haverford College and from Yale University his M.A. in 1947 and Ph.D. in 1950. He has taught at Yale and Northwestern University.

Marion I. Murphy, former resident lecturer in the School of Public Health at the University of Michigan, is Minnesota's new director of Public Health Nursing. While at Michigan she was president of the Michigan State Organization of Public Health Nursing, vice president of the Collegiate Council for Public Health Nursing, and had memberships in several other nursing organizations. Miss Murphy has a B.S. from Minnesota and Master of Public Health from the University of Michigan.

TAKING OVER as head of the department of poultry husbandry, Institute of Agriculture, is Elton L. Johnson. Mr. Johnson, whose specialization is poultry nutrition, holds a B.S. from Oklahoma A. & M. College and an M.S. and Ph.D. from Purdue University. In 1948 Johnson joined the staff at Iowa State College, whence he comes to Minnesota.

Several other new additions to the staff of the Institute of Agriculture include Philip M. Raup, professor in the department of agricultural economics, Ned Duane Bayley, associate professor, department of dairy husbandry, and Helen E. Coats Sherrill, associate professor in the School of Home Economics.

Jan Popken is visiting professor in the Mathematics department.

Riecken

Johnson

Sherrill

Ellingston

Berninghausen

U Honors 59 Staff Members at Retirement Party

Swapping memories over a cup of punch are Marvin J. Van Wagenen, education, Clara Brown Arny, home economics, and F. Stuart Chapin, sociology.

SOME 500 people assembled in the Coffman Union Main Ballroom June 1 to pay tribute to their retiring friends and colleagues who received Certificates of Merit for ten or more years service to the University. This seventh annual retirement party honored 59 staffers whose combined years of service totalled 1,599, and whose average stint at the University was 29 years.

The presentation of certificates, authorized by the Regents, was broadcast over KUOM with Vice President Malcolm M. Willey, academic administration, acting as master of ceremonies.

Vice President William T. Middlebrook, business administration, added his congratulations and joined in reading the names of honored staff members. In a short speech of tribute, President Morrill expressed the University's gratitude thus:

"The University—a complex, living community—is better and more effective, its goals and purpose clearer, through your energy and steadfastness. I salute today a company of loyal men and women who, each in his own way, has advanced the ongoing of the University."

Following the presentation of certificates, the retiring staff members and their guests flocked to two festive punchbowls for punch and cookies and the opportunity to chat with their friends.

RETIRING academic and civil service staff members who were honored with Certificates of Merit included: William H. Alderman, Jean Hamilton Alexander, Carl A. Anderson, Carl O. Anderson, Marie Apelt, Clara Brown Arny, Clyde H. Bailey, Andrew Bakalar, Hervey H. Barber.

F. Stuart Chapin, Joseph J. Claessen, Lauritz Clausen, Ralph F. Crim, Ivan Doseff, Gust A. Erickson, Christian A. Fjelstad, Herman E. Fors, Kari G. Gulbrandson, Emily L. Hanson, Margaret S. Harding.

Howard Russell Hartman, Jessie Hitchcock, William H. Huffman, Gust Johnson, Robert Taylor Jones, Roy Childs Jones, Eugene Kaar, Joseph Kelley, Carl G. Larson, John William Larson, Rae T. LaVake.

Harold I. Lillie, Edith A. Lindberg, Lilly A. Lindstrom, Christian L. Lund, Frank Charles Mann, Stanley R. Maxeiner, Erik W. Mossberg, Frances J. Newman, Olaf R. Noren, Lillian L. Nye, Harry J. Ostlund, Carl J. Persson, George Charles Priester, Arthur Reese, Hilma Reitan, Herman Schmeckert, Jalmer H. Simons, Melkor Sletten, Harry LeRoy Smith.

Elvin C. Stakman, George Sundby, Theodore Swanson, Cora Thompson, Mark J. Thompson, Marvin J. Van Wagenen, Dorothy Willson, Nina L. Youngs.

At a later date a Certificate of Merit honoring the late William A. Peters, district supervisor of county agent work, was presented to his widow. Mr. Peters, who died in May, would have retired in June after 35 years at the University.

Upper left, Mark J. Thompson of Duluth, has five of his 23 grandchildren at the party, plus Mrs. Thompson, rear, at lower left, waiting for punch are C. L. Lund, George Sundby, & Olaf Noren, all of physical plant.

From ore boats to lumber camps . . .

Cooking Is a Challenge To These UMD Veterans

Three veteran cooks—Pearl Truscott, Sophie Olson, and Jennie Helstrom, team up to prepare delicious meals served in the Duluth Branch cafeteria.

BACK IN the busy kitchen of the Torrance Hall cafeteria on the Duluth campus, three veterans of the skillet, paring knife, and mixing bowl are continuing in the cooking roles they have followed a good part of their lives. Their varied and colorful experience puts a new light upon what may seem a routine occupation.

There was a time when Mrs. Sophie Olson, vegetable cook at UMD, was a waitress aboard the Great Lakes passenger liners "American" and "Easton," as well as a number of freighters that carried ore down the lakes to eastern steel mills.

Mrs. Olson recalls a stormy night in 1915 when the passenger ship "Easton" ran aground on Iroquois Reef near Thunder Bay in Lake Superior. The only woman aboard, Mrs. Olson remembers vividly the three days and nights spent on the reef, fearing that any moment might bring death. Rescue finally came on the fourth day when two scows and three tugs released the ship from its undesired mooring.

Mrs. Olson came to Duluth from Trondheim, Norway, in 1911 at the peak of the "America fever" abroad. She now laughs at the sparse English vocabulary with which she greeted the new land: "Yes," "No," and "Plenty money." She regards herself as one of the finest advertising representatives the U. S. ever had. She has returned to Norway just once, and that was only for a period of three months. "I have no desire to go back again," Mrs. Olson says emphatically.

The UMD cafeteria meat cook, Mrs. Jennie Hellstrom, assures one and all that cooking in a northwoods lumber camp can be an exciting occupation as well as a back-breaking job. She recalls her first winter at Skibo Lumber Camp in northern Minnesota when she was only 16. An accident forced the regular cook into temporary retirement, so Mrs. Hellstrom and another 16-year-old took over the kitchen chores.

For that entire winter of 1915 she and her friend prepared food for 22 hungry lumberjacks. Her chores included chopping ice several blocks away to get water and carrying it back to camp, baking 12 loaves of bread twice a week, as well as doughnuts, rolls, and other baked goods, and arising at 4 a.m. to make 120 flapjacks for breakfast.

THEIR ONLY amusement was to listen to the lumberjacks' unending stream of tall tales or to walk with the "barn boss" to see the horses in the stable. And for this job her total winter's pay came to $16.00!

A native of Oslo, Norway, Mrs. Hellstrom came to Duluth with her parents when she was six. Although she has spent many years at the stove, including six at UMD, she still regards cooking as more fun than work.

For the past 13 years, Mrs. Pearl B. Truscott has been preparing salads at UMD; she averages 300 a day when school is in session. A chopper and grinder have aided her in recent years, but in actual salad making and arranging she is still holding down the job alone.

Originally from Mazon, Ill., she has lived in Duluth since 1915. With her husband as a partner she once owned a bake shop and did market gardening for the Duluth Farmers' Market for a number of years. Although still quite a gardener, Mrs. Truscott spends considerable time at other hobbies, including braided rugs and quilts and — most fun of all — her 14 grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

U Songs Now Available on LP Record

The first official, comprehensive phonograph record of Minnesota songs and yells is now available to U staff members at a reduced rate. The 10-inch, 33⅓ r.p.m., long-playing record, featuring the University of Minnesota Concert Band and the University Chorus, will be sold to staffers at $3.75 (price to the general public, $5.00). The proceeds will go to the Minnesota Alumni Association, under whose aegis the record was made.

The cover of the record, in maroon and gold, bears the title, "Echoes from Memorial Stadium," and shows a strutting drum major, against the background of Memorial Stadium. Offering 25 minutes of songs and cheers, this unbreakable record includes such highlights as: a group of Minnesota marches played by the Concert Band under the direction of Gerald Prescott; the Band and University Chorus performing favorite Minnesota songs like the Ski-U-Mah Fight Song, On, You Gophers, and the Minnesota Rouser; a special arrangement of Hail! Minnesota featuring associate professor Roy A. Schuessler as soloist, instructor Edward Berryman at the organ.

Recorded in Northrop Memorial Auditorium last May, the record was produced expressly for the Minnesota

Alumni Association by Recorded Publications Company of Camden, N. J., processed by RCA Victor. It may be ordered at the staff discount through the Minnesota Alumni Association Office, 205 Coffman Memorial Union, University extension 6135.

Forestry

continued from page 5

ber cruising (estimating the volume of timber in an area); it is a laboratory that shows whether land in that area and farther north of St. Paul can be adapted to timber growing.

● How Minnesota farmers can best use wood from their own woodlots is also the subject of forestry research. A fencepost research project engineered by John Neetzel, forestry research associate, should bring welcome news to Minnesota farmers, who yearly set about 12 to 15 million fenceposts.

Neetzel has developed a new, low-cost fencepost driver and a new design for corner fenceposts to help them stay in the ground longer. Also developed through research at the school is a treated fencepost, which will outlast untreated posts by a good many years. Sharpened like a pencil, the post can be driven into the ground and need not be "dug for."

These projects and others, says Kaufert, have proven their usefulness by bettering Minnesota farming, lumbering, and conservation.

VFW to Raise Funds For U Cancer Institute

The Minnesota Veterans of Foreign Wars are currently undertaking a $450,000 fund-raising project to build a Cancer Research Clinical Institute on the Minneapolis campus.

A group of VFW leaders met on campus in September to see U cancer research facilities and talk with top University cancer specialists preliminary to completing arrangements for the campaign kick-off.

The VFW Cancer Research Clinical Institute will make possible a "total approach" study of the disease—an intensive, uninterrupted investigation of cancer in human patients. The proposed building will include 11 beds, five chemical laboratories, one pathology laboratory, one radio-isotope laboratory, three animal laboratories, a diet kitchen, staff library, and conference rooms. All aspects of body functions of cancer patients will be analyzed, allowing researchers to study both the effects of the disease on the body and also body response to various treatments.

Mulford Sibley Wins Roosevelt Book Award

Mulford Q. Sibley, associate professor of political science, was recently named co-winner of a $1,000 award made by the Franklin D. Roosevelt Foundation in cooperation with the American Political Science Association for the best book of the year in the field of government and human welfare.

The prize-winning book, "Conscription of Conscience—The American State and the Conscientious Objector, 1940-47," was written by Sibley in collaboration with Philip Jacob of the University of Pennsylvania.

Arnold Named Head of Chemistry Department

Richard T. Arnold has been appointed new head of the University's Chemistry department succeeding Lloyd H. Reyerson who is assistant dean of IT in charge of the school of chemistry. During the past year he has been on leave from the University, serving as scientific attaché in the United States embassy in Bonn, Germany.

The President's Page—

Report from Europe

MOST OF US return to the responsibilities of the new academic year refreshed and "recharged" in some degree by varied vacations, travel to new places in some cases, or perhaps a type of study or experience differing from the daily duties we have now resumed. For myself, this has been the most interesting summer (and the longest absence from my desk) in all my life. Mrs. Morrill and I returned August 16th from nearly eight weeks overseas.

Mine was a triple mission—vacation sightseeing with other thousands of Americans abroad; participation in academic conferences at Durham and Cambridge in England; and inspection of United States educational exchange operations in the American embassies in London, Copenhagen, Bonn, Vienna, Rome, Madrid, and Paris.

American involvement in world affairs, greater and more influential now than at any time in our history, lays upon us all the obligation of wider world-understanding and open-mindedness. The British and Europeans generally are infinitely curious, likewise, about American attitudes and purposes, at home and in the current world-scene. Any American abroad finds himself unwittingly a kind of ambassador for good or ill.

THE REPRESENTATIVE of an American university is fortunate in this respect because friendly fellowship is almost instinctive among scholars, scientists, teachers, and those who live and work in the academic sphere. Learning is timeless and largely disinterested in any nationalistic sense; its outreach is universal; its interdependence is fully and freely acknowledged. Sharp divergences of outlook and opinion are accepted with interest rather than with irritation, on the whole, and without any necessary or, indeed, expected surrender of conviction.

Debates at Durham and Cambridge between the vice-chancellors and faculty spokesmen of the British Commonwealth universities and the ten invited presidents of American universities were spirited upon certain academic issues and policies, but always with the clear-cut understanding that no complete consensus could result or conceivably be coerced. Those responsible for international political cooperation have much to learn in this respect, it seemed to me.

In the field of educational policy, at the academic level at least, the Continental aim of a Platonic élite and the American purpose of the intellectual upgrading of the largest possible numbers are clearly miles apart. In Great Britain deep forces in the more democratic direction (still unrecognized for what they really are, or discerned reluctantly) are patently reshaping the academic scene.

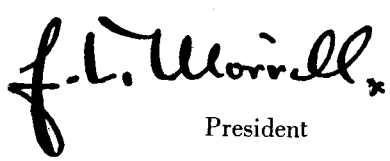
The so-called provincial or civic universities—among them Liverpool, Manchester, and Nottingham, which I visited—are moving steadily in the direction of the American state university in their responsiveness to social and community needs, in the pattern of their government and administration, in their increasing concern for extra-curricular student welfare, in the greater flexibility of their course offerings, and in their acceptance of larger enrollments.

Subject-matter mastery at the undergraduate level in the British and European universities seems still to surpass measurably that on our American campuses, but the huge increase of educational exchange at the graduate student level has demonstrated an actual superiority of American academic integrity, I was repeatedly told, in many, if not most, areas of graduate study.

More than ever I am convinced of the value on both sides of the Atlantic of educational exchange. More than ever I am aware of how much nations need to learn from each other. While a guest in the home of the United States High Commissioner in Germany at Bonn, I was impressed by Dr. James B. Conant's remark that "It is far easier to import than to export a culture"—that any nation's "propaganda" efforts abroad will be less persuasive than the testimony of foreign nationals who live and study in the United States, for example, and who return to their own lands with friendly attitudes and impressions.

Eight weeks in foreign countries is too fleeting a time upon which to base very useful or valid interpretations—but my European sojourn has reinforced for me the truth of Dr. Conant's observation. I have returned with a new respect for the ancient Old World seats of learning and the cultural traditions they signify; a new awareness that, as former President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard once wrote from France: "Its institutions of education characterize a people as well or better than any other group of its institutions."

I am more than ever certain that the opportunities and responsibilities of our own University are limitless in helping to build in "the minds of men" at home and from overseas the best assurance of a more friendly and fruitful future for all the peoples of this earth.



President

OCTOBER 20 TO NOVEMBER 15, 1953

University of Minnesota Calendar of Events

THE MINNEAPOLIS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Subscription Series

Nov. 7—Opening Concert.
Nov. 13—Orchestral Program.
(*Northrop Auditorium*, 8:30 p.m. Single tickets from $1.75 to $4.00. Sales begin the Monday before each concert at the Symphony Ticket Office, 106 Northrop. For reservations call University extension 6225.)†

Twilight Concert

Nov. 8—Guest pianist to be announced.
(*Northrop Auditorium*, 4:30 p.m. Tickets $.50, $.75, and $1.00. Sales begin the Monday before each concert at the Symphony Ticket Office, 106 Northrop. All tickets reserved.)†

Young People's Concert

Nov. 10—St. Paul Auditorium, 1:45 p.m.
(Admission arranged through local schools.)

UNIVERSITY ARTISTS COURSE

Nov. 9—Sadler's Wells Ballet. (Tickets from $2.00 to $5.00.)
(*Northrop Auditorium*, 8:30 p.m. Ticket sales begin the Monday before the week of the concert at the Artists Course Ticket Office, 105 Northrop.)†

CONVOCATIONS

Oct. 22—Don Cossack Chorus and Dancers.
Oct. 29—Henry C. DeYoung, Korean educator, color film lecture, "This Is Korea"
Nov. 5—Francis Raymond Line, color film, "Sheep, Stars, and Solitude."
Nov. 12—Dr. Leo G. Rigler, professor of radiology, University of Minnesota, illustrated lecture on India.
(*Northrop Auditorium*, 11:30 a.m. Open to the public without charge.)

SPECIAL EVENING CONVOCATION

Oct. 28—"John Brown's Body" with Anne Baxter, Tyrone Power, Raymond Massey.
(*Northrop Auditorium*, 8:30 p.m. Tickets $1.00 to $3.00. Sale begins ten days before the performance at the Ticket Office, 105 Northrop.)†

UNIVERSITY FILM SOCIETY

Oct. 23—"Jour de Fête," (The Big Day), French comedy.
Oct. 30—"The White Line," Italian film. 1952 N.Y. Film Critics Award winner.
Nov. 4—"Olympic Elk," Disney True Life Adventure, and "Cartoon Festival" featuring three "Mr. Magoo" cartoons.
(*Northrop Auditorium*, 3:30 and 8:00 p.m. All foreign language films have English subtitles. Tickets for adults, $.60; junior admission, $.35, available at the Lobby Ticket Office, the basement of Wesbrook Hall, or the Campus Club.)

Nicholson Hall Films

Oct. 29—"Destination Moon," American color film.
Nov. 12—"Man of Aran," Flaherty, and "Namatjira," in color.
(*Nicholson Hall Auditorium*, 3:30 and 7:30 p.m. Tickets at $.40 in Nicholson Auditorium.)

UNIVERSITY GALLERY EXHIBITIONS

Through Nov. 1—Theme Show—Animals. Sculpture, paintings, and drawings of animals ranging from the ancient Egyptian to contemporary, including Persian, Chinese, African, European, and American pieces.
Through Nov. 4—Exhibit of petroglyphs and Mimbres pottery. The petroglyphs are wonderfully designed American Indian rock drawings. The Mimbres pottery of an ancient southwest Indian tribe is designed with stylized animal forms and comes from the collection of the University's Anthropology department.
(*The University Gallery*, on the third and fourth floors of Northrop Auditorium, is open to the public 8-5, Monday through Friday. Concertgoers will find the Gallery open before performances and during intermissions.)

UNIVERSITY THEATRE

Nov. 9-15—"On Borrowed Time," by Paul Osborn.
(*Scott Hall Auditorium*, 8:30 p.m. except 4:00 p.m. the Nov. 15 matinee. Single tickets $1.20. Sales begin the Wednesday before the week of the opening at the Theatre Box Office, 18 Scott Hall.)†

Young People's University Theatre

Oct. 19-31—"The Emperor's New Clothes," by Charlotte Chorpenning.
(*Scott Hall Auditorium*, 1:15 p.m. except 4:00 p.m., Oct. 25. Single tickets $.60. Public performances are Saturday and Sunday matinees.)†

UNIVERSITY PRESS PUBLICATION DATES

Oct.—*The Makah Indians*, by Elizabeth Colson. Published jointly with the University of Manchester. $4.75.
Oct.—*The Mammals of Minnesota*, by Harvey Gunderson and James R. Beers. $3.50.
Oct.—*A Short History of Parliament, 1295-1642*, by Faith Thompson, associate professor of history at the University. $4.50.
Nov.—*Modern China's Foreign Policy*, by Werner Levi, professor of political science at the University. $5.50.

SIGNIFICANT UNIVERSITY BROADCASTS

Classroom Lecture . . . Classical Traditions, a new experiment in classical teaching supplemented by dramatized excerpts from Greek and Roman writing, taught by Norman DeWitt, head of the University classics department. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 1:30 p.m.
"Our Mutual Friend" . . . A serialized dramatization of the novel by Charles Dickens. BBC tape recording. Thursday, 1:45 p.m.
"Ways of Mankind" . . . The second series of fascinating explorations into the origin and development of customs and folkways in various cultures. Tuesday, 1:45 p.m.
(*KUOM*, the University radio station, broadcasts at 770.)

ATHLETIC EVENTS

Football Games at Home

Oct. 24—Michigan.
Oct. 31—Pittsburgh (Dad's Day).
Nov. 7—Indiana (Homecoming).
(*Memorial Stadium*, 1:30 p.m. Single tickets at $3.60 may be ordered from the Athletic Ticket Office, University of Minnesota. Over-the-counter sales begin the Monday before each game at the Football Ticket Office, 103 Cooke Hall.)†

† Tickets for these events are also available at the Field Schlick Ticket Office in St. Paul and the Downtown Ticket Office, 188 Northwestern Bank Building in Minneapolis.

THE MINNESOTAN

Published for Staff Members of the University of Minnesota

VOLUME VII *November 1953* NUMBER 2

Meet the Regents

George L. Lawson

TWENTY YEARS as a member of the Board of Regents is George Lawson's record of service to the University. Regent Lawson was appointed by Governor Floyd Olson in 1933 and has been elected continuously since then. Besides representing the regents on the State Investment Board, Mr. Lawson serves as second vice-president of the Board of Regents which means taking over duties as chairman in the absence of Ray J. Quinlivan.

Known as "Mr. Federation" throughout the state, Mr. Lawson has served as secretary-treasurer of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor ever since 1914. In September, 77-year-old Mr. Lawson announced his resignation as secretary-treasurer saying, "On January 1, 1954, when my term expires, I will have served 38 years and five months and will then retire."

One of the early labor leaders in the state, Mr. Lawson was born in Chicago in 1876 but soon moved to St. Paul with his family. After high school he began work in a shoe factory and while there helped found a local of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union in 1902. From 1907 to 1915 he served as secretary of the St. Paul Trades and Labor assembly before he took over his present labor post.

In James Gray's *The University of Minnesota,* Mr. Lawson tells this story about his appointment as regent. During a casual conversation Governor Olson asked Mr. Lawson what he knew about the University. He answered that he knew very little. "Then," said Gov. Olson, "you'd better begin learning because I'm going to make you a regent." Mr. Lawson refused and named reasons why he should not hold the post. Gov. Olson was unmoved.

Seriously on guard at last, Mr. Lawson argued that he would not be able to do the things Olson wanted him to do there. According to Gray, Gov. Olson laughed, saying, "There's just one promise I want you to make me," he said,"–that you'll attend all the meetings."

"That," Mr. Lawson has said, "was the beginning and end of Gov. Olson's effort to influence my vote on the Board of Regents."

Regent Lawson was one of the four so-called "radicals" Olson appointed to the board, says Gray. One of the first acts carried out by this new board immediately after Mr. Lawson was appointed was to make military drill optional at the University.

During his 20 years on the board, Regent Lawson has been in on the appointment of three University presidents: Ford, Coffey, and Morrill. In fact it was Lawson who was called home from an AFL meeting in New Orleans to cast the decisive vote that made Ford president.

Mr. Lawson says what he will enjoy most about retirement from his labor post is that he will be able to go places when he wants to without worrying about business.

(Beginning in December two regents will be introduced on this page every month in order of length of service on the Board.)

In this issue . . .

U STAFF MEMBERS STAR in a half-hour documentary on the lab for physiological hygiene to be released over the CBS-TV network after the first of the year. Page 3 gives you the behind-the-camera story of how the show was filmed.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE LEGISLATURE — that's the theme of a new series that will run at more or less regular intervals in *The Minnesotan.* This month's article deals with the House and Senate University committees—who heads them, how they function, how the U can help put its cause across. Page 4.

A YOUNG AND TALENTED Englishman, who is now instructor and research associate in philosophy, has some words to say about motor cars, education, and world-traveling. Meet Michael Scriven on page 10.

On the cover . . .

Autumn being the "season of mists and mellow fruitfulness," what more appropriate picture than our cover shot of horticulture professors Arthur Wilcox and Wilfrid Brierley examining lush Red Amber grapes at the U's Excelsior fruit farm. More about the farm and the men who run it, page 6.

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U Lab to Star in TV Program

"Roll 'em . . . "
"Quiet, please . . . Speed!"
"Scene 10lb, Take 3,
Sound 174 . . ."
"Action, Dr. Keys!"

THIS GAMBIT among director, sound-man, cameraman, and assistant cameraman was standard operating procedure for nine hectic days last July as a CBS television crew invaded the University's laboratory for physiological hygiene to make a documentary film on the lab's studies on cardiovascular disease. Part of a series on the nation's universities called "The Search," the half-hour film will be released over the CBS-TV network sometime after the first of the year.*

During those nine July days the laboratory was transformed into a TV studio. Director Julian Roffman confessed that the set-up posed many challenges. The lab's long, meandering underground corridors are far from a director's dream studio. The tight shooting schedule meant working under pressure; ordinarily, Roffman said, a half-hour show would take at least three weeks to make. Finally, working with non-professional actors brought its problems, but the director said most of them were surprisingly good. "Stars" of the program are laboratory doctors, scientists, and office workers, plus some of the human guinea pigs who have volunteered for yearly testing.

For the past five years 300 Twin Cities executives aged 45 to 55 have come to the lab once a year for a complete physical and a battery of mental and physiological tests.

Scientists, says Dr. Keys, laboratory director, now know that half the men in this age group will get heart trouble in some form, but, as the script explains, "We don't know *which* men, or *why*, or *when* . . ." The lab's staff is trying to get some of the answers.

THE HUMAN INTEREST appeal of the laboratory makes it a "natural" for television, as do the "Rube Goldberg" gadgets it employs. Many of these were specially designed for the lab. Among the devices you will see on your TV screens is a ballistocardiograph or "wiggle" table, which moves in time with the heartbeat of the patient lying on it. You will see, in addition, the treadmill on which subjects walk for 50 minutes so their heart readings can be taken under the stress of exercise.

You can also watch a subject being dunked in the lab's densitometer. This is simply a scale attached to a canvas chair; the chair, with a volunteer securely strapped in, is lowered into a six-foot tank of water. When the subject's underwater weight is compared with his ordinary weight in air, it shows how much actual fat he has in proportion to bone and muscle.

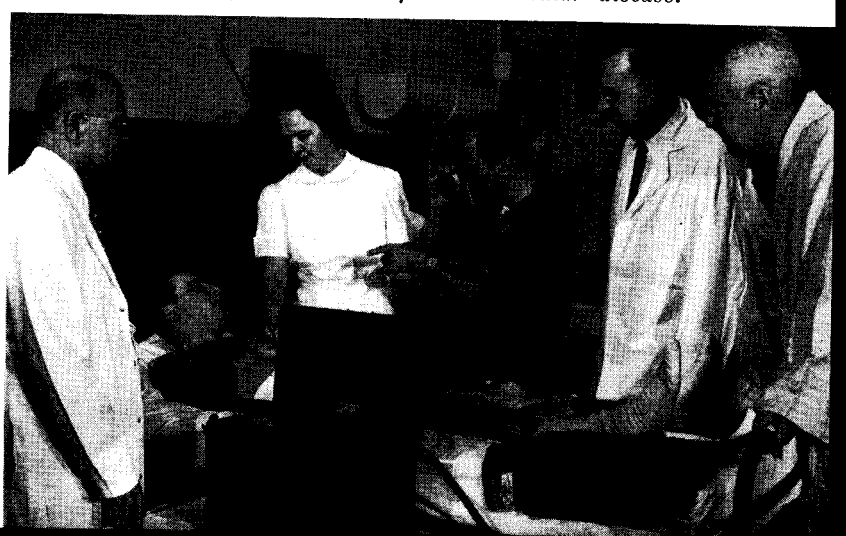
Dick Burlingame, a graduate student in the school of mines, and one of the young men in the lab's control group, had himself thoroughly doused as the camera ground out successive takes of him going down into the tank, staying briefly underwater, and being raised again.

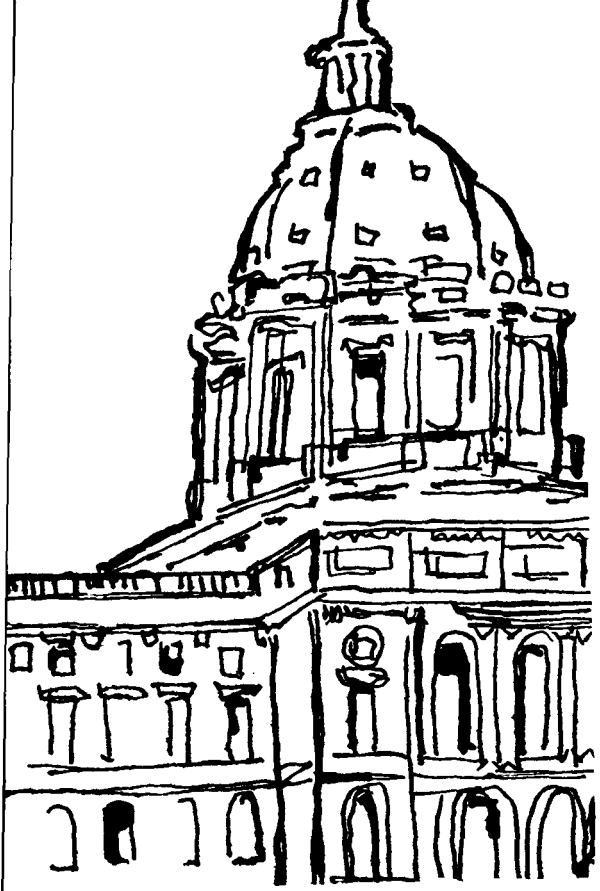
Says Dr. Keys of the whole experience, "This sort of project is quite new and exciting, though sometimes a bit trying to us research workers who avoid publicity and like to go on working hard and patiently. We undertook the disruption of our schedule because we felt we could perform a useful public service to the University and to the TV audience by showing one aspect of University research. We think the TV staff has made a sincere and commendable effort to explain our activity at the laboratory. ▲▲▲

* Watch MINNESOTAN for date and time.

As TV cameras grind, lab assistant Walter Carlson adjusts the scale and prepares to lower subject Irving Fink, KUOM, into the densitometer tank for underwater weighing. That's director Julius Roffman at right.

Subject Fink again (he was lent by KUOM to the project as assistant director), here having an electrocardiogram taken. In attendance are Dr. Ernst Simonson, technologist Laura Werner, director Roffman looking through his viewer, biophysics professor Otto Schmitt, and Walter Barry, vice-president of General Mills and a volunteer in the lab's long-range study of the causes of cardiovascular disease.





The University and the Legislature – I

How Do the U Committees Work?

WHAT is the main job of the Minnesota Senate and House University committees? What kind of people make them up and head them? Do these committees have anything to do with the University appropriation? How can the U improve relationships with the legislature?

The Minnesotan got the chance to throw these questions at Gerald T. Mullin and Dwight A. Swanstrom, chairmen, respectively, of the Senate and House University committees on Editors' and Legislators' Day, October 3; purpose of the coffee-hour luncheon sponsored by University Relations was to bring the state's editors, broadcasters, and lawmakers to the campus for a better understanding of the University.

In between saying hello to friends and colleagues, Mr. Swanstrom defined the role of both committees as "representing the University's interests and problems in the legislature." He continued, "The University is, of course, a separate entity, and the only control the legislature has over its operation is through the budget—how much money it appropriates."

Senator Mullin, a Minneapolis lawyer, thought the two University committees' most important job was nomination of regents, a duty specified by the state constitution. Four of the twelve places on the Board must be filled every other year when the legislature meets. Vacancies become effective the first Monday in February, and for weeks before that the Senate group meets continuously to hear from individuals or groups proposing candidates.

Regents and politics

"Only once has a regent candidate presented his own case," Mullin said. "Usually suggestions are made by a group of friends or a trade association. Rarely does a political party offer a candidate—we've been very careful to keep politics out of the regents nominations; and once elected, any regent who is active in politics promises to give up his party work."

Mr. Mullin polls his committee and reports its nominations to Mr. Swanstrom. The House group, meantime, has been holding similar hearings, and it, too, makes recommendations, with any disagreement usually being ironed out — "very democratically," Swanstrom added, in joint committee meetings. Mr. Mullin and Mr. Swanstrom present the recommendations to the full legislature for final vote.

Other business is referred to the Senate and House University committees in the form of resolutions presented by members of each body. The last session saw the introduction of a number of resolutions, including those proposing: investigation of the University, televising football games, withdrawing from the Rose Bowl competition.

All these resolutions were either defeated or failed to get reported out of committee. Says Mullin, "We held hearings on all these subjects, but we were careful to point out that under the constitution, the *regents* are charged with governing the University. On the TV bill, for example, our committee voted almost unanimously against reporting it out of committee. Not only would it have been unconstitutional, but it would also have violated NCAA rulings."

Neither group has a direct say in the University appropriation; this is determined by the Finance committee of the Senate and the Appropriations committee of the House. (There is some overlapping of memberships, however; in the last session seven members of the Senate University committee and four of the House also served on the respective finance committees.) So that their members can be better informed, Swanstrom's committee sits in with the House Appropriations group when the University presentation is being made.

Presenting the U's case

President Morrill and other U administrators meet informally with the Senate committee, which is smaller than its House counterpart and more permanent, senators being elected for four years.

"This informal presentation of University needs is useful in two ways," says Mr. Mullin. "It helps me when I speak on behalf of the University to the Senate finance committee. It also helps the rest of my group give fuller explanations about the University to those senators who never get beyond the printed statement of University needs, and therefore need some educating."

Both Swanstrom and Mullin agreed that President Morrill's presentations to the Finance and Appropriations

committees have consistently been "magnificent." Senator Mullin added that others—notably Business Vice President W. T. Middlebrook and U Hospitals Director Ray Amberg—do "a terrific job of information: not lobbying, but supplying complete answers to legislators' questions."

Mullin went on, "While the University hasn't got all it's wanted from the legislature, it has made notable strides in the building program. There's really very little *anti*-University feeling, I'm convinced. Where we don't put our cause over it's due mostly to competition with other interests the state."

Informing the legislature

What would these University committee chairmen suggest to improve relations between the U and the legislature? "We need a still greater interchange between the two groups," said Mr. Swanstrom promptly. "That's why this Editors' and Legislators' Day is a good idea. I believe in bringing the legislators to the campus as often as possible. Let them see the University in operation and they can't help appreciating its needs and the services it performs."

Senator Mullin agreed and recommended a long-term program of education. "On our committee itself some of the rural legislators used to think of the University as a Twin Cities institution. Well, over the years they've begun to see that the U is interested in Waseca, in Grand Rapids, in Crookston, in Morris, as well as Minneapolis and St. Paul. It takes time to correct misconceptions."

How do these men account for their own interest in the University? Swanstrom jokingly says of himself, "I'm still a senior in the School of Business." He left the U in his senior year to take over his father's real estate and insurance business in Duluth.

An alumnus of the College of St. Thomas and the Minnesota College of Law, Senator Mullin attributes his concern for the University to the rough treatment the U was getting in the legislature in the late '20's.

"I don't like to see people or institutions get kicked around," Mullin explains. "Then in 1929 I got interested in the University's ten-year building plan, and in helping handle that bill I got to know a lot of University people."

Both legislators agreed that most of their members have chosen to be on the University committees because of a sincere interest in the U, even though some may differ with the regents and administration about the best course for the University.

Having a short pow-wow at the Editors' & Legislators' Day Luncheon are, l. to r., Business Vice-President W. T. Middlebrook, House University Committee Chairman Dwight Swanstrom, President Morrill, Senate U Committee Chairman Gerald Mullin, and U Hospitals Director Ray M. Amberg.

University Committees 1953 State Legislature

SENATE:

G. T. Mullin, chmn., Mpls., lawyer
A. L. Almen, Balaton teacher
E. L. Anderson, St. Paul businessman
E. P. Anderson, Wadena businessman
G. H. Butler, Duluth engineer-businessman
F. G. Child, Maynard editor-publisher
E. L. Duemke, Mpls. publisher
R. J. Julkowski, Mpls. lawyer-banker
P. J. Palm, Litchfield printer
E. Peterson, Hibbing electrician
O. Sageng, Dalton farmer

HOUSE

D. A. Swanstrom, chmn., Duluth real estate and insurance dealer
Roy Schulz, vice-chmn., Mankato farmer
D. Anderson, Starbuck farmer
H. R. Anderson, North Mankato contractor
C. N. Bouton, Glyndon farmer
F. A. Cina, Aurora lawyer
G. P. Daley, Lewiston farmer
C. A. Jensen, Sleepy Eye lawyer
L. A. Johnson, Mpls. engineer
L. D. Mosier, Mpls. lawyer
G. E. Murk, Mpls. union official
V. Shipka, Calumet salesman
R. H. Tweten, Fosston farmer
G. H. Van de Riet, Fairmont contractor
C. Yetka, Cloquet lawyer

Robert Collins Collection On Exhibit in U Gallery

An extensive cross-section of work by Robert Collins, assistant professor of design at the University, is now on display in the University Gallery and will be exhibited in the fourth floor gallery through Dec. 6.

Covering Collins' work since 1943, the show includes paintings, caseins, drawings, textile and graphic designs, and some illustrations for Ford Motor company publications.

Collins came to the U in 1944 from the University of Washington. Examples of his art have been exhibited at the Minneapolis Art Institute, Detroit Art Institute, the Henry Gallery in Seattle, and elsewhere.

Ted Weir climbs into a ripening apricot tree to test the yellow fruit for eating.

Excelsior fruit breeding farm is

University's Land

ACRES ON ACRES of neat orchards spreading out from each side of the highway told us that we had reached the University's Excelsior fruit breeding farm even before we saw the sign in front of the cluster of white frame buildings. As we left the car and entered the office, we were greeted by three men who were to show us the farm.

First to meet us was professor emeritus William Alderman, former head of the Horticulture department, who with his staff has been largely responsible for the 64 new varieties of fruit that have been produced at the farm. With him were Leon Snyder, new head of the Horticulture department, and Ted Weir, resident superintendent of the farm — both well tanned from their outdoor work. (Two other horticulture staffers, associate professor Arthur Wilcox and professor Wilfrid Brierley, were busy working with their fruit projects and couldn't join us on our tour.)

As we walked down the road toward the apricot orchard we got an idea of the huge expanse of the 222-acre farm. Trees of all sizes and types covered the sloping hills surrounding the 15 farm buildings. Tiny Tamarack Lake even provides built-in irrigation for the orchards.

Along the way Alderman began to explain the farm's research program.

"We aim to produce fruits of high quality that will thrive in a Minnesota and upper-midwest climate," he said. "You see, fruit breeding in Minnesota was a child of necessity. Pioneers pushing west into Minnesota were used to the lush fruit of the east and hungered for apples. They brought some trees with them which died, and then they tried seeds that produced a few trees. Later some hardy fruits were developed, and finally Peter Gideon triumphed with the Wealthy apple."

The fruit farm itself has produced quite a number of famous names in fruit. The nationally known Haralson apple, which was introduced in 1923; the Red Lake currant; the Latham raspberry, which is grown all through this area; the farm's newest addition, the Meteor cherry — are only a few fruit breeding successes. The value of the annual crop of Latham raspberries grown in Minnesota is much more than the amount of money spent in operating the fruit farm during its entire existence.

When we got to the apricot orchard, bright with ripening yellow fruit, Snyder reached up to pick us some. "People are surprised when we tell them we are experimenting with apricots at the farm," Snyder remarked, "but we also work with peaches, which are even harder to grow in this climate. Apples and plums — many varieties — are the largest crops, and we also raise strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, juneberries, grapes, cherries, pears, currants, and some nuts."

WE LEFT the apricots and made our way back past the greenhouse out to an apple orchard overlooking Tamarack Lake where a crew of men were spading around the trees in the hot sun. Alderman explained that many of the crew have been at the farm for over 20 years and have become expert at planting and grafting.

"It usually takes from 30 to 35

Alderman, who retired briefly in June, is lecturing for nine months at the University of Salonika in Greece. He helped develop apple he's holding.

# of Plenty

years to come up with a new type of apple," Alderman mused in his easy manner of speaking, "and pears take even longer. This is no occupation for an impatient man! The results of the work that is going on at the fruit farm today will not be fully realized for another hundred years.

"It's a process," he continued, "in which nature takes its course — with a little help from the horticulturalist."

A seedling apple tree must grow up in a nursery for two or three years before it is large enough to be planted out in the orchard. Many small trees are crowded together in seedling orchards for another five or more years until they bear fruit. Then it's time for the first culling. Most of the trees are discarded and only the very best are propagated for planting in a second test orchard where they have space to spread out.

Discarding trees that do not produce superior fruit is one of the biggest jobs on the farm. The experimenters are extremely selective, because the results of their research will be passed on to commercial fruit growers, says Alderman.

During this second test period more of the trees are discarded. Only the very best are repropagated for further tests. They reach their final test when they are sent out to co-operative fruit raisers in various parts of the state to see how they fare in different climates and soils. An apple will be proclaimed a new variety only if it has the following qualifications: solid red color, high quality, annual bearing, non-clustering sturdy framework, and freedom from disease. About one in 10,000 seedling apple trees meets the high requirements for naming. Official announcement is carried in the *Minnesota Horticulturist* and in a brochure put out by the agricultural experiment station.

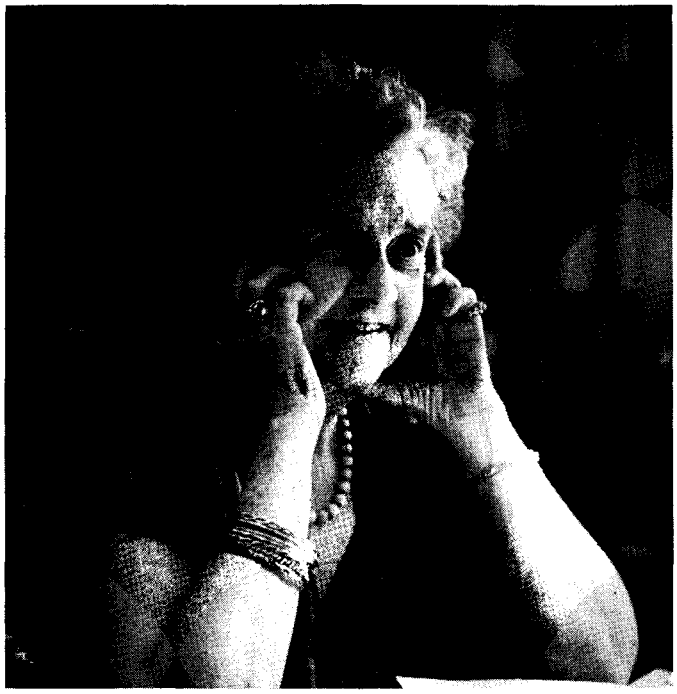
Work on the farm isn't just a summer job, Weir explained, because trees need care even in winter. Tender trees with a long growing season are heavily pruned and planted in movable tubs so they can be stored in a warehouse during the winter dormant period. After their rest is broken, sometime after Christmas, they are brought into the greenhouse where they are forced into bloom. The crosses are made in the greenhouse — this is done primarily with stone fruit trees like apricots, cherries, and peaches. Hardy varieties like the apple can be left out all year long and will stand a Minnesota winter.

Snyder checks progress of peach and pear trees that have been planted in tubs and put outside for the summer.

Ted Weir shows Leon Snyder a tree that has been dwarfed by inverted bark.

Pruning is a chore that lasts from the time the leaves fall through the entire winter, whenever the weather permits. Another job in which the farm crew is always behind is clearing out discarded seedling orchards and preparing them for new trees.

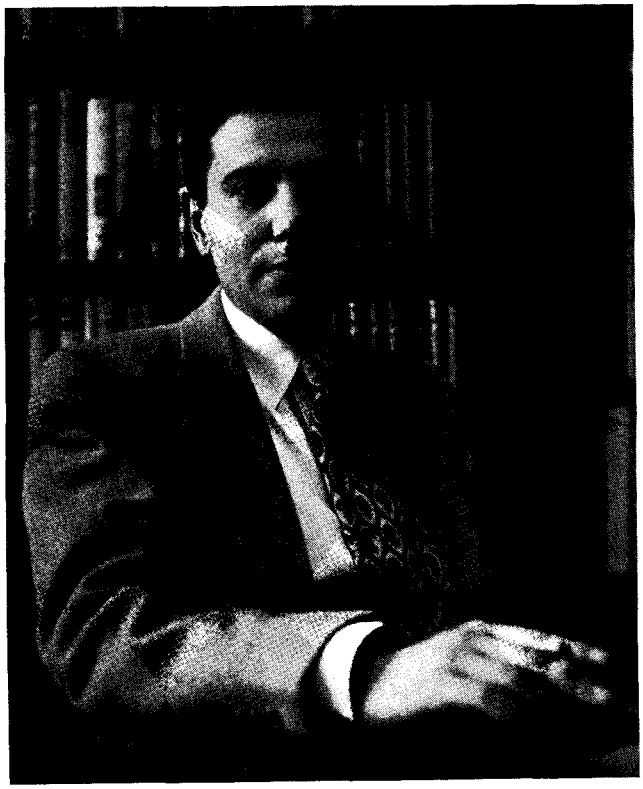
In the spring strawberries and raspberries must be planted and small nursery trees go out into the orchards. During the busy growing season horticulture staffers and graduate students move out to the farm, spending days at a time there in addition to their work on the campus at St. Paul. ▲▲▲



At the U for 33 years, senior librarian Margaret Trimble of the accessions division of the acquisitions department, says she wishes that she had time to read the 3,000 books she receives and gets ready for cataloguing every month.

New head of the Physics department is Alfred Nier, internationally known as the first to isolate Uranium-235.

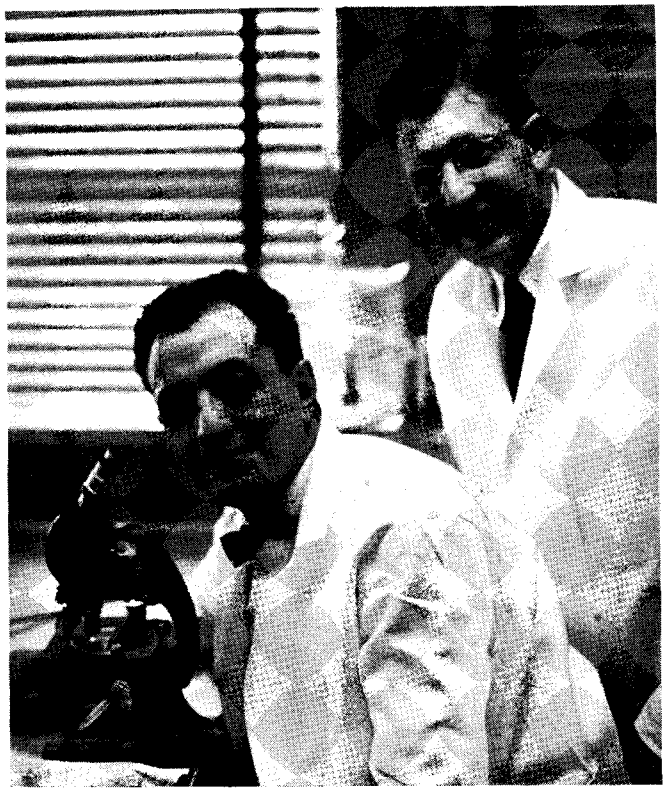
Assistant professor of English Murray Krieger has recently co-edited with Professor Eliseo Vivas of Northwestern University an anthology of readings in aesthetics that has been published by Rinehart and Company.



U STAFF MEMBERS
YOU SH

Willa Kear, who has been secretary in the Music departmen for two years, says her hobbies are singing, piano-playing

As Fulbright lecturer at the University of Tuebingen, Germany, Joseph J. Kwiat, associate professor of general studies, will teach American literature and civilization.

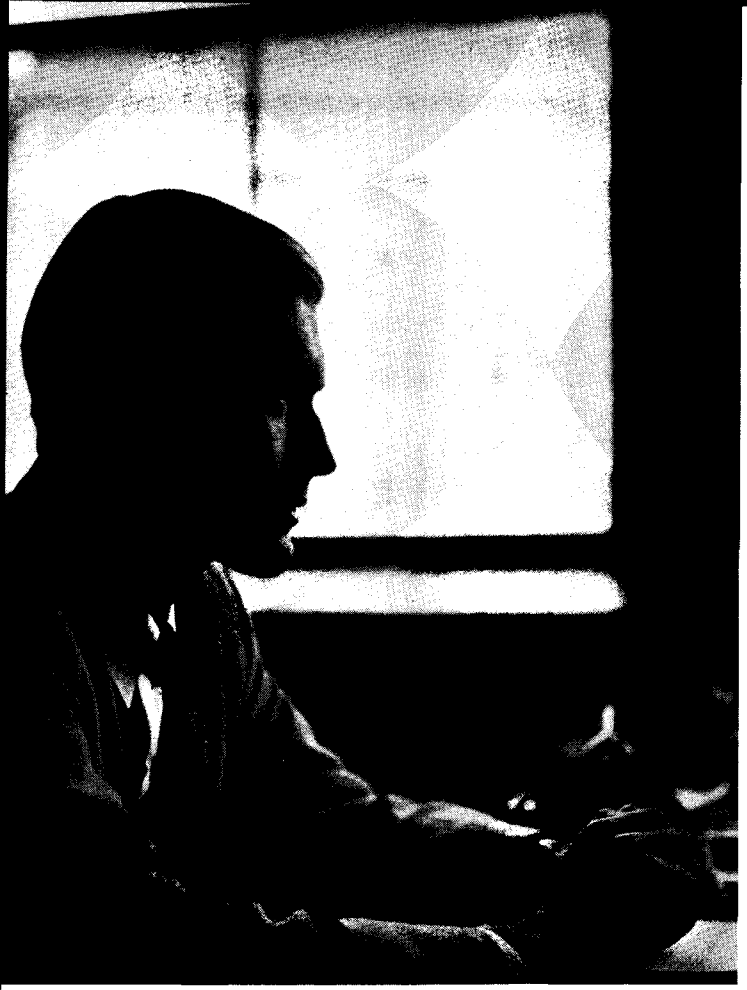


Robert A. Good, assistant professor of pediatrics, has received a grant-in-aid of $6,825 and Richard Von Korff, research associate in pediatrics, a $5,250 award, from the American Heart Association for research in the field.

ULD KNOW

Frank Kaufert, head of the School of Forestry since 1947, specializes in forest products research.

Theda Hagenah, with the U since 1944, has recently been promoted to two positions: assistant director of the Student Counseling Bureau and assistant professor of educational psychology.



His interests range from Hegel to hot-rods

Michael Scriven, Scholar-Sportsman

INTO THE STAID confines of Wesbrook's first floor, home of the Philosophy department, a young English firebrand has descended. Michael Scriven, instructor and research associate in philosophy, rather upsets the stereotype of the contemplative philosopher speculating on ultimate problems in remote spendor.

His office bookshelf gives an indication of the range of his interests: Plato's *Republic* jostles *Bridge is an Easy Game;* a file of *Philosophical Studies* elbows copies of *Auto Sports* and *Motor Road Tests of '52 Cars.*

Asked about his hobbies, the blond, intense Englishman grinned and answered, "Well, ask me rather what I'm *not* interested in. I don't collect stamps, though I did a while back." His major absorptions include teaching (he gives the University course in Science and Civilization), research in the philosophy of science, collecting cameras, driving and tinkering with high-powered sports cars, and traveling cross-country.

No dilettante, Scriven got his BA and MA from the University of Melbourne in mathematics, is currently working on an Oxford doctorate in philosophy. His thesis topic will be "Explanations of the Abnormal and Supernatural," and he will pursue that interest this year in research in the University's new Center for the Philosophy of Science, set up under a grant from the Hill foundation.

Working with Professors Feigl and Sellars of philosophy and Meehl of psychology, Scriven will concentrate his studies on *parapsychology* — the psychology of the supernatural, which includes telepathy, clairvoyance, etc. (At one time during his whirlwind career, Scriven founded the Society for Psychic Research in Australia.)

The Center, he explained, will examine psychological theories about human behavior, asking why one type has been more successful in predicting behavior or in treating patients than another, trying to discover the logical loopholes in prevalent theories.

"I'm all against the idea, though, that philosophers can sit down in armchairs and dictate the future of scientific theory. The ultimate work is done in the laboratories."

How did he happen to come to Minnesota a year ago?

"I wanted to have a look at America. I like and respected the Minnesota philosophy people whose reputations I knew. And I wanted, too, to get to a large state university — more diversity, you know, than in one of your small private colleges. Naturally, I was delighted to be asked to come to Minnesota.

"It is certainly among the best state universities in the country and does a commendable job, I think, of educating large numbers of students from varied backgrounds." He was vastly impressed by the University's physical plant — "especially your airdrome, golf course, daily paper, number of auditoriums."

He thinks the British educational system has many features we would do well to copy, though. "They work you much harder over there," he said. The Australian state universities, he continued, have worked out a fairly successful compromise between giving a general education and meeting the needs of exceptional students. Students there can take either a pass or an honors degree. Honors students do more advanced and intensive work at a higher level. The teacher of honors courses doesn't have to worry about the bottom students, since those who aren't up to the course change to the pass degree.

Speaking of compromise brought Scriven at length to the subject of sports cars. "There, too, one mediates between extremes. How, for instance, can you reconcile parking ease with roominess, power with economy?"

He has owned six cars in the last year, selling each after a while to buy another. He recommends the MG for ease of driving, but for long stretches prefers the more comfortable '53 Studebaker he now owns.

On his European trip last summer, Scriven had planned to buy a $7,000 Aston-Martin. It has a custom-built motor and, because it weighs well under a ton, brakes very efficiently and can comfortably do 115 miles an hour.

"I don't like to be a sensationalist about speed," Scriven apologized, "however, I drive at very high speeds on all possible occasions, depending on the car and road conditions . . ." (P.S. He didn't buy the car because he couldn't find the model he wanted.)

What about the sports car "craze" in England?

"Why, it really isn't a *craze* there, you know. It's been going on for a long time. There are more competing manufacturers in England, and people simply consider driving sports cars an immense lot of fun.

"I flew over to England last Christmas. It was a bitter cold day when we landed, and the first thing I saw was a man driving an MG very cheerfully — with the top down! In the U.S. motoring on the whole is just a means of transportation, although sports cars are gaining quite amazing popularity."

Summarized statistically, the record of Scriven's peregrinations is itself rather dazzling: In one year, he has made five round trips to the east coast and two to Europe.

His spring vacation last year was quite typical. He took his Studebaker to New Orleans and Durham for lectures at Tulane and Duke, and then stopped off at Vassar College. An accident with a New York cabbie (the cabbie's fault!) resulted in sizable damage to the car, but Scriven went bravely on — by plane — to a thermodynamics conference at Harvard, and thence back to Minnesota. All this in 14 days. He picked up the repaired car some two months later, driving to New York and back in a leisurely fashion over one weekend.

Last summer took him to a philosophy conference in Dublin, a psychology meeting in Utrecht, racing meets in Germany, and the Grand Prix races in England. He even managed to wangle a ticket to the Paris fall showings of Christian Dior, about which he says, "I was heavily outnumbered — but not oppressively so!"

Scriven foresees a full year at Minnesota, what with teaching and research taking up most of his time. He confided he would spend some hours activating the University Sports Car Club which he founded last year, and oh, yes — he might even manage to get in some skiing!

Regents' Scholarships Go to 22 on U Staff

REGENTS' SCHOLARSHIPS for fall quarter have been awarded to 22 civil service staff members — 20 from the Minneapolis and St. Paul campuses and two from the Duluth Branch.

The scholarships pay tuition for full-time University employees to take courses related to their jobs. They may take up to six credits and are not required to make up time taken from work to attend classes. Courses selected by the winners range from shorthand and accounting to histology and humanities in the modern world.

The 22 winners are: Mary D. Adams, clerk-typist, student counseling bureau; Dwain J. Caldwell, draftsman, physical plant; Helen J. Carlson, senior account clerk, audio-visual education service; Kathleen Ann Corrigan, clerk-typist, electrical engineering; Richard E. Ekholm, junior engineer, physical plant.

Donna Eidem, clerk-steno, Graduate School office; Marion Gaffey, student technologist supervisor, hospital laboratories; Nancy R. Gehl, clerk, student counseling bureau; Gertrude E. Giere, senior clerk, laboratory for research in social relations; Raphael W. Green, communication technician, audio-visual education service.

Doris K. Herreshoff, junior librarian, library; Ronald Holtmeier, senior clerk-typist, fruit breeding farm; Patricia M. Maddy, clerk-typist, business administration; Curtis A. Mattson, engineering assistant, physical plant; Donald B. McIntyre, lab machinist, physics; Alice M. Pazik, principal secretary, Law School.

June M. Smith, lab technician, surgery; Eleanor M. Steele, psychometric assistant, student counseling bureau; Donald E. Swenson, senior communications technician, audio-visual education; Betty Jane Williamson, senior clerk, admissions and records.

Winners from the Duluth Branch are: Dianne M. Lundstrom, student personnel services, and Jacquelyn Muhonen, clerk-steno, news service.

Further details about Regents' Scholarships and application blanks are available at the civil service personnel office, Room 14, Administration building, Mpls. campus.

This quarter's Regents' Scholarships winners include, l. to r., front row: June Smith, Doris Herreshoff, Patricia Maddy, Eleanor Steele, Donna Eidem; back row: Curtis Mattson, Don Swenson, Nancy Gehl, Donald McIntyre.

Thanks to UMD's Ivan Nylander

Scandinavia Comes to Duluth

Ivan Nylander coaches Nancy Brown, UMD laboratory school student, on the correct Swedish pronunciation in preparation for a Scandinavian program.

EARLY LAST SPRING Ivan Nylander, head of UMD's modern language department, designed a program of Swedish films, songs, and folk dances to test public reaction to this sort of cultural entertainment.

Because Duluth and the surrounding Arrowhead region have many residents of Scandinavian descent, Nylander thought this type of program would have a wide appeal.

He was right!

Overwhelmed by a "turn away" audience, Nylander and his program associates were convinced that Duluthians desired more of the same. This first program, "Evening in Sweden," presented in April prompted another, "Midsummer in Sweden," in June. Again it attracted an audience that couldn't be accommodated in UMD's auditorium. The overflow was handled in a large classroom, where the entertainers and projection man did double duty.

Nylander, who was born in Vestergotland, Sweden, is working on plans for a third program which will be presented next spring to include all the Scandinavian countries. Besides the projects he has already undertaken, Nylander is organizing a European tour beginning next June for students, faculty, and others.

FOR MANY YEARS he also has been interested in the works of Dan Andersson, Swedish author of both poetry and prose. Nylander's curiosity was further aroused when he found that Andersson had spent some time in Tamarack, Minnesota, during his youth, and that one of his works, "Chi-mo-ka-ma," was a collection of stories taken from his Tamarack experiences.

Nylander made a trip to Tamarack to speak to some of Andersson's relatives with hopes of gathering data about the characters and places mentioned in the "Chi-mo-ka-ma" collection. At first the relatives couldn't remember the fourteen-year-old boy who visited them for about eight months around the turn of the century. But later they recalled that Andersson had been sent to Minnesota by his father to see if the country would be a favorable place for the family to live.

Andersson's lively imagination filled his letters to his father with colorful tales of Indian uprisings, fierce animals, and hard work. These wild descriptions were enough to influence the Anderssons to remain in Sweden and order their son's return.

Reminded of some of the characters and places of the "Chi-mo-ka-ma" tales, the older relatives verified that they had actually existed, and Nylander gained a greater insight into the writing of the Swedish author.

A graduate of the University in 1928, Nylander also received a B.S. and M.A. here. He has mastered four languages and has studied abroad at the Universities of Munich, Germany, and Grenoble, France. He came to the Duluth Branch in 1934 (when it was still Duluth State Teachers College) after completing teaching assignments at both the University and Macalester College.

Duluth Branch Offers Master of Arts Degree

It is now possible for teachers in the northern part of Minnesota to complete selected graduate programs for the Master of Arts degree at the University's Duluth Branch.

This study plan, which has been developed gradually in recent years under the guidance of Graduate School Dean Theodore C. Blegen, has been set up to serve elementary school teachers and principals, secondary school teachers, and rural teachers. In the past, such teachers could complete part of the advanced degree requirements in Duluth, but had to take the balance of the work on the Minneapolis campus.

With the developments of staff and of specialized work at the Duluth Branch, the executive committee of the Graduate School has authorized the offering of the full program leading to the Master of Arts degree with majors in education or in curriculum and instruction, effective immediately.

Florence Wellnitz, editor . . .

AS THIS *Minnesotan* goes to press, Florence Wellnitz is probably basking in the Los Angeles sun, her thoughts several thousand miles away from the page proofs and typographical errors that concerned her during the 36 years she worked at the University print shop.

Before her retirement last month (see picture), she took time to talk about her University career:

"I came to the campus in 1917 — and I was quite young!" she grinned. "Before that I'd taught school out in the prairies — North Dakota, but I yearned to get back to Minneapolis.

"Well, the printing department was a very small affair when I started in the mimeograph room. It was set up in the old model school behind the old Electrical Engineering building, both torn down. I remember the school had several full bathrooms — complete with bathtubs, which was a novelty in a place of business!"

An intense, blue-eyed woman, with a salty sense of humor and an amazing capacity for hard work, Florence said of her early days in the pressroom, "I used to feed the platen presses so fast—we didn't have cylinder presses then — they'd threaten to shut 'em down for fear the rollers would jump the presses!"

Florence got into editorial work several years later as assistant to Mary Gale, then editor, who "taught me whatever I know about the work." It was especially interesting in those days because the printing department

continued on next page

At retirement party Oct. 7 Florence Wellnitz, r., was given a watch and handbag and was congratulated by editorial predecessor Agnes Crawford, l., and present editor Jean Shearn.

Two Retire from U Staff after 36 Years

. . . sr. tab supervisor Lilien Olesen

Miss Olesen's co-workers, Marguerite Richardson, Merle LaBissionere, and Richard H. Elliott, admire the watch given to her at the retirement party.

WHEN Lilien Olesen started work at the University in 1917, she was told that her job would be a temporary position — for three weeks.

Last October 2, Lilien retired from the University after 36 years at what began as that "temporary position." Starting out as an order clerk, she concluded her career with the University as senior tabulating equipment supervisor in charge of the tabulating department in the business office.

Over 175 friends and fellow workers attended a party held in her honor on October 2. The two-hour festivities climaxed with the presentation of a watch from her fellow workers.

Lilien spent the last 29 years in the tabulating department on the third floor of the Administration building surrounded by all kinds of IBM machines. The spacious room filled with 20 various types of tabulators, sorters, key punches is a far cry from the tiny corner that Lilien and three machines occupied when she set up the department in 1924, even before construction on the Administration building was completed.

She recalls the days when she was the only University employee working in the Administration building besides workmen who were putting the finishing touches on the structure. Because the construction company hadn't turned the keys over to the University, one evening she found herself locked in the new building. After frantic searching, she finally was able to hail a night watchman who located an unlocked window and helped her climb out.

Under Lilien's watchful eye the department has handled all accounting records, two payrolls of 10,000 checks each month, investments, earnings records, withholding tax forms, distribution of student fees. Lilien started IBM work with no training but attended training sessions frequently to learn new methods. Her department is recognized as one of the best in the field of educational tabulation, says Edwin Jackson, assistant University comptroller.

In spite of the noisy hum of the IBM machines and pressure on the job, Lilien has enjoyed her 36 years at the U. "Sure, I liked my job," she says. "I'd have to, to stay that long!"

Florence Wellnitz

continued from page 13

published all the U research reports — there was no University Press then. And because the address books were mere pamphlets and the budget only one-third its present thickness, there was time for detailed editing.

What are the dullest things the University prints? Well, the address books, Florence thought. She confessed she had always enjoyed reading the budget, though. "Perhaps it was because it always seemed very pressing, with people all over the University wanting it in a hurry, and I worked many a night until 2 a.m. proofreading the budget."

Florence became editor of the Printing department about ten years ago when Mrs. Agnes Crawford retired. "That job was my life all those years. I enjoy working *really* hard, and only an interesting job could've kept me in one place all that time.

"All the material used in running the University passes through our hands — budgets, bulletins, invitations, directories, programs, business forms. And we edit them all for style, punctuation, grammar, and printing errors. We have to keep on the ball all the time and catch other people's mistakes. This means we have to know a great deal about the internal running of the University."

Florence's plans for the future are "vague but delightful — I'm just going to play!" She added, though, that a heart condition precludes any strenuous activity. Now living in a three-room apartment in the same building as her sister — 3245 Glenhurst Avenue, Los Angeles — she plans to spend her time driving up and down the coast in her new car, being with her family, welcoming friends who come out west to visit, and continuing to enjoy collecting antiques and reading.

As to the latter, she confessed that often in her leisure reading she used to hunt for typographical errors — and gloat! "But," she concluded, "I've decided I'm on a real vacation now. I don't even intend to *look* for them any more!"

It's all yours . . .

Because *The Minnesotan* is *your* magazine, we want to know how you like it. We'll be glad to receive your bouquets and/or brickbats, if you'll just send a card to *The Minnesotan,* 213 Administration Building, Mpls. campus.

What the editors would like even more is suggestions from you about how to make the magazine more interesting. What U departments would you like to read about? (Maybe your own if it's never been covered.) What staff members have unusual jobs? Who at the University deserves recognition for something worthwhile? In short, what do you want in your *Minnesotan?* We're listening!

English Chemical Engineer Is Visiting IT Professor

Teaching at the University fall quarter is a distinguished English chemical engineer and scholar, Professor Kenneth G. Denbigh of Cambridge University. Kenbigh comes to the University through a $5,000 grant from Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company which will make it possible for the University to bring to the campus two outstanding foreign experts for a quarter of teaching and research.

The visiting engineer, a graduate of Leeds University, has advanced degrees from Leeds and Cambridge. He will give a series of advanced lectures on modern thermodynamics and kinetics in the department of chemical engineering.

Denbigh served as a research chemist and department head in Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., from 1934 to 1938 and from 1945 to 1948. During the war he was chief chemist at the Royal Ordnance factory, Bridgewater, England. He held the post of lecturer in physical and inorganic chemistry at the University of Southampton from 1938 to 1941 and has been a lecturer in chemical engineering at Cambridge since 1948.

Philosophy Faculty Members Edit Anthology

Two members of the University philosophy faculty, Professor Herbert Feigl and Associate Professor May Brodbeck, have edited a new anthology, "Readings in the Philosophy of Science," which was published in October by the Appleton-Century-Crofts company.

The book contains a variety of selections from the most timely and fundamental writings in the logic and methodology of the sciences. In addition to works by Albert Einstein and Bertrand Russell, it includes articles by four University faculty members — Mrs. Brodbeck; Feigl; Kenneth MacCorquodale, associate professor of psychology; and Paul E. Meehl, chairman of the psychology department.

Roland Vaile Named to Distribution Hall of Fame

Roland S. Vaile, veteran professor of economics in the School of Business Administration, recently was named to the newly established "Hall of Fame in Distribution."

Vaile, author of numerous books in the field of marketing and former editor of the *Journal of Marketing,* received the honor at the twenty-fifth annual Boston conference on distribution held Oct. 19-20.

Established this year, the hall of fame is intended to give recognition to men and women who have made significant contritutions to the advancement of distribution since 1929, when the Boston conference was organized. Vaile was cited "for distinguished service in making distribution a potent force in a free society."

Visiting Professor To Join Journalism Staff

Merritt E. Benson of the University of Washington journalism faculty will serve as a visiting professor of journalism during winter and spring quarters.

Benson began his teaching career at Minnesota as an instructor in journalism in 1929 and received a law degree here in 1930.

The President's Page

VERY OFTEN I turn back to the late President Lotus D. Coffman's address on "The Obligation of the State University to the Social Order," delivered at New York University more than 20 years ago.

"The state universities," he said, "do not reside upon a hill. Their professors [and their students, he likewise doubtless meant] do not enjoy a cloistered life far from the marts of trade and the madding crowd."

The state universities, he observed, "improve the cultural life of the people by thinking about life, by attempting to understand it, and by trying to order it so as to serve mankind more faithfully and more propitiously."

On our campus, day by day, Dr. Coffman's philosophy finds unceasing expression.

Many, many documents continually cross my desk, some of them worrisome. The other day a document of quite another character turned up. In a few brief paragraphs it outlined the story of the varied and vigorous intellectual activity outside the classroom here at the University.

It was a report compiled annually by Vice President Willey, on the number of lectures and public meetings held on the Minneapolis and St. Paul campuses during the academic year 1952-53 and the Summer Session for 1953.

DURING THE PERIOD covered by the report there were 1,204 programs announced in the Minnesota *Daily*. This rather astonishing number involved 948 individual lecturers or performers, of whom approximately 30%, or 395, were from our own staff. While the number of off-campus speakers declined from the preceding year, it is interesting to find that the number of programs in which our own faculty members participated actually increased (from 385 in 1951-52).

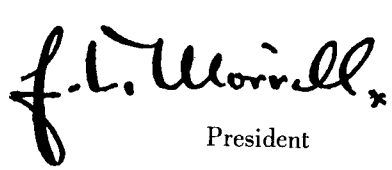
Student interest in convocations and other meetings seems to be lively and growing. Convocation attendance appears once more to be swinging upward, probably reflecting the careful planning in which students are actively participating.

Student religious groups held 140 meetings announced by the *Daily*, it is good to know. And, of course, there was unusual political interest in the election year. The Republican group held 11 meetings with 11 speakers; the Democratic group, including YDFL, had 22 speakers at 16 meetings; the Socialist group, 18 speakers at 12 meetings. One is struck by the natural balance that seems to have been achieved, and encouraged by the evidence of alertness to public affairs among our students.

Mingling with the many and varied programs of wide general interest were numerous lectures for audiences of specialized interests. The Department of Concerts and Lectures works closely with the departments of the colleges and the Graduate School in planning those of a technical nature, at the same time cooperating with neighboring institutions and our own Duluth Branch in bringing many distinguished visitors to the campus at a relatively small expense.

THE REPORT lists chronologically department by department and college by college the meetings scheduled and announced, noting the subject, the speakers, and the sponsors. Altogether, the 1,204 gatherings represent a remarkable diversity of subject matter and interests, ranging all the way from "Christianity in Modern Society" to "The Effect of Nuclear Science in Medicine." The list of University guests includes the names of many distinguished personages from the worlds of business, of government, and of education, who brought to our campus last year stimulating insights and thoughtful opinions.

I realize fully that a report such as this on special lectures and public meetings gives us only a hint of the vast amount of intellectual activity outside our classrooms. Nevertheless, the figures cited give us concrete evidence that the University continues to function vigorously as an arena for the balanced appraisal of values and ideals, of knowledge and its uses, of ideas and opinion.



President

NOVEMBER 15 TO DECEMBER 15, 1953

University of Minnesota Calendar of Events

THE MINNEAPOLIS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Nov. 20—Yehudi Menuhin, violinist.
Nov. 27—Orchestral program.
Dec. 4—*Jeanne d'Arc*, dramatic oratorio by Arthur Honegger — Soloists and University of Minnesota Chorus.
Dec. 11 — Robert Casadesus, pianist.
(Northrop Auditorium, 8:30 p.m. Single tickets from $1.75 to $4.00. Sales begin the Monday before each concert at the Symphony Ticket Office, 106 Northrop. For reservations call University extension 6225.) †

Twilight Concerts

Nov. 15—Viennese Program.
Nov. 29—Tschaikowsky's "Nutcracker," complete ballet music with narrator.
(Northrop Auditorium, 4:30 p.m. General admission tickets at $.75 can be purchased the afternoon of the concert. Box office opens at 3:30 p.m.)

Young People's Concerts

Nov. 19—Northrop Auditorium, 1:30 p.m.
Nov. 24—St. Paul Auditorium, 1:45 p.m.
Dec. 3—St. Paul Auditorium, 1:45 p.m.
Dec. 8—Northrop Auditorium, 1:30 p.m.
Dec. 10—Northrop Auditorium, 1:30 p.m.
(Admission arranged through local schools.)

UNIVERSITY ARTISTS COURSE

Nov. 24 — George London, baritone.
(Northrop Auditorium, 8:30 p.m. Single tickets from $1.00 to $3.00. Sales begin the Monday before the week of the concert at the Artists Course Ticket Office, 105 Northrop.) †

SPECIAL LECTURE

Nov. 25 — Lady Rama Rau, India's most distinguished social worker.
(Murphy Hall Auditorium, 3:30 p.m. Open to the public without charge.)

UNIVERSITY PRESS PUBLICATION DATE

Nov. 20 — *Modern China's Foreign Policy*, by Werner Levi, professor of political science at the University of Minnesota. An illuminating analysis of China's attitudes and actions toward the rest of the world, with a detailed appraisal of developments since World War II. $5.50. (Books are available at Minneapolis and St. Paul bookstores or may be ordered through your local bookstores.)

UNIVERSITY GALLERY EXHIBITIONS

Through Dec. 6 — The Work of Robert Collins. Paintings, watercolors, drawings, and design projects by Robert Collins, assistant professor of design in the University art department. His more recent paintings have a relaxed, full color feeling and are very refreshing.
Through Dec. 6 — Iranian Art. The Asia Institute of New York City has generously loaned several hundred photographs of Iranian art and architecture to the Gallery. A selection of these works that have been displayed in this country, Europe, and the Near East will be on exhibit in the third floor corridor.
(The University Gallery, on the third and fourth floors of Northrop Auditorium, is open to the public 8-5, Monday through Friday. Concertgoers will find the Gallery open before performances and during intermissions.)

SIGNIFICANT UNIVERSITY BROADCASTS

Popular Arts in America . . . Discussion of the comic strip, detective story, jazz, advertising, paper-bound books, science fiction, and movies by lecturers outstanding in these various fields who will attempt to discover the place of mass media in contemporary society. Saturday at 3:30 p.m. beginning Nov. 28.
Payne Communication Award Dramas . . . An NAEB series designed to encourage professional and amateur writers to create worthwhile programs for educational radio in the areas of community action and international relations. Monday at 3:45 p.m.
BBC World Theatre . . . A series of dramas transcribed from the British Broadcasting Company including "The Sea Gull," "The Constant Wife," "March of the 45," and "Dark Tower." Wednesday at 3:30 p.m.
(KUOM, the University radio station, broadcasts at 770 on the dial. Its complete fall schedule may be obtained by writing to the station.)

CONVOCATIONS

Nov. 19 — Religion in Life Week program. "Fourth Concerto" by Beethoven, featuring the University Symphony and David Bar-Illan, Israeli pianist.
Nov. 25 — Football Convocation.
Dec. 3 — Konrad Wolff, pianist-lecturer. Christmas music.
(Northrop Auditorium, 11:30 a.m. Open to the public without charge.)

UNIVERSITY FILM SOCIETY

Nov. 18 — "Passion for Life," French film.
Dec. 2 — "Froken Julie," Swedish movie of the Strindberg play, winner Grand Prix Cannes Film Festival.
(Northrop Auditorium, 3:30 and 8:00 p.m. All foreign language films have English subtitles. Tickets for adults, $.60; junior admission, $.35, available at the Lobby Ticket Office, the basement of Wesbrook Hall, or the Campus Club.)

UNIVERSITY THEATRE

Nov. 30-Dec. 6 — "The Twin Menaechmi," by Plautus and "The Comedy of Errors," by Shakespeare.
(Scott Hall Auditorium, 8:30 p.m. except Dec. 6, 4:00 p.m. All Monday evening performances begin at 7:30 p.m. Single tickets, $1.20. Sales begin the Wednesday before the week of the opening at the Theatre Box Office, 18 Scott Hall.) †

ATHLETIC EVENTS

Football Games at Home

Nov. 21 — Wisconsin.
(Memorial Stadium, 1:30 p.m. Single tickets at $3.60 may be ordered from the Athletic Ticket Office, University of Minnesota. Over-the-counter sales begin the Monday before each game at the Football Ticket Office, 103 Cooke Hall.) †

Hockey Games at Home

Dec. 4, 5 — St. Boniface of Winnipeg.
Dec. 11, 12 — Ft. William.
(Williams Arena, 8:30 p.m. Single tickets at $1.75 go on sale the Monday of the week before the game at the Athletic Ticket Office, 103 Cooke Hall.)

† Tickets for these events are also available at the Field Schlick Ticket Office in St. Paul and the Downtown Ticket Office, 188 Northwestern Bank Building, in Minneapolis.

THE MINNESOTAN

Published for Staff Members of the University of Minnesota

VOLUME VII December 1953 NUMBER 3

Meet the Regents

E. E. Novak

COUNTRY DOCTOR, farmer, educator, businessman, and public servant—all describe Regent Edward E. Novak. Dr. Novak who is now 80 still carries on the medical practice which he started in 1895 in New Prague. He says he hopes to "wear out" instead of "rust out."

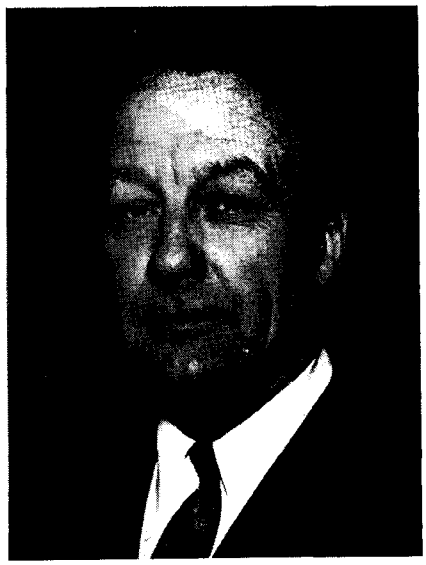
Known as one of the foremost breeders of Red Poll cattle in this country, Dr. Novak with his son runs a 165-acre farm near New Prague. For the last 21 years he has been president of the Red Poll Cattle Club of America.

As a businessman Dr. Novak helped found the First National Bank of New Prague and was president of the State Bank of New Prague. In politics he served as mayor of New Prague and was a candidate for governor in 1936.

After his appointment as a Regent in 1937, Dr. Novak resolved "to acquaint myself better with the cultural and educational wants and needs of our people and to assist in formulating and supporting such policies at the University that would meet the demands of our citizens." He also feels that through the years much has been accomplished by the University, especially in the field of research.

FOR 22 YEARS Regent Andrew J. Olson of Renville has been a member of the Board of Regents, serving the longest term of any present board member—a combination of two terms from 1929-37 and again from 1939 to the present.

Mr. Olson's career has always centered around agriculture. After receiving a B.S. in agriculture from the University in 1912, he taught school for six years, at the same time assisting in county agent work. Then he began farming, principally in livestock and grain, but has also done work in dairy cattle feeding, hog raising, and lamb feeding.



A. J. Olson

As a farmer Mr. Olson became interested in farm organizations and served as president of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation from 1928-36. He was also on the board of directors of the American Farm Bureau.

The 68-year-old Renville farmer states his aim as a Regent of the University has been "to build and support a University that will be of service to all groups." He considers one of his most important functions as a Regent was "being a member of the committee that chose J. L. Morrill as President of the University."

In this issue . . .

AS A CHRISTMAS PRESENT to its readers *The Minnesotan* this month devotes its cover and pages 3-6 to the Institute of Child Welfare's nursery school and kindergarten. We commend to your particular attention the picture-story on pages 4 and 5, wherein you spend a day with the U's youngest "students" — the two-year-olds. All photos were taken by Wally Zambino, photo lab.

474,000 PLANT SPECIMENS are housed in the University herbarium. Botany prof Gerald Ownbey tells how it operates, page 7.

SPEAKING OF PLANTS, page 11 gives you expert advice from U floriculturist Richard Widmer on care of Christmas house plants.

HOW HAVE THE ACADEMIC and civil service staff changed during 1949-50 and 1951-52? A pictograph shows these changes, page 14, and President Morrill explains their meaning for the University on page 15.

On the cover . . .

Pretty Martha Murphy, teacher of the U nursery school's two-year-olds, reads "The Night before Christmas" to pupils David Karlins and Caryn Schulz — which moves us to wish you all a happy holiday season.

THE MINNESOTAN

Vol. VII No. 3

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William L. Nunn, Director

Ellen Siegelman . . . . . Editor

Julie Henricksson . . . Ass't. Editor

Advisory Committee: Members of the University Public Information Council.

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Photographs, unless otherwise credited, were taken by members of the University Photographic Laboratory.

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Minneapolis, Minn.

Principal Elizabeth M. Fuller gets a shiny apple from Jean Berman, two.

At U nursery school—kindergarten

it's a child's world

AT JUST ABOUT 8:30 every schoolday morning of the academic year, 82 well-chaperoned youngsters from two to six alight from busses, cars, some even from taxis, in front of the Institute of Child Welfare building.

From then until 3:30 closing time, they live in a child's world — the Institute of Child Welfare's nursery school and kindergarten. It is a world of pint-sized chairs and small individual lockers, where highly trained and sympathetic young teachers devote full-time to supervising their small pupils.

Here they are daily "cleared" by the nurse, are given orange juice, luncheon, and milk and cookies at appropriate intervals, get training in basic habits, take an afternoon nap, play outdoors, and engage in activities that vary with their age.

The nursery school is made up of one class each of two-, three-, and four-year-olds. The fives go to kindergarten in the Old U High School. (The Institute also maintains a play center headed by Mrs. Ralph Upson in University Village, where mothers serve as volunteer teachers.)

What can a two-year-old do in school? "You'd be surprised!" says Elizabeth Fuller, principal of the U nursery school and kindergarten, and professor in the Institute of Child Welfare. (For documentation, see pictures on following pages.)

"At the two-year level there is not yet any feeling of community. So we give the children parallel play — doing the same thing at the same time, but not together. Every period is short. A limited attention span means story periods can rarely last more than eight minutes. The emphasis is on the basic habits — eating, sleeping toileting, dressing."

Cooperation begins at three

Three-year-olds begin to play cooperatively, Mrs. Fuller explains; children will work together for very short periods, and activities are planned accordingly. By four leadership and organization emerge. Projects are brought to a conclusion, activity spans can be lengthened, and more complex activities like rhythm bands are introduced.

In five-year-olds, the spirit of competition becomes quite pronounced. In preparing her children for the primary grades, the kindergarten teacher must set up continuing projects, for interest usually extends beyond one day.

When U kindergarteners reach the advanced age of five, they engage in such impressive activities as planning a yearly May festival — complete with costumes and May baskets, taking short field trips, and growing a garden.

Prof. Fuller, who got a B.S. from Ohio State in secondary teaching and an M.A. and Ph.D. at Michigan in child psychology and early childhood

continued on page 6
picture story, next page

This activity of the two-year-olds might well be titled "using clay in parallel play." Clockwise, beginning left, Craig Howell (father, William, associate professor of speech); Caryn Schulz (father, Emil, U medical student); Jimmy Young; Jean Berman; and finally, Gail Anderson.

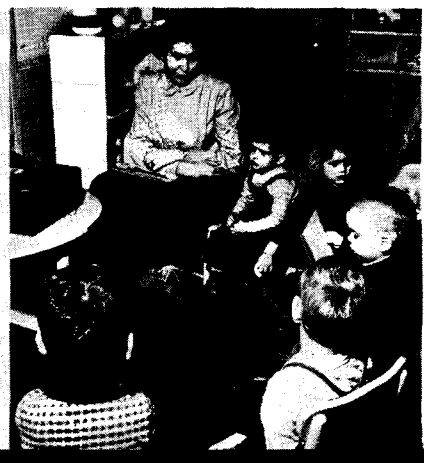
A Day with the Two's . . .

1. William Reed (father, Sheldon, head of Dight Institute) prepares for a new day at the U nursery school.

2. "Say aaah . . . " Before being admitted for the day, Billy must pass checkup by nurse Virginia Austin.

6. Jean and Gail Anderson make "cookies" of clay. Note lockers.

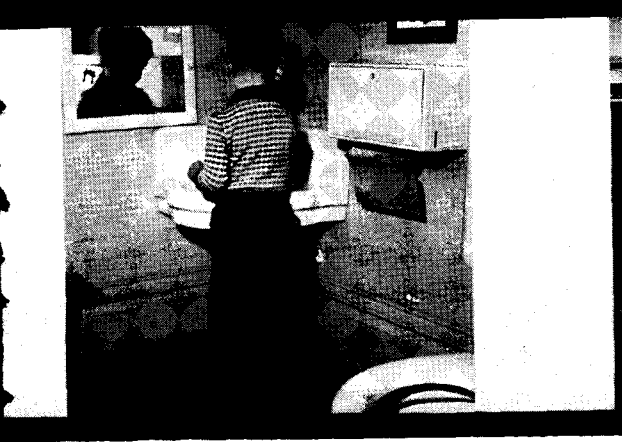
7. Craig Howell conveys dubious audience reaction to David and Caryn Schulz as student-teacher reads aloud.



8. In music period, the two's listen with varying degrees of attention to recording, "Eentsy Beentsy Spider."

11. At 12:00 cots are set up, shades drawn, and the two's prepare for a two-hour nap. Craig's in front cot.

12. Outside again. Jimmy has just announced, "Look, I'm a cuckoo inside a clock," as Gail comes to join him.



3. David Karlins washes his hands in lavatory scaled to two-year-olds. Emphasis here is on basic habits.

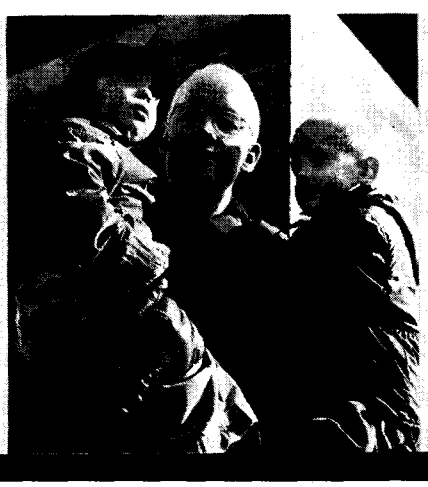
4. Mrs. Murphy, teacher, helps David dress while nursery supervisor Evelyn Helgerson helps Gordon Olmsted.

5. Morning outdoor play period finds Jean Berman on the slide.

9. Lunch hour: Gail, Jean, & David practice with forks and spoons. Portions are small to encourage seconds.

10. "Must I?" Gordy's look seems to ask, as Jimmy Young attacks his food blithely and Mrs. Murphy looks on.

13. Three tykes watch a passing train. Weather permitting, they have two periods of outdoor play every day.



14. Prof. John Olmsted, mathematics, clutches Gordy in one arm, David, 5, in the other, at 3:30 dismissal.

15. At end of school-day Caryn, r., & friend await mothers' arrival.

Child's World

continued from page 3

education, has herself taught grades from pre-school through college, and now offers ICW graduate and undergraduate courses in childhood education. A woman of impressive warmth and assurance, she speaks of the University's pre-school program with honest enthusiasm.

Since the nursery school began in 1925 (one of the oldest in the country) and the kindergarten in 1928, its enrollment has doubled. Even more dramatic — the number of pre-school teachers in training has increased from four in 1925 to 75 last year.

This, says Mrs. Fuller, points up the real aims of the University's pre-school work: research and teacher training. "We're in no sense a service school, though we are, of course, concerned with the welfare of our youngsters. While the primary job of the Institute is research, it has worked out with the U College of Education a program for training prospective teachers in nursery-kindergarten-primary grades."

The U school has more actual teachers and student-teachers per child than any private nursery of the same size. Each year about 75 student-teachers work with the four regular classroom teachers, all of whom have advanced work beyond the B.A. (The "regulars" this year are: Mrs. Martha Murphy, 2; Miss Janice Hanson, 3; Miss Grace Mariette, 4; Miss Evelyn Helgerson, nursery supervisor; Miss Neith Headley, 5, and kindergarten supervisor.)

School does research job

As one part of the Institute of Child Welfare, the nursery and kindergarten is primarily a research center for a wide variety of studies on the development of children. Research data are gathered by observing the children at work and play; by contriving experimental situations and placing the children in them; by using information from family records.

Aimed at learning more about broad topics like the development of personality and social behavior in young children, recent studies at the school have dealt with questions like:

- What kind of pictures will children paint when given no specific instruction?
- How do cliques develop within the five-year-old group?
- Is there such a thing as "injury-proneness" in children?
- At what age and in what way do arithmetic interests and skills begin?
- How does discipline at home compare with discipline at school?

Although the institute does many other research studies on children of all ages in cooperation with many outside schools and agencies, a sizable number of its graduate theses and faculty research projects develop from the nursery school and kindergarten. ICW associate professor Mildred Templin, for instance, working with very young children there, is developing a standardized articulation test that will enable examiners determine a child's specific "articulation age."

Admission isn't easy

Because of its contributions to the Institute's research, the pre-school insists on keeping its group of young students as representative as possible. This is rather difficult, Mrs. Fuller says, since the $60 per quarter tuition fee is itself a selective factor. Most of the children come from professional families, about 30% from homes of U faculty members, a percentage the school is trying to reduce in the interest of a better sample.

It is often painful to refuse parents who cannot pay the tuition fee, Prof. Fuller adds, but their needs can be met in other places. Among the 110 nursery schools in Minnesota there are 42 other full-day schools, many of which are settlement houses operating at minimal costs.

To be admitted to the nursery-kindergarten a child must have fulfilled certain medical requirements (vaccination, Mantoux test, etc.); must be between two and five by Dec. 31 of fall quarter; and must, in addition, "be free from physical, mental, emotional, or behavioral disabilities (including inadequate toilet training or insufficient language), behavior which threatens the safety and well-being of other children, and needs which make necessary unusual care and special diets, or irregular attendance." There is a four-week probationary period.

In order to get continuous research data, preference is given to brothers and sister of present enrollees. Children are accepted for a three-year minimum, and parents must agree to supply complete information about children and family.

"Not just a parking place . . ."

Although it is traditionally supposed that many parents "dump" their children in nursery schools to "be rid of them for awhile," parents of U toddlers look on the school as something positive, not just a "parking place," Prof. Fuller says. Only about ten percent of the mothers are working. All the parents are extremely cooperative in yearly interviews, and many of them go out of their way to make their methods at home more nearly like those of the school.

The difficulty of getting a child into the U nursery-kindergarten has become almost legendary. Florence Goodenough, professor emeritus and a famous psychologist, used to say that if a couple signed up when they got married and had a child two years later, by the time he was six, he would be eligible for the two-year-old group.

Parents have even tried to register unborn children, and in a couple of cases were rather confounded at the birth of twins! The application blank now gets around such advance registration by asking parents to specify the sex of the child. Right now there is a 500-name waiting list.

Why are parents loyal?

Some of the loyalty of students and parents for the nursery school and kindergarten is explained, says Prof. Fuller, by the following unique advantages the school offers:

concluded on page 13

Studying prickly poppy specimens, botanist Ownbey works on a research project.

Cosmopolitan collection . . .

U Botany Herbarium Has 474,000 Specimens

HIDDEN AWAY on the third floor of the Botany building is a botanist's paradise — one of the largest university herbaria in the United States. The University's herbarium, a collection of dried plants housed in tall fireproof cases, now numbers 474,000 specimens from all over the world.

Gerald Ownbey, associate professor of botany and curator of the herbarium, calls it a valuable teaching aid for botany classes — providing ideal demonstration material. A research boon for specialists in plant classification and evolution, it also is a documented record of the flora of the world and its distribution in the recent past.

"One of our most interesting jobs," Ownbey relates, "is identifying plant specimens sent in from all over the state and country. It's a free service to people who collect wild flowers as a hobby and call upon us to identify their finds. Sometimes farmers are bothered by unknown weeds and need our help before they ask weed experts on the St. Paul campus for a method of weed control."

The herbarium staff can do the best job of identification if fresh plants are packed carefully in waxed paper complete with the roots, flowers, and stem. Many plants can be recognized by sight, but others have to be compared with herbarium samples or identified by using books in the herbarium's large taxonomic library. All are examined microscopically before a complete report is sent out.

"Occasionally we receive unusual plants like a certain cactus that was discovered growing along Minnesota's northern border lakes. Previously we had found it only on the prairies, so this discovery extended the known range of distribution of the cactus, helping us in our research," Ownbey recalls. Once the staff received the contents of a grouse's crop to determine what the bird had been eating. They were even asked by grade schoolers to "please send us all the information on Minnesota wildflowers." These requests are taken in stride and as much help as possible is given.

THE Minnesota herbarium, begun back in 1890, concentrates on plants of the upper midwest, Canada, and the Arctic regions. Recently Ownbey has been getting plants that were gathered in 1840 through exchange with other institutions. He explains that when botanists go out to hunt for specimens, they usually gather several samples to use for exchange. The herbarium is also given plants and sometimes whole private collections. Various specimens are bought by the herbarium or collected by staff members themselves.

Opening one of the tall cabinets where the collection is housed discloses hundreds of dried plants in different colored folders. Ownbey explains that red folders indicate Minnesota plantlife; European, Asian, South American plants have different colored folders. Delicate pink and lavender orchids from all over the world—South Africa, New Zealand, Palestine, and Bolivia—fill two cabinets. Even bulky pieces of barrel cactus with vicious three inch spines and brilliant waxy blossoms are tied into folders.

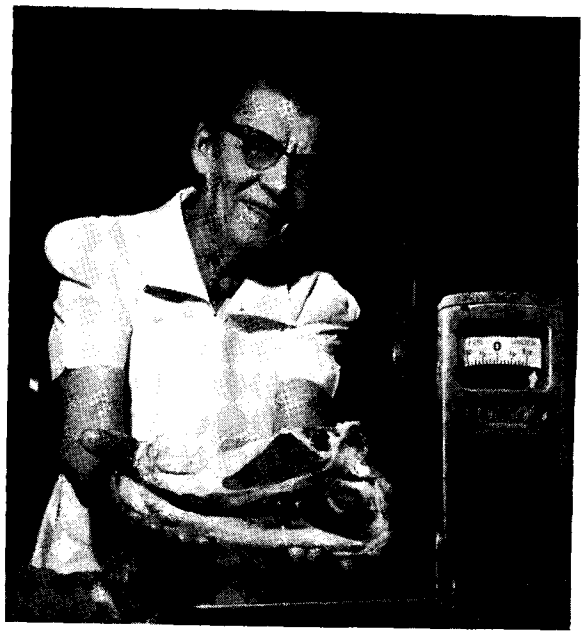
Approximately 20,000 specimens come to the herbarium every year; most are already pressed and dried — but a good number have to be processed: mounted, sorted by family, fumigated, and filed. The plants, which look so fragile after they are pressed, are practically indestructible as far as aging goes. If they're dried properly and handled carefully, they will last for 500 years. That they retain a good deal of their natural color is evidenced by bright specimens collected as far back as 1895. The new method of quick drying by artificial heat helps preserve the color of plants.

After a group of specimens has been dried and mounted, it is the job of John Moore, associate scientist, to sort the new entries, check their identifications when necessary, and insert them in proper places in the tall cabinets. A floor map of the herbarium with a chart indicating plant families helps visitors find specimens among the maze of cabinets.

Ownbey, who has gathered plants in about half of the states of the Union, is now on a Guggenheim fellowship studying the prickly poppy in Southwest United States and Mexico. Taking over the herbarium while Ownbey is gone is Thomas Morley, assistant professor of botany.

Ownbey says that the Minnesota herbarium has the basis for a really fine collection, and he would like to see it grow to a million specimens. "I don't want this just for the sake of having a huge herbarium, but because it would greatly facilitate both teaching and research at the U."

Keeping President Morrill's calendar and making his travel arrangements are part of Margaret Wipperman's duties as secretary in the president's office. Swimming and tennis are Peg's hobbies.



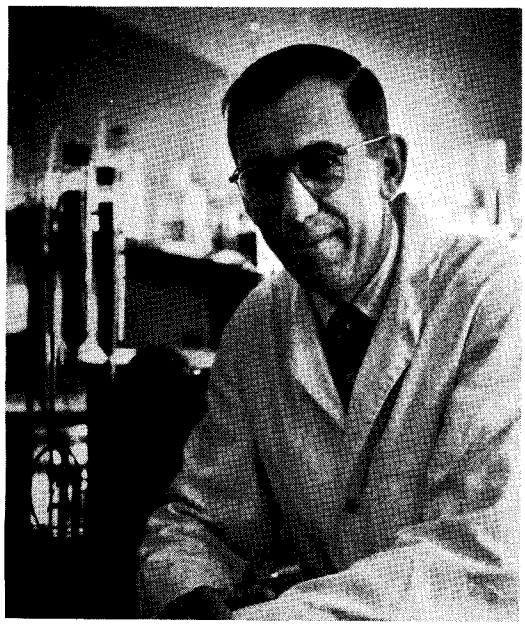
Luena Gillen has been cooking for Union Food Service since 1933. As a banquet cook, she prepares the meals for the football team's training table.

U STAFF MEMBERS

YOU SH

Co-editors of *Savings in the Modern Economy*, a symposium published by the U Press, are Business School professors: l., Francis Boddy and Walter Heller, economics; Carl Nelson, business administration.

The Story of Trade and C
volume, traces economic a
to the present. It has been



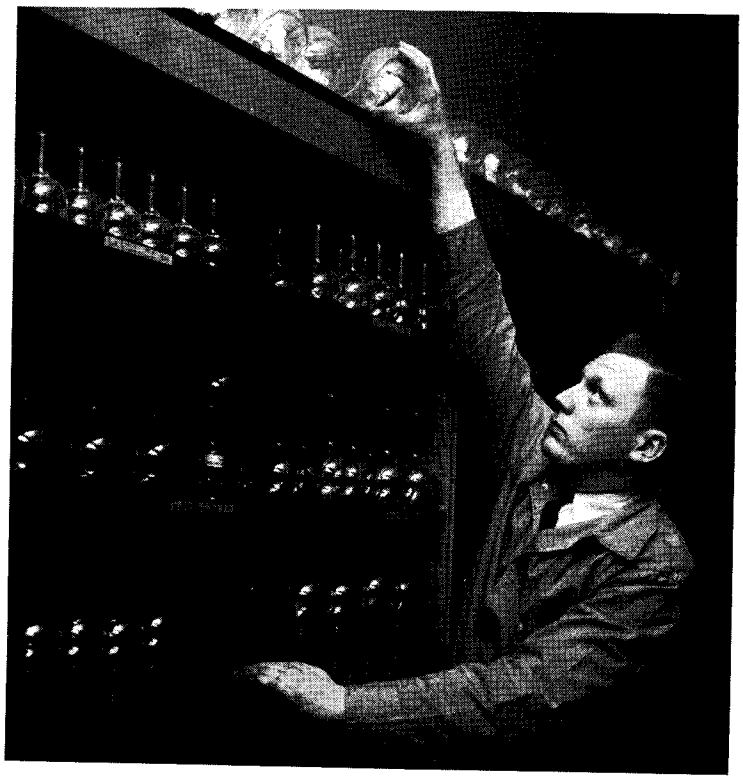
Recipient of the Borden Award for outstanding work in the field of milk chemistry is Robert Jenness, agricultural biochemistry professor.

Isaac Rosenfeld, assistant professor of general studies, leaves for Europe in January to spend the month of February lecturing on American literature in relation to American philosophy at the American seminar, Salzburg, Austria.

OULD KNOW

ommerce, history professor Herbert Heaton's latest nd commercial development from the earliest times published by Thomas Nelson and Sons in Canada.

Big reaches are part of principal stores clerk Leonard Johnson's job in UMD's science building where he requisitions, receives, and classifies supplies, and disburses all laboratory equipment.



Busy around the calendar . . .

Coach Brain Doubles in Tennis and Photography

EVER WONDER what a tennis coach does in the winter?

Gopher coach Phil Brain is probably at his busiest during that season, but not with tennis. During fall and winter quarters he doubles as official athletic department photographer, taking movies of all football and basketball games.

Every football game finds Brain stationed in the center of the press box watching the game through his movie camera lens as he grinds out the fast action. These are the films which coach Wes Fesler and the team studied so closely in preparation for the next game and also the ones Fesler used on his Sunday evening TV show. Twice a week, once in the Union and again every Wednesday at Duluth for the Chamber of Commerce, Brain showed the movies. The films also got quite a workout during the rest of the season when the coaching staff used them for programs around the state.

Besides movies Brain takes some stills, including the color prints of Gopher athletic team captains that hang on the first floor bulletin board in Cooke Hall. Coach Brain took up photography as a hobby before he came to the University and put it to use when the athletic department photographer whom he had assisted took a sabbatical leave in 1932.

Brain, a rosy-cheeked man with thinning white hair, welcomes all this activity in the winter months because tennis is strictly a spring and summer sport around the U. Lacking adequate indoor tennis facilities, the badminton and squash courses Brain teaches in fall and winter help tennis team members stay in shape for the short spring season.

During May and June Brain practically lives at the tennis courts, dividing his time between teaching and coaching. Always willing to help amateurs, he spends hours giving playing hints to students not even enrolled in his classes.

Spring quarter he has three courses — two straight tennis classes and one in combination with golf for physical education majors only. Brain admits it is difficult to mark a student in a tennis course, as in any sport, because there are such varying degrees of skill. "I grade mostly on enthusiasm and attendance. I also try to teach the boys to enjoy the game because it is one of the three sports that can be played until a person is quite old," he believes. (The others are golf and swimming.) Brain himself is a remarkably youthful and vigorous 65.

Brain's office mirrors his interests. It is filled with photographic equipment — a sink and developing pans, projection screen painted on the wall, reel for previewing movies, and a camera always ready. On other walls are pictures of tennis players, a racket in the corner, and pamphlets on the sport stacked on the table.

A tennis player from way back, Brain first learned the game from his brother in 1906 when both boys attended Shattuck school in Faribault, Minnesota. That year Brain promptly beat his brother out for the school tennis title.

Brain then went into amateur tennis seriously and in 1913 was seeded tenth in the nation with his doubles partner. From 1917 to 1929 he won various local titles in both singles and doubles play including the Northwestern championship, state and city titles, and the Canadian hard court championship. He came to the University as tennis coach in 1928 and has been the only tennis coach the U has ever had. Until recently Brain spent summer months as tennis pro at local country clubs, but now he would rather spend the time at his North Shore cabin near Grand Marais.

Surgeon Named to Council

Dr. Owen H. Wangensteen, chief of the University's surgery department, has been selected to serve on the National Advisory Heart Council.

As a member of the 15-man council, Dr. Wangensteen will advise and make recommendations to the Surgeon General on programs of the National Heart Institute.

U horticulturist Richard Widmer tells

How to Care for Your Christmas Plants

YOU WON'T HAVE any trouble keeping your cut flowers and potted Christmas plants fresh during the entire holiday season if you give them proper care.

Richard E. Widmer, floriculturist at the U, has some specific do's and don'ts on care that should be helpful in prolonging their life.

For the roses, 'mums, carnations, or other cut flowers you may get for Christmas, he suggests:

- Changing water daily or using chemical preservatives in the water.
- Keeping flowers out of drafts and away from radiators.
- Keeping flowers cold at night.

When it comes to the potted flowering plants many families will receive for the holidays, remember that high room temperatures and dry soil will shorten the life of poinsettias, cyclamen, Christmas begonias, azaleas, and Christmas cherry. The wilting that results will detract from their appearance, and once these plants start wilting, the flowers die prematurely and the foliage falls.

If you want your flowering greenhouse plants to last for any length of time and to continue blooming, Widmer gives these tips:

- Keep the plant in bright light. Plenty of sunshine or light is essential.
- Supply plenty of room-temperature water, but don't keep the pot standing in water.
- Lower the night temperature if you want a long-lived plant. Minimum night temperatures for poinsettias should be 60°, for other flowering plants 50°.
- Avoid sudden temperature changes and drafts.

Though these simple rules apply to all flowering plants, there is, of course, some variation in the requirements of individual plants. Widmer has further suggestions that apply to the more popular Christmas plants and he supplies, too, some reasons for common troubles:

Christmas begonia. Water when the soil seems dry, but don't keep it wet constantly. For maximum flower display, keep in full sun during the day and at a cool (50°) temperature at night. This plant will last till March or April if it has many buds when purchased and if it is properly cared for. Keeping the plant too dry greatly shortens the life of the blooms.

Cyclamen or "poor man's orchid." High night temperatures and lack of light will cause leaves to turn yellow and prevent flower buds from opening properly. Foliage will also turn yellow if the soil is too dry. Keep the soil moist, but don't get water in the crown or it may rot.

Christmas cactus. Keep constantly moist. It likes sunshine and forms flower buds at night temperatures of 55-65°. No flower buds will develop when the night temperature is maintained at 70-75°. If the temperature is too high or light intensity is too low, buds may drop.

Widmer examines a poinsettia in horticulture greenhouse.

Jerusalem or *Christmas cherry.* Place in bright light and keep the soil moist. Leaf and fruit drop may be caused by too dry soil or escaping gas. The plant lasts much longer if kept at a night temperature of 50°.

Poinsettia. Don't subject poinsettias to drafts, sudden temperature changes or temperatures below 60°. Temperatures above 75° also shorten the life of the blooms. Keep in a sunny place during the day and water immediately if the plant begins to wilt. Yellowing and dropping of the foliage and bracts may be caused by poor light, high temperature, drafts, sudden temperature changes, or irregular watering. Don't let the soil become bone dry.

Azaleas. Buy a plant with many buds and only a few open flowers if you want it to last a long time. Stand the plant in bright light and keep the soil moist. Flowers will last longer if the plant is kept cool (50°) at night.

If you're interested in more information about potted plants, a new bulletin, "Care of House Plants," prepared by Widmer and Dr. Leon Snyder, head of the horticulture department, is now available, free of charge. Published by the University Agricultural Extension Service as Extension Bulletin 274, it may be obtained from Bulletin Room, St. Paul campus.

Meet Anne van Steinberg . . .

Former Olympic Athlete Teaches Swimming at UMD

AMONG THOSE tensed at the pool's edge waiting for the signal that would start the 200-meter women's breast stroke swimming trials for the 1932 U.S. Olympic team was a 15-year-old girl from Chisholm, Minn.

Slight Anne Govednik swam her heart out that day to win a berth on the United States team at the international Olympic games in Los Angeles.

She came in second in the trials, close behind Margaret Hoffman. Both shattered the American record.

That same young woman, who went on to place third in the 200-meter breast stroke event at the international games that year, has assumed duties as a women's swimming instructor in UMD's new intercollegiate pool in the recently constructed $1,600,000 health and physical education building.

The former Olympic swimmer, now Mrs. Wheeler van Steinberg, divides her interest these days among the UMD pool, her household, and her family.

MRS. VAN STEINBERG'S record is even more amazing in the light of her early swimming career. She did not learn to swim until she was about 12 and didn't learn the breast stroke until she was nearly 14!

"In the seventh grade," Mrs. van Steinberg recalls, "I almost drowned trying to swim in a pond. Although unable to swim a stroke, I had gone out in water over my head. I can remember going down many times before I became unconscious and was later revived. At least it proved that I had a great deal of reserve wind!" she says with a laugh.

A native of Chisholm, Mrs. van Steinberg attended Chisholm High School before World War II when the Iron Range schools held girls' interscholastic swimming meets.

"When I was in the eighth grade," Mrs. van Steinberg relates, "I wanted very much to swim on the high school team, but our coach refused because I was too thin. During the year the coach left Chisholm, and my sister Mary, who was team captain, let me swim in the meets.

"Mary determined who would swim in meets by having races among the team members. One day, I beat her and another girl, both of whom had not been beaten in the breast stroke before. That was the chance I had waited for.

"Then, at a state meet in Virginia where Niels Thorpe, University of Minnesota coach, was acting as judge and timer, I swam 100 yards in 1:18. Mr. Thorpe realized that I had broken the world record for that distance, and he suggested I go out for the Olympic trials."

For the young Minnesota girl who went to the fabulous Olympic trials at Jones Beach, New York, in 1932, the parades, parties, and sight-seeing tours were both thrilling and spectacular, bringing some new experience each day.

"In the trials, I was not so much nervous as I was shy and bashful," she remembers. "I always hated to go before crowds of people."

After placing third at the international races, she swam in exhibitions and benefits throughout the nation and attended two national meets each year, indoor and outdoor.

In 1936 at the Olympic games in Germany, at the age of 19, she again placed in the breast stroke event in spite of a severe ear infection.

Mrs. van Steinberg graduated from St. Cloud State Teachers College, where she received her B.S. degree in physical education in 1940. During her junior year she attended St. Catherine's in St. Paul. In 1946 Mrs. van Steinberg was physical education instructor at Chisholm High School.

Her part-time instructing at UMD affords a continuation of an interest which has meant much throughout her life. "It is especially pleasant," Mrs. van Steinberg notes, "to teach swimming in the large and beautiful new UMD pool."

In her UMD swimming class former Olympic swimmer Anne van Steinberg demonstrates breast stroke to students Gladyce Rapana, Suzanne Rosenberger.

Child's World

continued from page 6

1) exceptionally high training of teaching staff;

2) access to highly skilled psychologists and professional workers who have great amounts of information about the young pupils;

3) ICW's parent education program, and the general emphasis on parent understanding and observation; this tends to show parents their children's problems aren't unique;

4) location on campus, which gives access to many unusual facilities for children like Natural History Museum, swimming pools, etc.

5) the fact that school begins with two-year-olds. Only 5 to 10 percent of nursery schools have classes for these toddlers. Although many parents feel two is too young to begin school, Mrs. Fuller says, "In my 25 years in the field I have seen only two or three cases where nursery school has been detrimental to these youngest children, and then only because they were over-stimulated or too dependent on their parents. Our work here constantly shows the amazing number of things two-year-olds can do independently."

It's difficult to evaluate the school's success, because intangibles like "social adjustment" are harder to measure than skills like reading, writing, and arithmetic, taught in the primary grades.

"We do know that nursery school generally prepares children much better for the primary grades," Prof. Fuller concludes. "Parents who want their children to behave like Little Lord Fauntleroys might take a dim view of the school and its products. They're likely to find their child coming home with lots of new ideas, being more outgoing, demanding to be a person in his own right. But to those who share these values our preschool work is amply justified; and we at the Institute of Child Welfare believe it makes additional long-range contributions to research and teacher-training, as well as the day-to-day care of young children."

Just Phone for a Free Minnesotan

The Minnesotan has 25 extra copies of the December issue it would like to give to friends of *Minnesotan* readers. A copy of the magazine will be sent free of charge to a designed friend of the first 25 staff members who call *The Minnesotan*, University ext. 6847.

U Receives $3 Million in Cash Gifts During Year

Cash gifts to the University during the 1952-53 fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, totalled $3,317,346, President Morrill reports. The sum includes new grants as well as additions to previous gifts.

The largest portion of the gifts—$1,946,351—was given for research. Money donated for miscellaneous purposes amounted to $668,844. Of the remaining money, $207,157 was designated for scholarship funds, $52,323 for loan funds, and $1,355 for prizes to students. The gifts came from industrial and business concerns, individuals, national special interest groups, national research funds, government organizations, and philanthropic foundations.

Dean Spilhaus Attends Pacific Science Congress

Dean Athelstan F. Spilhaus of the Institute of Technology is in Manila, Philippine Islands, attending the Eighth Pacific Science Congress being held Nov. 15-Dec. 31.

The congress is an international body which studies aspects of science and international cooperation in science for the benefit of the peoples of the Pacific Ocean area.

Dean Spilhaus is attending the six-weeks' meeting in a triple capacity—as chairman of the congress' standing committee on Pacific meteorology, as one of the ten United States delegates designated by the State Department and as a delegate from the National Research Council.

Two New Staffers Join University Faculty

Two new faculty members have joined the University staff, one each from the Institutes of Technology and Agriculture.

Lawrence E. Goodman, professor in the department of mechanics and materials in the Institute of Technology, came from the University of Illinois where he was associate professor. Goodman received his A.B., B.S., and Ph.D. from Columbia University and an M.S. from Illinois. He taught civil engineering at Columbia from 1946-48.

Richard J. Stadtherr has been named extension horticulturist in the Institute of Agriculture. His work will chiefly be in ornamental horticulture, farm homestead improvement, and landscape development.

Stadtherr came to Minnesota from the University of Massachusetts, where he spent the past year as professor in charge of research in nursery culture. He received his B.S. and M.S. from Minnesota and began work on a Ph.D. at Cornell.

Werner Levi Writes Book On Chinese Foreign Policy

Political Science Professor Werner Levi's new book, *Modern China's Foreign Policy*, traces the development of China's foreign relations from the beginning of her modern contact with Westerners to the present. The book was published by the University Press in November.

The book provides a background for understanding current events in Asia. Levi points out, for example, that political conditions in Southeast Asia at present are favorable to the Chinese Communist aims. Although Red China appears to have a new policy, she is really expanding a program whose basic goals were begun by the Nationalists, he says.

India and China are rivals for the leadership of Asia, Levi writes. The smaller Asian countries do not relish being overshodowed by these giants, and are, he contends, as opposed to Asian as to Western imperialism.

University Staff Changes, 1949-50 & 1951-52

(One human figure equals 500 full-time equivalent staff members; one monetary symbol equals one million dollars.)

	1949-50	1951-52	% change
TEACHING			
Student enrollment (avg.) end of second week, fall, winter, & spring quarters	23,430	17,568	−25.0%
Academic instructional staff	2,041	1,684	−17.5%
Civil service staff in instructional depts.	1,017	1,069	+5.1%
BUDGETED RESEARCH			
Budgeted research expenditures (from special dedicated state and federal funds and endowments)	$3,367,130	$5,411,886	+60.7%
Academic staff in budgeted research	1,010	1,101	+9.0%
Civil service staff in budgeted research	401	636	+58.6%
GEN. & ADMINISTRATION			
Total University receipts, all sources	$46,390,599	$48,713,901	+5.0%
Civil service staff in general & administration	634	529	−16.6%
UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS			
Total patient-days in Inpatient department	140,893	153,224	+8.8%
Civil service staff in University Hospitals	598	700	+17.5%
PHYSICAL PLANT			
Building area	2,192,111 sq. ft.	2,553,946 sq. ft.	+16.5%
Physical plant staff	275	309	+12.4%
SERVICE ENTERPRISES			
Service enterprises expenditures (including athletics)	$8,151,878	$8,185,949	+.4%
Service enterprises staff	813	783	−3.7%

The President's Page

The Meaning of University Staff Changes

VICE-PRESIDENT Middlebrook's office sent down to me the other day a report that documents the marked physical and functional changes taking place here and in other American universities. It bears on the relative size of "academic" and "non-academic" staff — which nomenclature is frequently misleading.

The statement points out that here at the University of Minnesota, between the years 1949-50 and 1951-52, there was an overall decrease in the academic staff of 8.4% — the equivalent of 263 full-time staff members. At the same time the civil service staff showed a total increase of 7.7%, or the equivalent of 357 full-time staff members. (Due to space limitations, these overall percentages do not appear in the graph at left.) While at first glance it is not evident why the academic staff should have decreased while the civil service staff increased, on the page opposite I believe that the situation is graphically explained.

A 25% drop in enrollment from the "veteran's bulge" clearly explains the considerable drop in the academic instructional staff. What is *not* apparent in the chart opposite is the reason for the simultaneous increase in "civil service staff in instructional departments" — a total of 52 persons or 5.1%. This increase is due largely to the expansion of non-teaching activities of these departments — mainly, services and non-budgeted research. Particularly is this true of the agricultural branch stations where the size of the staff is governed entirely by changes in income. Income increases also paid for the large civil service staff increases related to non-budgeted research in the Rosemount Aeronautical Engineering Laboratories and the Rosemount Research Center.

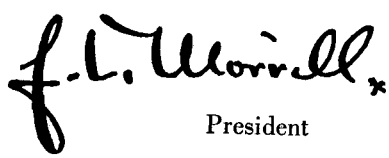
THE VERY SHARP increases in budgeted research at the University are clearly reflected in the large increase of staff members employed in that area. The University's growing recognition as a major research center of immense value to the state and the nation indicates a steady expansion in both our academic and civil service staffs engaged in our hundreds of sponsored research programs. The significant increase in the research functions of the major American universities during World War II appears to have become a permanent fixture. Here at Minnesota, perhaps the most striking post-war development has been the increase in research income and expenditure. In 1940-41 our budgeted research amounted to only $485,474; in 1951-52 this had increased tenfold to $5,411,886!

Of special interest to everyone at the University is the almost 17% *decrease* in civil service staff in administrative and general University departments — this despite the fact that there has been a great increase in administrative functions and responsibilities. Not only did University receipts increase 5%, which is only one gauge of this added administrative responsibility, but whole new departments, divisions, and services were added.

THE INCREASING WORK-LOAD at University Hospitals can be measured in *patient days*, as has been done in the accompanying chart, but it should be remembered that many types of medical research and medical services — now on the increase — also mean increases in the civil service staff for the hospitals.

Our Physical Plant department, with an increase in building area of 16.5%, increased its staff by only 12.4%, and I am certain that this relative decline in civil service employees identified with the University physical plant has not meant any deterioration in the plant itself. Certainly all of us who use University buildings and grounds are aware of increased mechanization. We see more and more mechanically operated equipment being used on the campus. Somewhat the same observations can be made with regard to Service Enterprises (now known as University Services) at the University. Here, while there was a slight increase in Servce Enterprise *dollars*, the Service Enterprise *staff* decreased by almost 4%.

I'm quite sure that all members of the University of Minnesota family will find the chart on the opposite page just as interesting as I have found it to be. It reveals trends in our University operation which are illuminating in respect to its growth and changes of emphasis.



President

DECEMBER 15, 1953 TO JANUARY 15, 1954

University of Minnesota Calendar of Events

THE MINNEAPOLIS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Subscription Series

Dec. 18—Rafael Druian, violinist.
Jan. 2—Tschaikowsky Fifth Symphony.
Jan. 8—Joseph Szigeti, violinist.
Jan. 15—Rudolf Serkin, pianist.
(Northrop Auditorium, 8:30 p.m. Single tickets from $1.75 to $4.00. Sales begin the Monday before each concert at the Symphony Ticket Office, 106 Northrop. For reservations call University extension 6225.) †

Twilight Concert

Dec. 27—Bach-Beethoven-Brahms Program with Rafael Druian, violinist.
(Northrop Auditorium, 4:30 p.m. General admission tickets at $.75 can be purchased the afternoon of the concert. Box office opens at 3:30 p.m.)

Young People's Concert

Jan. 12—St. Paul Auditorium, 1:45 p.m.
(Admission arranged through local schools.)

UNIVERSITY ARTISTS COURSE

Jan. 9—Walter Gieseking, pianist.
(Northrop Auditorium, 8:30 p.m. Tickets from $1.00 to $3.50. Ticket sales begin the Monday before the week of the concert at Artists Course Ticket Office, 105 Northrop.) †

COMMENCEMENT

Dec. 17—Commencement address by J. L. Van Volkenberg, president CBS-TV, "Television . . . Extension School of a Democracy."
(Northrop Auditorium, 8:00 p.m. Admission by guest card only.)

NATURAL HISTORY LECTURE SERIES

Jan. 3—"Back River Canadian Arctic Report" by W. J. Breckenridge, director, Minnesota Museum of Natural History.
Jan. 10—"Wildlife in the Valley of the Minnesota" by J. W. Wilkie, president, Continental Machines, Inc., Savage, Minn.
(Museum of Natural History, 3:00 p.m. Open to the public without charge.)

UNIVERSITY THEATRE

Jan. 11-17—"Ring 'Round the Moon," by Christopher Fry.
(Scott Hall Auditorium, 8:30 p.m. except Jan. 17, 4:00 p.m. Monday evening performance begins at 7:30. Single tickets, $1.20. Sales begin the Wednesday before the week of the opening at the Theatre Box Office, 18 Scott Hall.) †

CONVOCATIONS

Jan. 7—University Theatre, "Our Town," by Thornton Wilder.
Jan. 14—Albert Dekker, noted actor of stage and screen, readings and dramatizations.
(Northrop Auditorium, 11:30 a.m. Open to the public without charge.)

SPECIAL LECTURE

Dec. 16—"The Music Critic and His Assignment," Virgil Thomson, music critic of the *New York Herald Tribune.*
(Scott Hall Auditorium, 8:30 p.m. Open to the public without charge.)

UNIVERSITY PRESS PUBLICATION DATE

Dec. 29—*Student Counseling in Japan: A Two-Nation Project in Higher Education,* by Wesley P. Lloyd. A volume in the Minnesota Library on Student Personnel Work. $4.00.
(Books are available at Minneapolis and St. Paul bookstores or may be ordered through your local bookstores.)

UNIVERSITY FILM SOCIETY

Jan. 6—"Breaking Through the Sound Barrier," British film.
Jan. 13—"Sadko," Russian color film.
(Northrop Auditorium, 3:30 and 8:00 p.m. All foreign language films have English subtitles. Tickets for adults, $.60; junior admission, $.35, available at the Lobby Ticket Office, the basement of Wesbrook Hall, or the Campus Club.)

UNIVERSITY GALLERY EXHIBITIONS

Dec. 15-Jan. 17—Santos Religious Folk Art of New Mexico. Crucifixes and religious figurines, expressing the naive and at times the grotesque, dominate this exhibit which shows the intermingling of Spanish and Indian influences. There are also tableaux, wood carving, and ceremonial objects. All come from the collection of the Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center.
Dec. 13-Jan. 24—The Third Print Invitational Exhibition. Fifty of the leading printmakers of the country have each been invited to submit a graphic print of their own choice—etchings, lithographs, and woodcuts. The accent is on lesser known names in the field because each artist has invited a young unknown printmaker or student to submit his work. These will be shown separately.
(The University Gallery, on the third and fourth floors of Northrop Auditorium, is open to the public 8-5, Monday through Friday. Concertgoers will find the Gallery open before performances and during intermissions.)

SIGNIFICANT UNIVERSITY BROADCASTS

Classroom Lecture . . . Classical Traditions, an experiment in classical teaching supplemented by dramatized excerpts from Greek and Roman writing, taught by Norman DeWitt, head of the University classics department. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 1:30 p.m.
Two Plays of Sophocles . . . A series of Greek plays designed to supplement the classical traditions lectures. "Electra" will be presented on Jan. 6 and "Antigone" on Jan. 13 at 3:30 p.m.
Asia Reports . . . These half-hour reports from Radio Free Asia deal with the culture, government, and current problems of such countries as Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Pakistan, etc. This NAEB tape network program will be heard on Tuesdays at 1:45, beginning January 1.
Community Calendar . . . A roundup of community and campus activities. Friday, 4:00 p.m.
(KUOM, the University radio station, broadcasts at 770 on the dial. Its complete winter schedule may be obtained by writing to the station.)

ATHLETIC EVENTS

Basketball Games at Home

Dec. 19—Colorado University.
Dec. 23—Marquette.
Jan. 9—Indiana.
(Williams Arena, 8:00 p.m. Single tickets at $1.75 go on sale the Monday of the week before the game at the Athletic Ticket Office, 103 Cooke Hall.) †

Hockey Games at Home

Dec. 22—Harvard.
Dec. 29-30—Dartmouth.
Jan. 1, 2—Colorado College.
Jan. 15, 16—Michigan.
(Williams Arena, 8:30 p.m. Single tickets at $1.50 go on sale the Monday of the week before the game at the Athletic Ticket Office, 103 Cooke Hall.)

† Tickets for these events are also available at the Field Schlick Ticket Office in St. Paul and the Downtown Ticket Office, 188 Northwestern Bank Building, in Minneapolis.

THE MINNESOTAN

Published for Staff Members of the University of Minnesota

Meet the Regents

James Ford Bell

SERVICE on the Board of Regents is only one of the many interests of James Ford Bell, chairman emeritus of the board of General Mills.

Tall, with a grizzled mustache and blunt nose, Bell became a miller following a family tradition after he graduated from the University in 1901. He took a job with the Washburn-Crosby Company and by 1925 had advanced to the presidency. In 1928 Bell worked out a consolidation of milling companies which resulted in the founding of General Mills. Under Bell's guiding hand General Mills has grown from solely a flour company to a giant industry that today produces everything from breakfast food to weather balloons.

A man of many hobbies, 74-year-old Bell is an avid naturalist and hunter of wild game. The Alaska mountain sheep and Newfoundland caribou habitat groups in the Museum of Natural History are results of his interest in natural history, as is the museum itself, which he gave to the University.

The University has greatly benefited from another of Regent Bell's pursuits, his treasured collection of rare books, now deposited in the Library's James Ford Bell room.

REGENT RICHARD L. GRIGGS of Duluth is a tall, distinguished man with snow-white hair and a friendly manner. He has been elected a Regent continuously since 1939.

A graduate of the University of Minnesota in 1907, Mr. Griggs had begun his banking career seven years earlier as a messenger. By 1946 he was chairman of the board of the Northern Minnesota National Bank, next to the largest independent bank in the Ninth Federal Reserve District. He retired from that position in 1950.

A leading citizen of Duluth, Mr. Griggs has varied interests evident throughout northern Minnesota. As one of the founders of the Greyhound Corporation he has served it as a director for 27 years. He is also a director of the First National Banks of Hibbing, Virginia, and Gilbert and of the Minnesota Power and Light Company. He heads the Lakes Broadcasting Company, an NBC affiliate, and is president of the Minnesota Arrowhead Association.

As a Regent, Mr. Griggs was instrumental in gaining approval of the program which set up the University Duluth Branch, and he is now actively working for the expansion of the Duluth campus.

Richard L. Griggs

In this issue . . .

IF UNIVERSITY STUDIES are accepted, a model garden city development may one day rise on the site of the Earle Brown farm, deeded to the University in 1949. You'll learn on the following pages why this tract is an "architect's dream," as you watch the community grow in study after study.

YOU MAY HAVE READ last summer of the thrilling climax to an arctic expedition undertaken by U staff members and two Minnesota industrialists. Museum of Natural History director Walter Breckenridge tells the full story of the exciting trip — mosquitoes, Eskimos, plane crash, page 6.

OTHER U STAFF MEMBERS YOU'LL MEET in this issue include: U color consultant Helen Thian; UMD bookstore clerk and hobbyist extraordinary Ula Dow; and mechanic Otto Thunder, known on his reservation as Chief Rumbling Sky.

On the cover . . .

No, this isn't the north woods; it's our own St. Paul campus, as the U Farm Cafeteria sign indicates. Photographer Wally Zambino reports that any midwinter Sunday you're likely to find a skier or two skirting the trees on the farm campus.

THE MINNESOTAN

Vol. VII No. 4

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William L. Nunn, Director

Ellen Siegelman . . . . . Editor

Julie Henricksson . . . Ass't. Editor

Advisory Committee: Members of the University Public Information Council.

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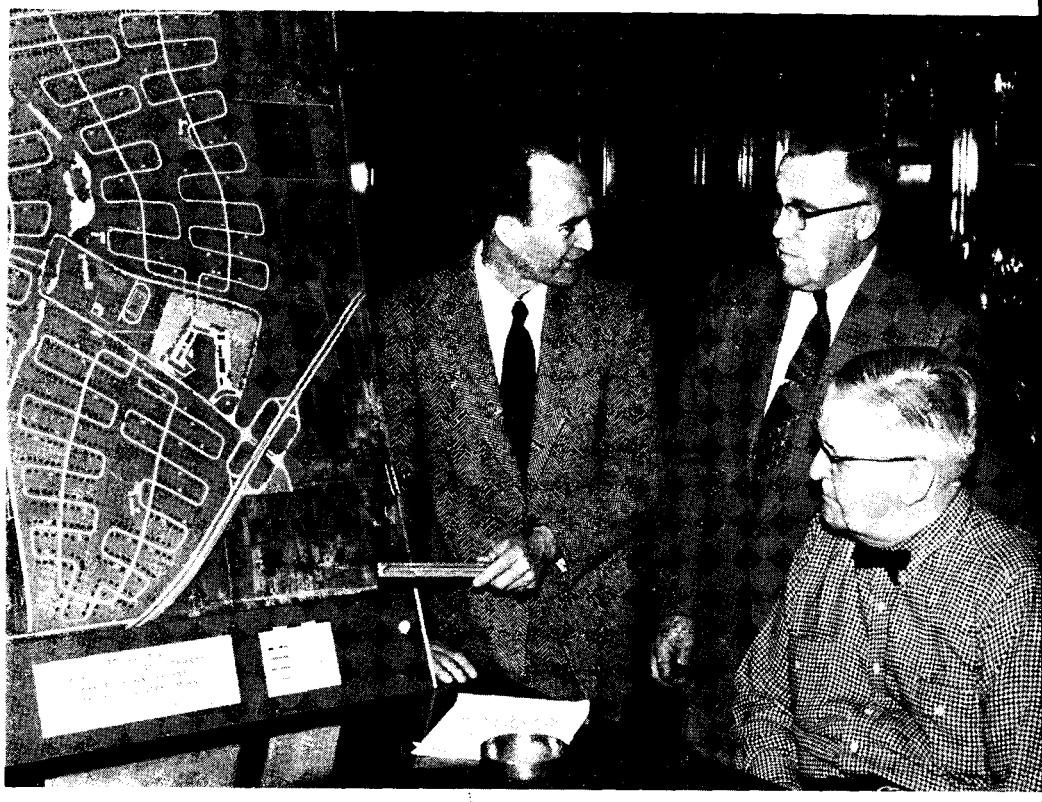
Photographs, unless otherwise credited, were taken by members of the University Photographic Laboratory.

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Minneapolis, Minn.

Community in the Making

U architects design a model development for Earle Brown site



U advisory architect Winston Close shows the study for the proposed residential community to Brooklyn Center mayor A. Paulson and Earle Brown.

A MODEL COMMUNITY planned by University of Minnesota architects may one day rise in a village just outside Minneapolis, and all because Earle Brown deeded to the U his 750-acre farm in Brooklyn Center.

It all began in 1949, when Mr. Brown, a beloved citizen and former Hennepin County sheriff, after extended conferences with Agricultural Short Courses Director J. O. Christianson and University Relations Director William L. Nunn, wrote to the Board of Regents:

"As I pass beyond the three score and ten years of my life . . . I wish to think in terms of my obligation to the state of Minnesota. Minnesota has been good to me. I was born here and have been actively associated with the progress of the state throughout my lifetime. I want to do something for this state which I love and cherish.

"The University of Minnesota . . . has done much for the people of the state and is one of the great assets of this area . . . To assist the University in its further development, I wish to convey to the Regents my farm of approximately 750 acres in Brooklyn Center. It is my wish to retain a life interest in this farm which will permit me to spend my remaining days where I was born and reared."

The Regents accepted the gift on December 27, 1949, in a resolution commending Mr. Brown's public spirit and assuring him that after his death his gift would be used by the University "to underline [his] constructive interest in agriculture."

Further discussions culminated in a Regents' action of Feb. 20, 1953, recommending that proceeds of the gift should be used to construct and equip an Earle Brown short course building on the St. Paul campus. (This, it was later decided, would resemble the Center for Continuation Study on the Minneapolis campus, but would include livestock display space as well as dormitories, lecture rooms, and eating facilities.)

The Regents also authorized the School of Architecture to study possibilities for converting the farm eventually into a residential area, providing parts of the tract for recreational and civic use.

Last spring, then, Messrs. Nunn, Christianson, supervising engineer Roy V. Lund, and architecture professors Roy C. Jones, Robert T. Jones, and Winston Close, presented these proposals to Mr. Brown and the Brooklyn Center city council, who warmly applauded the projected residential development.

Advisory architect Winston Close and his assistant, Richard Aune, were assigned to make exploratory studies. These plans for converting the farm into a model garden city development were shown to Brown and the council in November and were very well received.

continued on next page

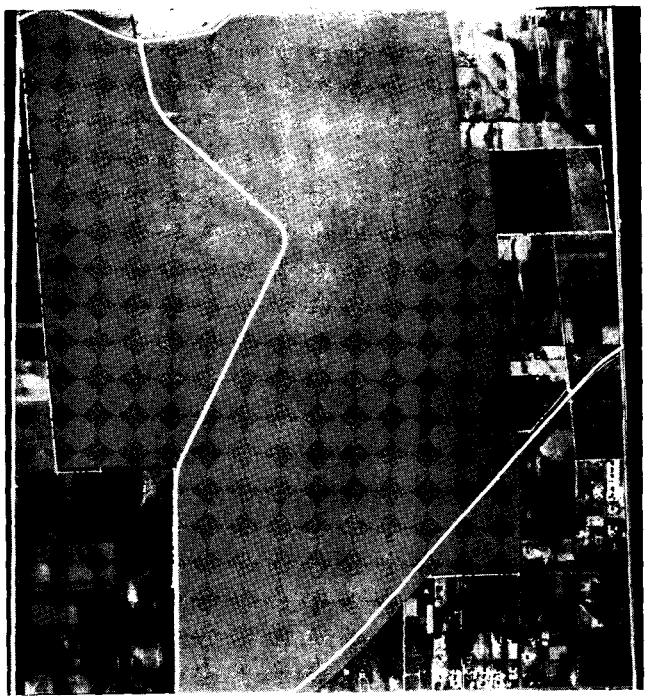
Most interesting of all is the story of these plans, themselves, how they grew and changed. Here is how architect Close tells it:

Mapping out the resources

"First of all, I and my associates studied the Brown property to determine what it had to offer. Picture a slightly rolling tract of land, 1½ miles square. Mostly grazing land, with some acreage under cultivation, it is practically treeless. The land is separated in the north-south direction by a meandering stream called Shingle Creek.

"Buildings on the farm include: the ancestral Brown farmhouse, a garage, an office, a racetrack where Mr. Brown used to run his prize horses, and a barn in which until recently he housed his sizeable collection of antique vehicles.

"The next job was to get a simplified view of the area, filling in irregular boundaries and indicating only the

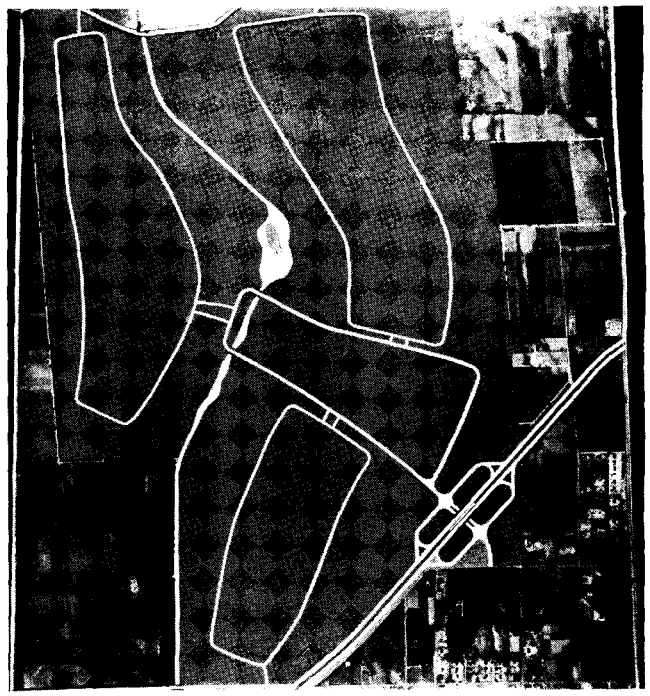


salient resources. This picture above shows the stream on the left, and the existing buildings marked as dark solid areas. The diagonal white line at right represents highway 100.

"We saw the triangle south of 100 as a kind of arrowhead pointing into the existing village of Brooklyn Center (and, incidentally, reminding us of the necessity of tying up the present village with this proposed residential addition)," Close says.

"The 'shaft' of the arrow including the existing buildings seemed an ideal site for the civic and commercial center. Once this was established, it struck us that each of the three general areas surrounding this central lobe would be well-suited for residences."

Solving traffic problems



"Our major worry once we had got this far was how to make traffic coming off highway 100 fast and safe," Close continues. "This highway is a high-speed regional road. We needed to make an easy transition that would allow private automobiles, police, and fire cars to get from one side of the highway to the other without crossing the paths of speeding oncoming cars.

"We worked out a modified cloverleaf," (indicated in the picture above), "to permit Brooklyn Center motorists to underpass 100 without making any left turns. Then we had to develop traffic plans for the whole garden city settlement," Close says. Here's how it was done:

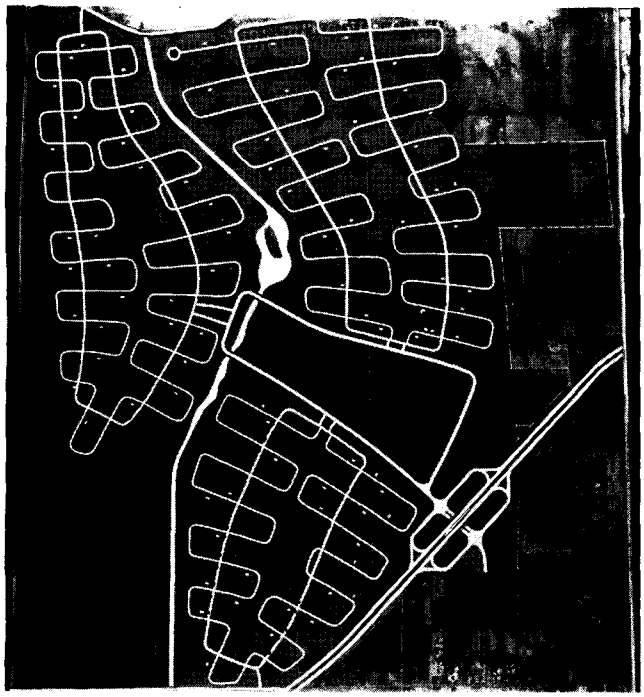
Each neighborhood is marked off by its own traffic loop, a three-lane, two-way street. Connected to each neighborhood loop is the central four-lane traffic loop that forms the boundaries for the commercial center. No parking would be allowed on any of these traffic loops, and because there are no major intersections cars could proceed virtually without controls.

Planning residence areas

Where do the houses fit in? They, too, would be set out in a loop pattern of residential streets. The two-lane, one-way streets, with parking on only one side, would permit a continuous traffic flow and facilitate deliveries.

In addition, this loop block arrangement provides an interior park area in the center of each neighborhood and a border park strip around the outside of each lobe.

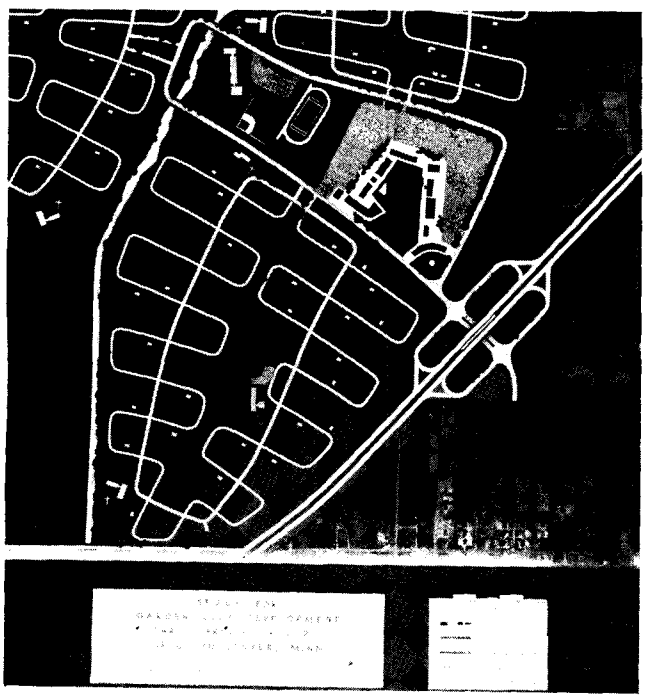
Each central neighborhood area is intended as a small shopping center with stores, a couple of churches, and an elementary school, so that each neighborhood of 500 family units would be relatively self-contained.



By walking through this central park, half the children in any one neighborhood could get to their elementary school without crossing a single major traffic street; the other half would have only one major street to cross.

Providing a hub

The final photo, a section from completed project, indicates landscaping and the utilization of the central commercial section. Close thinks it's actually quite fortunate that the area is now treeless since trees can be planted in an "architectural" way. "We'd start with fast-growing trees—poplars and Chinese elms—and follow these with the slower, more durable hardwoods," he says.



The central loop is planned to house the Brooklyn Center high school with its own parking space, plus a quadrangle containing the existing Brown buildings to which could be added a supermarket, hardware store, movie theater, and professional center.

"We don't want any miracle mile, though, where you look through an unending pile of crushed rock at a sea of plate-glass windows, and where you rush along without speaking to anyone," Close insists. "We conceived this shopping center on the model of an Old World or New England village green, where people could shop leisurely and have time to chat. We would hope for some variety in the architecture of stores and offices. There would be parking space for some 1500 cars on one side of the quadrangle, and within it a play area for children."

Implementation of the study awaits action by Mr. Brown and the Brooklyn Center city council, all of whom are "very enthusiastic about the plans." Should the plan be carried out, it is presumed that the University would sell the land to real-estate agents rather than develop it itself.

What the project means

Close is excited about the project. "This is really something quite unique," he says. "In no similar urban area in America—and the Brown property is only six blocks from the Minneapolis city limits—does there exist an undivided tract of this size. This gives a rare opportunity for integrating a development so thoughtfully that the lives of its citizens cannot help but be easier and more pleasant."

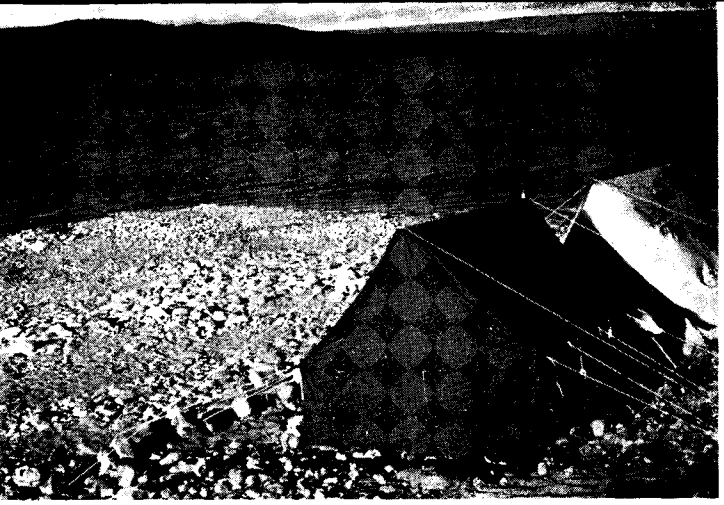
Says Close in conclusion, "If this development goes through, Earle Brown will be honored in two ways. The garden city community will, in a very real sense, be a memorial to him, as will the St. Paul campus short course center that will bear his name. This would, indeed, be a double memorial for a double contribution."

Jesness Receives Service Award From Farm Bureau Federation

O. B. Jesness, head of the University's agricultural economics department, has been given the distinguished service award of the American Farm Bureau Federation at the organization's annual meeting in Chicago.

The award is made in recognition of outstanding service to agriculture.

Jesness has headed the agricultural economics department since 1928 and before that was on the staff of the University of Kentucky. He holds a Ph.D. in agricultural economics from Minnesota as well as two earlier degrees. Jesness is a director of the Minnesota Institute of Governmental Research and a member of the advisory committee on foreign trade policy of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.



Tents had to be guyed down with stones at Back River campsite.

U scientists tell about their

Trip into the

AN ARCTIC EXPEDITION! At these words a small boy conjures up visions of high adventure, polar bears, Eskimos, igloos, and frigid temperatures in the land of the midnight sun.

To Dr. Walter J. Breckenridge, director of the Museum of Natural History, an arctic expedition means a summer spent on the unexplored barren tundra of northern Canada—minus the polar bears, igloos, and cold temperatures, but with a liberal share of high adventure.

Joining Breckenridge in last summer's expedition were Minnesota industrialists James and Robert Wilkie and four University staff members: John Jarosz, museum preparator; Harvey Gunderson, assistant scientist at the museum; Richard S. Taylor, teaching assistant in geology and mineralogy; and Dr. Lawrence Larson, clinical instructor in surgery, who acted as medical consultant on the trip.

The seven-man party chose as their research location the Back River region in the District of Keewatin in the Northwest Territories of Canada; this area lies almost directly north of the Twin Cities and 20 miles south of the Arctic Circle. Reasons for selecting the unexplored region, says Breckenridge, were many:

- There were almost no biological or geological data on the region.
- Conditions there were thought, however, to be very similar to those which probably existed in Minnesota 5000 years ago.
- Several wildlife agencies wanted information on waterfowl which were thought to nest in the area.
- The army was eager to do some experiments with insect repellents in arctic climates.

Several organizations interested in this information sponsored the trip: the Wilkie Foundation (a philanthropic organization interested in various types of research), the University of Minnesota, United States Army Quartermaster Corps, Wildlife Management Institute, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Geological Society of America.

Choosing the peak of the northern summer for their expedition, the party left the Twin Cities June 14 and traveled to Churchill, Manitoba, on Hudson Bay to spend four weeks in biological investigation in that area preparing for the final leg of the journey that would carry them 550 miles northwest to the Back River.

At Churchill the naturalists photographed birdlife and took notes on local birds, mammals, and natural history in order to acquaint themselves with species they might find further north at Back River. All the specimens gathered at Churchill now belong to the University.

Campsite was barren

On July 12, with food and gear for a three-to-four weeks' stay, the party was flown into the campsite—and a barren campsite it was, indeed. "The terrain was largely glacial boulders with occasional outcroppings of bedrock that were about the size of the Winona bluffs," Breckenridge relates. "There were no trees as far as the eye could see, but between the hills were meadows of cotton grass—rather tall grass with balls of fuzz on the heads of the stalks. It's hard to imagine such a desolate region."

The group set up two large wall tents on a neck of land jutting out into a lake on the Back River. Breckenridge says that the river, which flows into the Arctic Ocean, was as clear and pure as a mountain stream. "We could dip into the river for a drink without any fear of impurities," Breckenridge adds.

Daylight lasted 24 hours

At first we had a hard time getting used to the continuous daylight," Breckenridge recalls, "but our sleeping cycle soon became about the same as at home. Because of the light we could take notes, read, and do field work any time of the day or night." As for the temperature, the daily maximum ranged from 48 to 62 until August when it shot up into the 70's. But at night it usually went down close to the freezing mark. The explorers soon discovered that it was a slow year for vegetation and wildlife because there had

Jarosz examines white glaucous gull. All photos by Harvey Gunderson.

TUNDRA . . .

been such an unusually late spring.

Long days were spent collecting insect, bird, mammal, fish, plant, and geological specimens, taking stills and movies, and doing general exploring. The party expected to find the nesting area for geese and to do banding for the wildlife agencies, but birdlife was rather scarce, probably because the birds didn't go that far north in so late a spring. They spotted 32 species of birds but saw no geese whatsoever.

As for mammals, a few arctic foxes, arctic ground squirrels, and lemmings were found. They saw no caribou in the region, but were amazed to spot the place where a herd had recently crossed the river, leaving behind a tremendous mat of fluffy white fur like a sea of foam on the river bank.

"Walking was always a problem, stepping over or around boulders. We seldom had an even footing and when we were on collecting expeditions, there was always the chance of twisting an ankle or breaking a leg. Except for a few bumps and bruises and a sprained ankle, we managed pretty well," Breckenridge says.

Mosquitoes brought problems

"Our biggest headaches were the tremendous mosquitoes that swarmed around us. If anyone thinks northern Minnesota mosquitoes are big, they should see the arctic breed! I once took a swat at my trouser leg and found that in one blow I had killed 14 insects," he recalls. "And John Jarosz killed 66 at one stroke!"

Carrying out the request of the Army Quartermaster Corps, the explorers tested several mosquito repellents and found that one type was excellent. They poured the solution on their exposed arms, and it proved to be 100 per cent effective for three to five hours.

About 25 miles from the campsite a group of 40 Eskimos lived in large white canvas tents instead of the caribou skin shelters the explorers had expected to find. They did see one caribou tent which the family had weighted down by a circle of rocks arranged along its bottom. When the Eskimos wanted to move, they merely slipped their tents from under the rocks and traveled on, leaving circles of stones as the sole remains of their camping spot. The Eskimos live on the abundant supply of fish from the river in summer and depend for winter food upon caribou. The party visited the Eskimo village and had a chance to watch the natives spear and dry fish.

Arctic char and lake trout were typical catch for explorers l., Dr. Larson, Breckenridge, and Robert Wilkie.

"We discovered a lot of little unnamed lakes and rivers when we were out in the field and took the liberty of naming several of the waters." Breckenridge recalls with a grin. "On my 20th wedding anniversary last July 26 I named an arctic river 'The Dorothy S.' after my wife. Three small lakes are now called 'Phyllis,' 'Agnes,' and 'Bliss' after wives of the other men."

The party planned their supplies and equipment from previous experience on camping trips in northern Minnesota. An oldtime canoe outfitter worked out food rations and estimated quite well. Because the Canadian Wildlife Service didn't allow them to hunt, they had to bring in all their food except the fish they caught in great quantities. Their extra supplies were cached away for the Eskimos, who undoubtedly used them this winter.

The party split up after 16 days of

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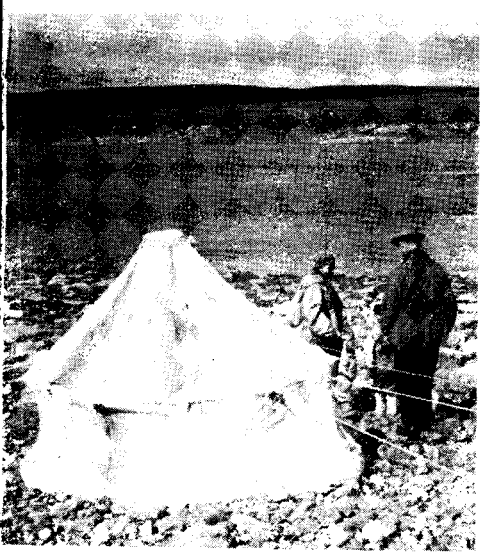
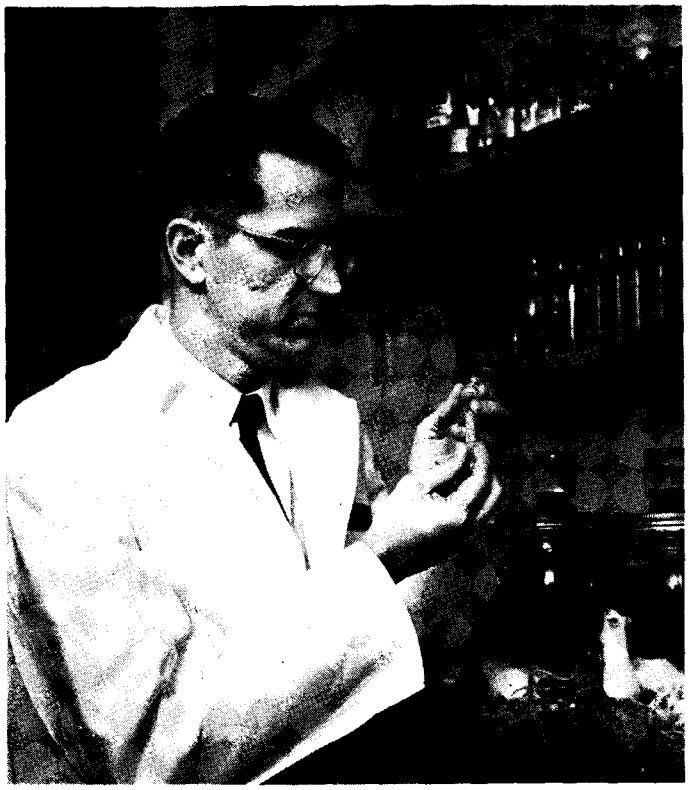
An Eskimo mother and her two children, who live in the round tent made of caribou skin, talk to Jarosz during the party's visit to the Eskimo village.



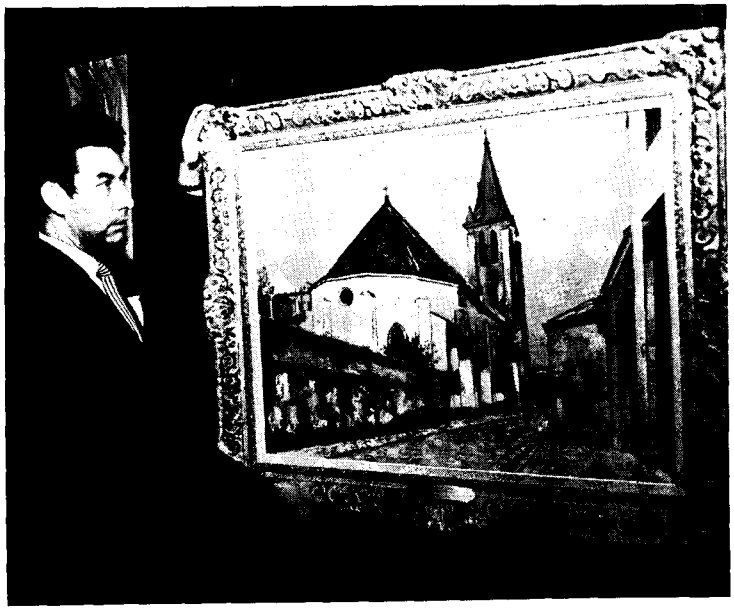


Robert Abernathy, fellow in the department of medicine, is the recipient of a research fellowship to study brucellosis that has been awarded by the American College of Physicians.

An authority in the field of English constitutional history, Faith Thompson, professor of history, has authored a new book, *A Short History of Parliament, 1295-1642*, published recently by University Press.

U STAFF MEMBERS
YOU SH

As curator of the Duluth Branch Tweed Gallery, Fred J. Triplett, assistant professor of art, is attracting a lot of attention to the gallery these days with his tastefully arranged exhibitions.



Principal secretary in the School of Agriculture, Helen Karow has spent 22 years working at the U on the St. Paul campus.

Newly elected president of the Campus Club is Law School professor Stanley V. Kinyon.

Hans Hopf, assistant director of Coffman Union, has a big job keeping tabs on its activities. Hans is an avid skiing enthusiast.

OULD KNOW

Keeping track of books, magazines, newspapers for faculty and students is journalism librarian Kay Richardson.

Joining the staff 26 years ago as first statistician at the U, Edwin C. Jackson is now assistant comptroller and assistant secretary to the Board of Regents.

Color consultant Helen Thian applies

Psychology by the QUART

PAINTING A CLASSROOM is no casual matter at the University. Before brush is dipped into paint, a sprightly woman on the top floor of the Administration building must select colors and plan schemes.

She is Helen Thian, 1930 graduate of the University school of architecture. The job as "University color consultant" which she assumed last February makes her responsible for the dash of psychology that goes into each can of paint.

Is there a dingy office in Folwell, a dark hall in Wesbrook? Does Murphy Hall need complete interior attention?

The job is Miss Thian's.

She begins her work "when physical plant gives the orders." Her first step is to study the problem area. If its paint merely needs freshening, coats of the already present color will be used. "Most of my job is in maintenance," Miss Thian says.

If, however, the area never has been painted or if present colors are unsuitable. Miss Thian decides the psychologically correct shades to make a jutting wall appear to recede, a cold room "warm up", or a cavernous classroom appear more livable.

"These principles—paint a room a warm shade like yellow to warm it or blue or green to cool it—are known to most housewives." Miss Thian says. But such techniques are relatively new to the University, where until a decade ago a janitor could say, "You can have the room painted any color—so long as it's gray."

Miss Thian lists as one of her more unusual University jobs the decoration of two underground cafeterias in Centennial Hall, men's dormitory. "There are no windows, two kinds of lighting are used, and the rooms are two stories high—adding to the problems," Miss Thian says.

The colorful solution was found in "the light, warm colors of yellow and orange, touched up with black."

THE COLOR CONSULTANT works from a palette of colors developed by her predecessor, Johns Hopkins, University color consultant for more than ten years prior to his death in 1951. These colors bear such made-at-Minnesota names as "Folwell green," "Administration red," and "Sanford green."

Miss Thian, a slender, neatly-dressed, graying woman, comes to the University through a "happy accident." "I intended to be an interior designer," she explains. "But I graduated during the depression, when jobs weren't available. Gradually I drifted into work with color."

Since then Miss Thian has worked with interior decorating firms and for department stores in New York and the Twin Cities.

During World War II she served as a WAC first lieutenant. "I went in as a draftswoman," she smilingly explains. "But I never got near a drafting board—I worked in the film library and in personnel jobs."

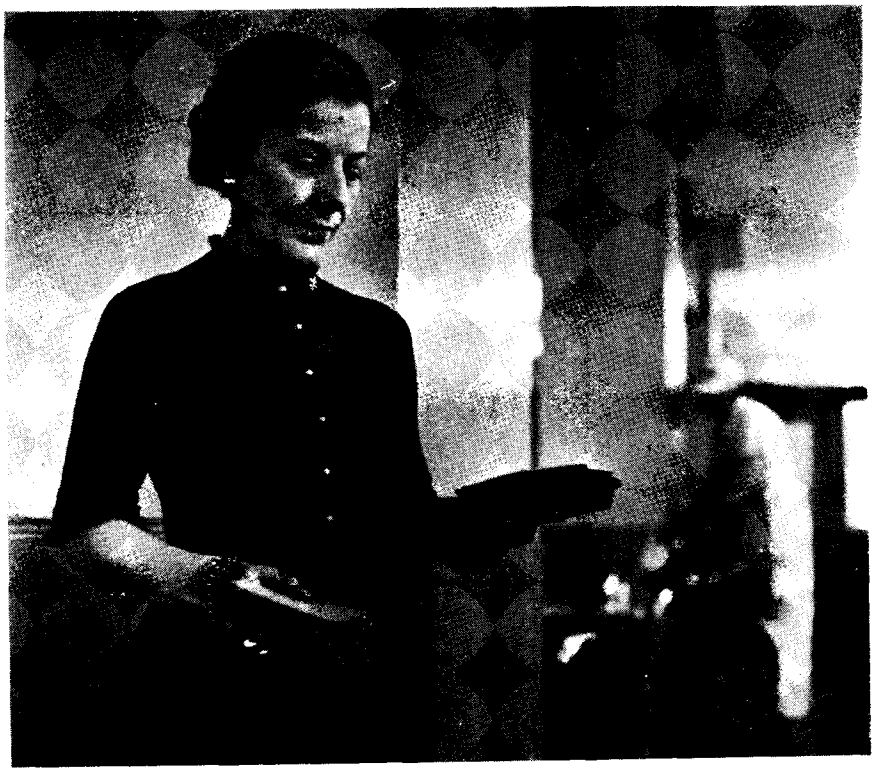
Her army service over, Miss Thian returned to home decoration. But, she confesses, "I like this work at the University much better. In a home you're working with an individual and you must subdue your ideas to his."

Miss Thian notes, however, she "thinks it only right" to avoid, insofar as possible, any color aversions of the deans or professors whose offices she decorates.

Her own small office also was colored with care. Miss Thian explains. Its neutral gray was selected because "I work with color all day."

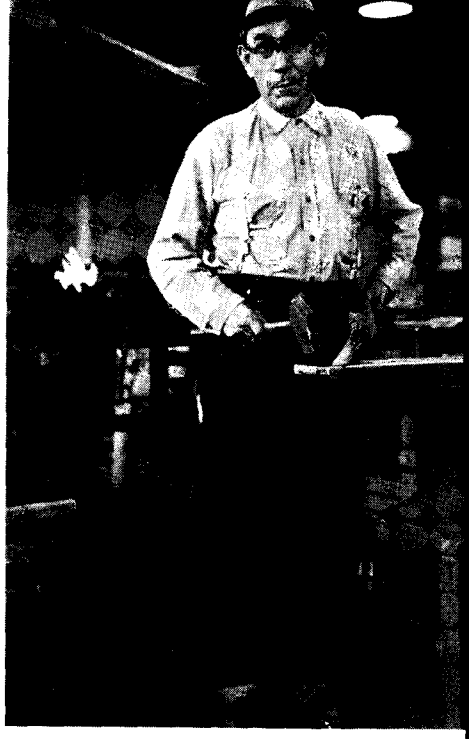
—By Marilyn Kinzel, Journalism Senior

Helen Thian checks wall color in newly painted Coffman Union cafeteria.



Meet
Otto Thunder . . .

U Mechanic Is Chippewa Chief



At home Otto Thunder is Chief Rumbling Sky; at U he works as a mechanic.

ALTHOUGH THE EMPLOYEES of the University machine shop know their fellow-worker simply as Otto Thunder, back on the Red Lake Indian Reservation near Bemidji he is called Chief Rumbling Sky and is a spokesman for his tribe.

Dignified and rather soft-spoken, Otto gives the impression of a self-made man. There are two organizations on the reservation, he tells you, the general council of the old chiefs, and the Red Lake Tribal Business Association, an up-and-coming group of the "younger element." He has been chairman of the latter for a long time and in this position helps keep representatives in Congress posted on the needs of the Red Lake Indians, requesting them to draft resolutions and look after the yearly per capita payments the U. S. government gives each Indian on the reservation. (Last year this came to $100 apiece for the 3,000 Red Lake Indians.)

Otto tells of his early years this way:

"I come from the Chippewa tribe. I was born 53 years ago, and like many papooses, was wrapped in a cradle until I was almost a year old. I am a descendant of Chief Buffalo of the Madeline Islands, the head chief of all the Chippewas of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

"Because my parents were poor, we lived in a tepee; they did not attempt to build a log house until I was about ten years old. I remember this house—on one side a chimney was built out of poles, hay, and clay. It was left open about five feet from the ground, and from this opening we got our heat and light and did our cooking.

Otto says he entered the Cross Lake Indian School in his territory unable to speak or understand a word of English. After five years he had picked up some fluency (he now speaks and writes with exemplary correctness), and he decided to get further training. He and several other Indians from Red Lake went to the Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania, a high school and vocational school combined, where he learned to be a blacksmith.

Memories of Carlisle

"During the three years I attended the Carlisle Indian School, Jim Thorpe, the famous Indian athlete, was playing great football there. I saw many games. When the team was away from home playing eastern schools and universities, the moment the score would be announced the whole student body would form a line and march to town with the 100-man Carlisle Indian Band in full uniforms leading the troops. I'll never forget those wonderful days I spent at Carlisle."

After a stint at the Ford Motor Company in Detroit where he was given varied assignments — assembling, heat-treating, machine work— he saved up $500, came to Minneapolis, and studied typing and bookkeeping in business school.

From 1917 to 1940 Otto had several jobs back home: he was a clerk in the general store of the Chippewa trading company, and for 27 years was a blacksmith. "All the ponies on the reservation had to be shod," he recalls. "I've shod 1800-pound horses in my day." Finally he worked in the Red Lake logging camp and sawmill. (By then he had taught himself arc-welding.)

Otto left the reservation in 1940 and held several jobs, finally coming to the University a year ago. He started here as a caretaker in the Administration building but was transferred last month to the machine shop on the basis of his special skills. He is very enthusiastic about his new job and about his supervisors. "It's good to do what you do best," he says.

Life on the reservation

Red Lake's 500,000 acres comprise the only unallotted reservation in Minnesota. Otto still owns a cottage at Red Lake and goes back "every so often," especially for tribal celebrations like the Fourth of July fair in which he and his fellow tribesmen play the drums, sing, do Indian dances, and hold powwows—for

continued on page 14

Hobbyist Ula Dow is the

"Craftiest" Woman at UMD

ALADDIN'S LAMP doesn't hold a candle to the crude hand-wrought silver ring with a polished Lake Superior agate which Ula N. Dow, senior clerk in the UMD bookstore, ranks among her cherished possessions.

The ring has yielded fabulous returns in a much different way from Aladdin's magic gadget; its magic was in opening its owner's eyes to the world of handicrafts and the endless rewards that come from a creative instinct, deft hands, and fine tools.

Miss Dow fashioned the ring in a jewelry-making class in Duluth Central high school. "It's a funny little thing," she says now, "but I wouldn't part with it for anything."

So interested in jewelry-making did she become after the high school course that she took it up as a major hobby, then went to Boston to take a training course in jewelry-making at the School of Fine Arts and Crafts. When she returned to Duluth, she opened a craft shop with another adept craftswoman. For seven years during the depression she and her partner made and sold their handiwork.

She abandoned the enterprise in favor of working for someone else, but continued her craft interests on an ever-expanding scale and variety.

In her basement shop she gradually accumulated formidable power tools—a 10-inch circular saw, a band saw, lathe, sander, power drill—to enlarge an already sizeable assortment of carpenters' tools and equipment. "I've used the circular saw thousands of times—but," she laughs, "I *still* get scared when I turn it on."

Examining trays of her hand-wrought jewelry, Miss Dow displays silver cream-and-sugar set that she also made.

And in this shop Miss Dow has constructed a variety of cabinetwork and furniture that would turn the most accomplished male carpenter green with envy—cobblers' benches, coffee tables, bookcases, stools, knick-knack shelves.

A heavy oak dining room set that had been in her family many years underwent wholesale refashioning. She squared off the ornate rounded legs of the table and lowered the legs on the buffet. Much altered in shape, the set changed even more dramatically when she refinished it in a rich driftwood tone.

But her work only *began* with the remodeled set. "I decided the whole dining room had to be done over to match. So I papered and painted. Before my remodeling session was over, I had re-done three rooms, lowered the mantel in the living room, and generally transformed the place."

OTHER DOW HOBBIES include: the care and feeding of African violets, numismatics (coin collecting), making 400 Santa Claus dolls from latex molds, silversmithing, and building boat models.

In summer she spends as much time as she can at a log cabin on Little Grand Lake near Duluth. She and her father built much of the cabin, and her woodwork projects are visible throughout. Among them are trim little ship models, on which Miss Dow spent many painstaking hours.

So many pieces of expert and individualistic craftsmanship are evident in her home that browsing through the Dow household is a little like shopping in some exotic market.

A unique copper drip-method coffee maker copied from an heirloom her aunt obtained from a Swiss tinsmith gives eloquent testimony to Miss Dow's skill as a fine artisan. She has made three copies of the heirloom coffee maker. Miss Dow uses "hard" solder, as contrasted to the easier-applied "soft" kind. She wields several sizes of blow torches deftly and has recently added a dupane torch to her tool collection.

Of all her crafts and hobbies, however, Miss Dow still ranks as the most engrossing and satisfying her silversmithing. With coping saws whose blades are hardly stouter than a human hair, carving tools, and "liver of sulphur"—the substance that gives wrought silver its rich shading—Miss Dow can step into a world of enchantment and creativity that Aladdin himself would have envied.

Dogs, Eagles Are Treated In U Small Animal Clinic

IN A SMALL operating room, two veterinarians were injecting the forepaw of a black cocker spaniel with anaesthetic to "put him under" for an eye operation for relief of the pressure caused by glaucoma.

We watched the heavy front door of the clinic swing open. In walked a girl with a Persian cat perched on her shoulder, and another girl carried a golden retriever in her arms — both animals in for checkups.

Meantime, a vet was saying on the phone, "No, I wouldn't worry about it. A heavy-coated dog always loses a little hair in a warm house."

All this is typical of the daily activity at the University's small animal clinic, a teaching unit of the School of Veterinary Medicine; headed by Associate Professor George W. Mather, the clinic yearly sees some 5,000 small animals and birds for ailments ranging from overlong toenails (which are trimmed) to conditions requiring x-ray examination and major surgery. (A separate large animal clinic headed by Assistant Professor Dale Sorenson treats horses, cows, sheep, etc.) Both are housed in a modern two story building on the south edge of the St. Paul campus.

Most common complaint in dogs, said Dr. Mather, is distemper (roughly equivalent to acute influenza). "We use products that give a high degree of immunity — often lasting for the dog's entire life — in the so-called 'one-injection' method." Most frequent ailment in cats is "enteritis," feline equivalent of distemper. The clinic has also set its share of broken bones.

"We've had a couple of eagles," Mather said, "one from a private owner and one from Como Park Zoo — both had broken bones. We've even had some swans, also from Como Park. They needed to have a section of their wings clipped to keep them in captivity. Once we took a fishhook from the throat of a swan who had swallowed some bait and was all tangled up in the line."

The clinic runs its own blood bank, too, for transfusions and for anemic animals.

ON ALL ANIMALS requiring observation the clinic performs a series of routine tests, similar to studies on humans; x-rays, blood counts, urinalyses, bacteriological analyses. In addition, much work is done in parasitology. For all clinic work, fees comparable to those of other veterinarians are charged.

Staff at this clinic includes: Mather; Drs. Donald Clifford and Robert Schwartzman, instructors; and Griselda Wolfe, research fellow.

Mather insists that the main purpose and real justification for the clinic is its teaching function. It is designed to help vet medicine students in their last two years get an internship in a first-class well-equipped clinic. Students also rotate service in large animal clinic, ambulatory section, obstetrics section, and laboratories. In charge of all these clinics is Professor John N. Campbell.

On the way out we spotted the cages where convalescent dogs and cats were resting. One nervous collie had a large, black rubber bib around his neck — apparently to keep him from tearing a bandage off a healing wound. Mather told us that while some of the animals are "spooky" or nervous for the first few days, they usually grow to like the place because of the good care and food.

As we started to leave the clinic, a door clanged behind us, and we turned to watch a young veterinarian gently lay the limp black cocker spaniel in a cage. The eye operation, he told us, had been a success.

Prior to an eye operation, Dr. Robert Schwartzman injects anaesthetic into paw of a black cocker spaniel who is being held by Dr. Donald Clifford.

Indian Chief

continued from page 11

the benefit of visitors who pay $1.00.

"When I lived on the reservation," he says with some pride, "we always had a garden with potatoes, tomatoes, squash, three kinds of sweet corn. When I was a young fellow, Indians were very industrious. They used ox-teams, planted corn and potatoes, and prepared for winter by drying blueberries and chokecherries, and by freezing whitefish.

"Nowadays many of the people on our reservation don't do such things. They don't even have gardens. People don't eat good, and some drink too much. If they had steady employment, I believe they wouldn't drink," Otto continues.

"But opportunities are scarce. The sawmill used to employ 200 men, now it only takes 60. Nearly all the heavy timber has been cut. Fisheries run only two months of the year. You have to get out, to find work in the cities like I did. This kind of life is nothing new to me. I've been with white folks a long time. I've gone to school. But many Indians can't leave the reservation. Their families are too big and they got no education . . ."

OTTO PAUSES to ponder the dilemma awhile. He feels that both the U. S. and the Indians themselves must accept responsibility for their plight. But there is little bitterness in Otto's voice as he talks about the claims his people now have against the federal government. In 1863, he says, the Red Lake Indians ceded 18,000,000 acres in northern Minnesota for a mere $510,000 in farm implements, ox-teams, calico, etc. For this cession the Chippewa are now asking $18,000,000 in reparations.

"Until that claim is settled," Otto confides, "we would like to get a $5,000,000 loan from the U. S. government over a 40-year period to finance summer resorts, a cannery, better farming, and to encourage manufacturers to set up factories around the reservation. This would let the Indians do useful work and still live on their own land."

TRIP TO THE TUNDRA

continued from page 7

exploration on the Back River site. Breckenridge and Taylor continued extensive investigation by boat up the Back River while Jarosz and Gunderson stayed at camp.

The trip came to a story-book climax for the Wilkie brothers and Dr. Larson who were flying back to Churchill. Just an hour out of a refuelling stop at Baker Lake the plane's engine caught fire, and the pilot crash landed in Lake Kaminuraik. Luckily, neither the passengers, the pilot, nor his wife were injured. Surrounded by frigid water, the survivors fashioned a raft from plane parts and paddled a quarter of a mile to shore, where they made a crude camp and waited for rescue.

Specimens lost in crash

They watched the plane loaded with precious specimens sink slowly in nine feet of water. Water seeped into all the specimens and destroyed the entire insect and fish collections, the geological specimens, about half the bird and mammal collections, and part of the Wilkies' camera and sound equipment.

The explorers wanted to walk out, but the bush pilot said that in the tundra the attempt would be suicidal. Following his advice, the group spent much of the time sleeping to conserve their strength and made short foraging parties to gather berries and to stone birds for food. After three days living on this limited diet of the tundra, the survivors heard a plane engine. They scurried to start a signal fire and tried to attract the pilot's attention by reflecting the sun from a shiny specimen box. The pilot noticed the signals and landed to pick up the happy but hungry explorers.

Ironically, Breckenridge and the others at Back River didn't know about the crash and loss of specimens until a week later when a plane came to take them out. Without time to gather new specimens they brought home only those they had collected during the last week.

"In spite of the loss of specimens our expedition was successful for our purposes," Breckenridge concludes. "We recorded the natural history of the region in a slow year. We don't have any immediate plans to return to Back River, but we would like to go back or have another group study the section in an average year to see how different conditions would affect the life there.

"Some of our information was useful in a negative way: the wildlife service was interested to find they couldn't count on that region to produce much waterfowl for hunting. Taylor did a geological reconnaissance for 18 miles along the Back River and base camp with his emphasis on the glacial history of the region. He is writing reports for several journals, just as we are doing articles for other scientific journals.

"Besides, we have a complete still and motion picture record of the trip and some specimens that go to the University's botany, entomology, and zoology departments. And in addition, *Life* magazine plans to use some of our pictures of the tundra in their series, "The World We Live In.'"

Herbert Heaton Named History Department Head

Newly appointed chairman of the history department is Professor Herbert Heaton who replaces August C. Krey. Krey asked to be relieved of the chairmanship because of ill health.

Heaton was born in England and obtained his B.A., M.A., and Doctor of Letters from Leeds University and Master of Commerce from Birmingham University. Specializing in economic history, Heaton taught at Birmingham University, the University of Tasmania, Australia, and University of Adelaide, Australia. In 1925 he became department head at Queens University, Kingston, Ontario, and joined the University of Minnesota faculty in 1927.

He is generally regarded as one of the outstanding American scholars in the field of economic history.

The President's Page

Some Reflections on the New Year

FEW OF US, I suppose, escape the mood of reflection as the Old Year yields to the New. Sometimes our reflection emanates New Year's "resolutions" . . . more often, probably, just the simple hope and aim to make our lives and work count for something more and better from now on.

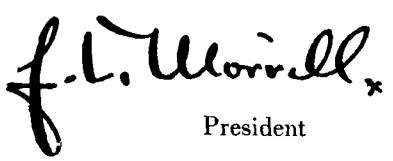
Donald Culross Peattie's *Almanac for Moderns* is a little book I like to look back into, from time to time. Writing in 1933 or 1934, on December 31, he observed that:

> "Each little year that passes is one more grain of sand slipped through the narrows of the hour glass of our universe. Physicists suppose that matter and energy in the universe are finite; I cannot imagine time in a cosmos that reached ultimate inertia and dissipation; the supply of time, too, then, may well be finite—particularly terrestrial time.
>
> "What did mankind do with the sand grain that is even now falling? . . . He discovered several new methods of destroying his brothers with the utmost cruelty. He reestablished in some countries tyranny, torture, and religious intolerance; in others he toiled on, unencouraged but not discouraged, with the age-old problems like poverty, disease, prostitution, and crime.
>
> "The best that we can say is that some of humanity shouldered the old loads: some hindered, hung back, even attacked the burden bearers. Most of us did nothing, neglected to raise a cheer for the struggling, passively permitted the wolves to go on devouring their hideous banquet of men and women, wolves of war and greed, vice and drugs. . . .
>
> "Yet now and then, as the years pass, comes a Noguchi, Pasteur, Beethoven, Lincoln, Asoka, Marcus Aurelius, or Plato. They are humanity as it might be."

For one, I am reminded by these words that science and scholarship are vastly more than their discoverable and learnable materials. They are the summons to humane ideas and values and ideals.

The University is their seedbed. Our sense of commitment is the climate for their thriving. It is good to be and work in this place, with men and women possessed of this sense of mission.

The New Year, yours and mine, will be a happy one largely in the degree that our better aims are realized. Warmly I wish for all our University a Happy New Year.



President

January 1, 1954

JANUARY 15, TO FEBRUARY 15, 1954

University of Minnesota Calendar of Events

THE MINNEAPOLIS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Subscription Series

Jan. 22—Leopold Stokowski, guest conductor.
Jan. 29—Orchestral program.
(Northrop Auditorium, 8:30 p.m. Single tickets from $1.75 to $4.00. Sales begin the Monday before each concert at the Symphony Ticket Office, 106 Northrop. For reservations call University extension 6225.) †

Young People's Concert

Jan. 28—Northrop Auditorium, 1:30 p.m.
(Admission arranged through local schools.)

UNIVERSITY ARTISTS COURSE

Jan. 18—Leon Fleisher, pianist.
(Northrop Auditorium, 8:30 p.m. Tickets $1.00 to $3.00. Sales begin the Monday before the week of the concert at the Artists Course Ticket Office, 105 Northrop.) †

SPECIAL CONCERT

Jan. 16—Parade of Quartets.
(Northrop Auditorium, 8:00 p.m. Tickets from $1.50 to $3.00 on sale at the ticket office, 105 Northrop.) †
Feb. 10, 11—De Mille Dance Theatre.
(Northrop Auditorium, 8:30 p.m. Tickets from $1.00 to $3.50 on sale at the ticket office, 105 Northrop, ten days before the performance.) †

MUSIC DEPARTMENT CONCERTS

Jan. 19—Edward Berryman, instructor in music, organist.
Feb. 2—Ancient music for brass instruments by student players.
Feb. 9—Patricia Laliberte, pianist.
(Scott Hall Auditorium, 11:30 a.m. Programs open to the public without charge.)

CONVOCATIONS

Jan. 21—William Laurence, science reporter for the *New York Times*, "The Truth About the Hydrogen Bomb."
Jan. 28—Ken Krippene, film lecture, "On the Trail of the Lost Incas."
Feb. 4—Charles Laughton, readings. (Performances at 11:30 and 12:30. Tickets $.75 in advance, $1.00 at the door.)
Feb. 11—Cleveland, mentalist entertainer, "The Power of the Mind."
(Northrop Auditorium, 11:30 a.m. unless designated. Open to the public without charge unless designated.)

UNIVERSITY THEATRE

Feb. 8-14—"The Doctor in Spite of Himself," and "The Ridiculous Young Ladies," by Molière.
(Scott Hall Auditorium, 8:30 p.m. except Feb. 14, 4:00 p.m. Monday evening performance begins at 7:30 p.m. Single tickets, $1.20. Sales begin the Wednesday before the week of the opening at the Theatre Box Office, 18 Scott Hall.) †

UNIVERSITY FILM SOCIETY

Jan. 20—"Limelight," Charles Chaplin film.
Jan. 27—"Rules of the Game," French film.
Feb. 3—"Birth of a Nation," first American box-office hit.
(Northrop Auditorium, 3:30 and 8:00 p.m. All foreign language films have English subtitles. Tickets for adults, $.60; junior admission, $.35, available at the Lobby Ticket Office, the basement of Wesbrook Hall, or the Campus Club.)

UNIVERSITY PRESS PUBLICATION DATES

Jan. 18—*Highlights in the History of the American Press: A Book of Readings*, edited by Edwin H. Ford and Edwin Emery, both members of the University School of Journalism. A collection of articles about the dominant men and events in the development of the American newspaper. Trade edition, $6.50; text edition, $5.00.
Feb. 1—*The Tangled Fire of William Faulkner*, by William Van O'Connor. A critical study that draws a highly original view of the writer's achievement. The author is an associate professor of English at the University. Trade edition, $4.00, text edition, $3.00.
Feb. 15—*Epicurus and His Philosophy*, by Norman W. DeWitt. A biographical account that relates existing data on the life of Epicurus to the development of his doctrine. By a professor emeritus of Victoria College, University of Toronto. $6.00.
(Books are available at Minneapolis and St. Paul bookstores or may be ordered through your local bookstore.)

SIGNIFICANT UNIVERSITY BROADCASTS

Symphony Preview . . . Donald Ferguson, chairman of the music department at Macalester College, previews Friday's Minneapolis Symphony concerts. Thursday, 3:45.
Gilbert Highet Talks on Books . . . The British commentator offers his sprightly analysis of various books including historical fiction, fables, the Faust legend. Monday, 3:45 p.m.
Book Chats . . . Audrey June Booth interviews prominent authors and publishers. Monday, 4:00 p.m.
Herald Tribune Forum . . . With the topic "New Patterns for Mid-century Living," the forum will feature Dag Hammarskjöld, John Foster Dulles, Herbert Brownell, Grandma Moses, Eddie Gilmore, and others. Begins in February. Saturday, 3:30 p.m.
(KUOM, the University radio station, broadcasts at 770 on the dial. Its complete winter schedule may be obtained by writing to the station.)

UNIVERSITY GALLERY

Jan. 24 - Mar. 1—The Paintings of Wallace Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell's casein paintings are primarily abstract patternings with exquisite spatial and color counterplay. Nearly all these paintings are owned by private collectors.
Jan. 25 - Feb. 15—Finnish Arts and Crafts. A sampling of this Scandinavian country's handiwork production is displayed in this large collection of modern Finnish crafts, including weaving, ceramics, and glassware.
Feb. 1 - Mar. 6—Swiss Architecture. An extensive display of maps, plans, photographs, and models make up this exhibition of current Swiss architecture.
(The University Gallery, on the third and fourth floors of Northrop Auditorium, is open to the public 8-5, Monday through Friday. Concertgoers will find the Gallery open before performances and during intermissions.)

ATHLETIC EVENTS

Basketball Games at Home

Jan. 25—Purdue.
Jan. 30—Michigan State.
Feb. 13—Iowa.
(Williams Arena, 8:00 p.m. Single tickets at $1.75 go on sale the Monday of the week before the game at the Athletic Ticket Office, 103 Cooke Hall.) †

Hockey Games at Home

Jan. 22, 23—Michigan State.
Feb. 5, 6—North Dakota.
(Williams Arena, 8:30 p.m. Single tickets at $1.50 go on sale the Monday of the week before the game at the Athletic Ticket Office, 103 Cooke Hall.)

† Tickets for these events are also available at the Field Schlick Ticket Office in St. Paul and the Downtown Ticket Office, 188 Northwestern Bank Building in Minneapolis.

THE MINNESOTAN

Published for Staff Members of the University of Minnesota

VOLUME VII *February 1954* NUMBER 5

Meet the Regents

Daniel C. Gainey

REGENT DANIEL C. GAINEY divides his time between his Owatonna, Minnesota, home and his huge Arizona ranch where he grazes 200 head of registered Hereford cattle.

In Owatonna Mr. Gainey is president and chairman of the board of the Josten Manufacturing Company, nationally famous class jewelry manufacturer.

After graduation from Hamline University in 1921, Mr. Gainey spent a year as athletic coach at Hancock, Minnesota, and then joined Josten's. By 1933 Mr. Gainey had moved from sales manager to general manager to his present post.

Besides his business, Regent Gainey carries on a long list of outside activities: he is a director of the National Association of Manufacturers, Minnesota State Employers Association, Educational Jewelry Manufacturers Association, and has been Regent of the University since 1939.

In 1939 Mr. Gainey became interested in raising Arabian horses and today has developed one of the half dozen finest herds in the world. He serves as a governing member, director, and vice-president of the Arabian Horse Club Registry of America.

MR. HERMAN F. SKYBERG, a Red River Valley potato farmer, was elected to the Board of Regents in 1949.

Born in Fisher, Minnesota, Mr. Skyberg moved when he was a boy to the Polk county farm where he now raises potatoes and small grains. Regent Skyberg first became acquainted with the University and its many functions when he attended the Northwest School of Agriculture at Crookston, graduating in 1916.

Mr. Skyberg, a representative of agriculture on the Board, has been active in Minnesota farm circles for many years. Long a director of the Farmers Co-operative Marketing Association, he served as president of the organization for several years. He was also one of the founders and president for two years of the Red River Valley Potato Improvement Association. Mr. Skyberg is married and has three sons and a daughter.

Herman F. Skyberg

About his objectives as a Regent, Mr. Skyberg says, "Naturally I'm interested in the farm campus, but most of all I'm interested in the whole University. I want to represent all the people who want to attend the University, not just one group."

In this issue . . .

IF YOU'VE EVER WONDERED what University balloons were doing in Texas or upstate New York, you'll find the answer, plus details on the U's cosmic ray research, page 3.

CONTINUING OUR SERIES on the University and the legislature, *The Minnesotan* on page 6 introduces the all-important Senate Finance and House Appropriations committees and their chairmen and tells how the U appropriation is determined.

OTHER FEATURES ON: what's inside the newly dedicated Lyon Laboratories, page 7; history professor John Wolf's portrait painting hobby, page 10; UMD staffers in the build-it-yourself boom, page 12; President Morrill writes about the partnership of the press and education in democratic progress, page 15.

PICTURE CREDITS: Pp. 3, 4, balloon photos, General Mills, Inc.; page 6, Henry Sullivan, Minneapolis-Tribune; Claude Allen, St. Paul Dispatch-Pioneer Press; page 8, Helen Clapesattle, Minneapolis Star.

On the cover . . .

We think this scene really catches the feel of a cold February evening on the campus with its sharply patterned darks and brights, the somewhat giddy footprints covering Northrop's snowy steps. Photo by Alan Ominsky.

THE MINNESOTAN

Vol. VII No. 5

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William L. Nunn, Director

Ellen Siegelman . . . . . Editor

Julie Henricksson . . . Ass't. Editor

Advisory Committee: Members of the University Public Information Council.

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COSMIC RAYS

U physicists study their make-up, source, and energy

This dramatic shot shows two men about to launch a General Mills balloon in a University cosmic ray flight made at twilight in Montevideo, Minn.

AS YOU SIT READING THIS, the earth around you is being bombarded by countless tiny atomic missiles hurtling from interstellar space. What are these projectiles? Scientists call them "cosmic rays." And, thanks to the studies of Minnesota and University of Rochester physicists, they are now known to be the nuclei of atoms of many elements (mostly hydrogen) traveling at very high energies.

This "rain of matter," says Edward Ney, associate professor of physics, is nothing to get upset about. At the latitude of Minnesota only 6,000 assorted nuclei per square centimeter are striking the top of the atmosphere every hour. And this increases the mass of the earth at a trifling "one hundredth of a millionth of a millionth of one per cent in a billion years."

With your worries on this score settled, you may ask why, then, are scientists at the University and elsewhere concerned about these particles?

Let's go back to the beginning.

It has been known, says Ney, for more than 100 years that the air around us is an electrical conductor, because of charged or ionized particles found near the earth's surface. For decades this conductivity was thought to result from naturally radioactive rocks.

But in 1911 a Viennese physicist, Victor Hess, ascended high into the atmosphere in a free balloon carrying a device for detecting charged radiations. He rose to about 15,000 feet and found that the mysterious radiation, as he had suspected, steadily increased in strength as one traveled higher and higher into the thinning atmosphere. This meant, he concluded, the radiation was coming from interplanetary space. Some years later physicist Robert Millikan named the phenomenon "cosmic radiation."

Beginning in 1947, under grants from the Office of Naval Research and the Atomic Energy Commission, cosmic ray research has proceeded apace at the University of Minnesota. With physics professors Ney, John Winckler, and C. L. Critchfield, project supervisor; research associates John Lindley, Phyllis Freier, and John Naugle; and a number of graduate assistants and technical aides, the Minnesota group has flown more equipment in the upper altitudes than similar cosmic ray projects at the Universities of Chicago, Iowa, Princeton, and Rochester.

Why study cosmic rays?

Ney gives several reasons: First, they're of interest in themselves as a puzzling phenomenon that needs explaining. The theory is that these bare nuclei had all their electrons

continued on next page

rubbed off as they were accelerated and shot into space. But why, asks the theoretical physicist, do they accelerate? And where do they come from to begin with? It is no longer believed that the sun is their only source, since they are found in equal abundance by day and by night.

Professor Winckler adds that these rays are interesting "because you can actually do nuclear physics with them. These are tremendously high energy particles bombarding other particles in the atmosphere, much like the protons blasting a target in an atom smasher. But these have up to a million times the energy of the most powerful atom-smasher today. Physicists still have much to learn about what holds the atom together, and one way of discovering this is to see what happens when particles of very high energy strike matter."

Cosmic ray research does have its more immediate applications, Ney admits, for high flights and even for interplanetary travel. Scientists will have to find out if airplanes can safely fly at 100,000 feet where cosmic radiation gets mighty intense. And, certainly, questions about man's tolerance for cosmic radiation and his defense against it will have to be answered before anyone takes off on a rocket to the moon — or anywhere else.

To analyze cosmic rays theoretically, measurements and observations must first be made. This is done by sending balloons containing recording equipment high into the atmosphere.

BEFORE A BALLOON is launched, says Ney, the gear it will hold is assembled. This gear — sometimes weighing as much as 160 pounds — records not the rays themselves, which are invisible, but the *tracks* these rays leave as they streak through a Wilson cloud chamber or a photographic emulsion. What is photographed is a series of fog droplets that condense on the atoms charged by the cosmic ray on its lightning journey through the chamber or emulsion.

Nuclei of different elements leave tracks of varying thickness. When the gear is finally brought back to the laboratory in the Physics building scientists and technicians can examine these photographs and other records of altitude and pressure and determine the speed and energy of the recorded cosmic rays and their physical nature.

The balloon also contains a device that regulates the length of time it is afloat. It may have transmitting equipment indicating height and atmospheric pressure in the balloon by means of a radio signal that can be picked up by observers on the ground.

There is no way to control how far a balloon will travel. Only the height it will reach can be completely determined in advance, because that depends on its size and construction. Ney says it is difficult to make a balloon large enough and light enough to go higher than 110,000 feet.

The General Mills and Winzen Research balloons used by the University group have been made of polyethylene plastic — a solid acre of it! — only 1/1,000 of an inch thick, but remarkably tough.

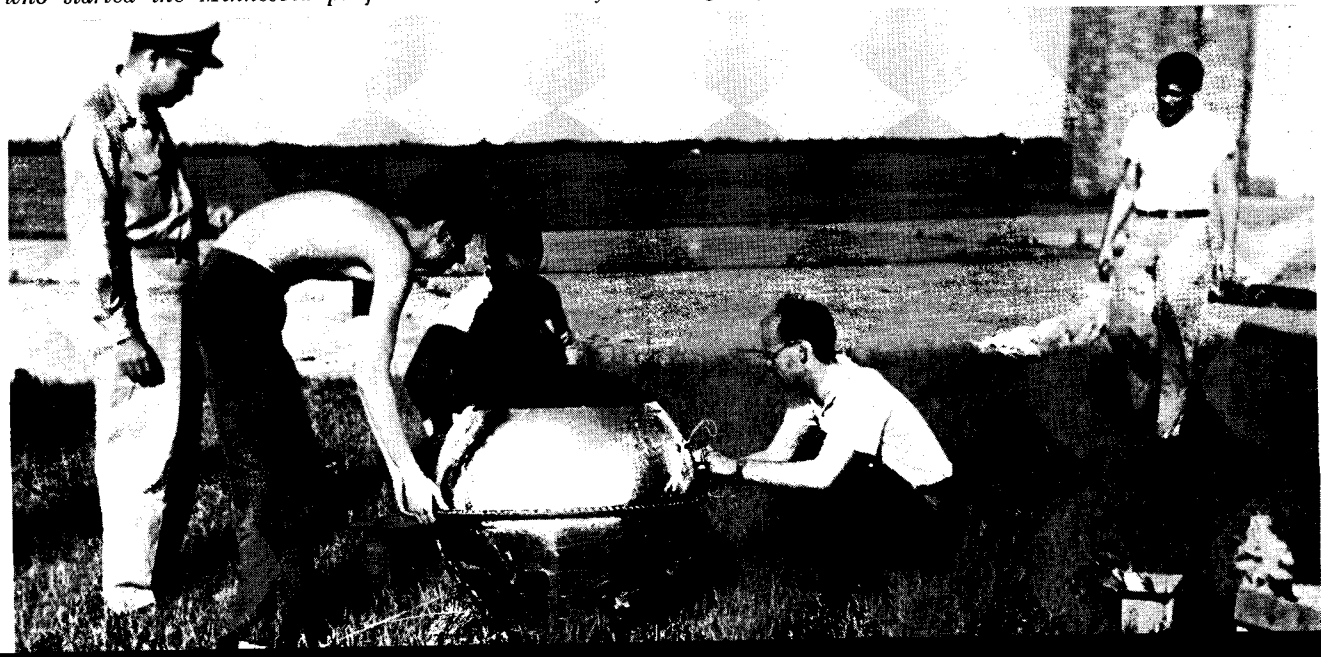
At launching, Ney reports, the balloon looks rather like a teardrop, but at its full height it becomes almost spherical, expanding to some 75 feet in diameter and 90 feet in height.

They say it is a lovely sight. One graduate student reports, "We sent one up in Texas last year that we followed all day with a car. You can see it with the naked eye even at 90,000 feet — and that's nearly 20 miles up!

"During the day it looks like a planet — a little like Venus, which is sometimes visible by day. But at twilight, when the sun is setting on the earth, it is still illuminating the balloon which then looks like a star — a little brighter, maybe."

The balloon stays at its altitude for a specified time (usually about eight hours) until the timing mechanism releases a chute connected to the valuable gear, which plummets earthward. Ney says the Minnesota group has rescued the gear in all but four flights.

This photograph was taken in 1948, during one of the first flights made by the University group. Of the men here shown assembling gear containing a Wilson cloud chamber prior to placing it in the balloon, only Professor Edward Ney (bending over, second from left) is still on the staff. The man crouching at right is E. J. Lofgren, who started the Minnesota project and is currently in charge of the Bevatron project at Berkeley, California.



Eventually the balloon floats down, too. Balloons have ended up as far away as New York state and have brought their share of flying saucer panics. Ney tells several stories about bizarre endings to flights: Once a descending balloon landed on a parked car at night. The couple in it later reported they thought it was "the end of the world."

Another time a chute broke and the load of equipment crashed to the ground, knocking a hole in a farm fence. There followed a series of events straight out of a tall tale — but true, Ney swears: The farmer's cattle squirmed through the hole. They got into a field of green alfalfa on the other side. Result: the farmer's prize steer ate the alfalfa and died of the bloat. "We have an insurance policy to cover just such contingencies," Ney says with a sigh.

The highest balloon flights made by the University have been at 100,000 feet, where the radiation is 100 times as great as at the earth's surface. This, Ney explains, is because at that altitude and above there is almost no "secondary radiation" due to collisions of the nuclei with other particles. In fact, in interstellar space, with no other objects to bump against, these nuclei can zoom along at fabulous speeds for millions of years without appreciable loss of energy.

This cosmic ray track in a photographic emulsion is what research associate Phyllis Freier, l., and lab technologist Dawn Copeland see in microscope.

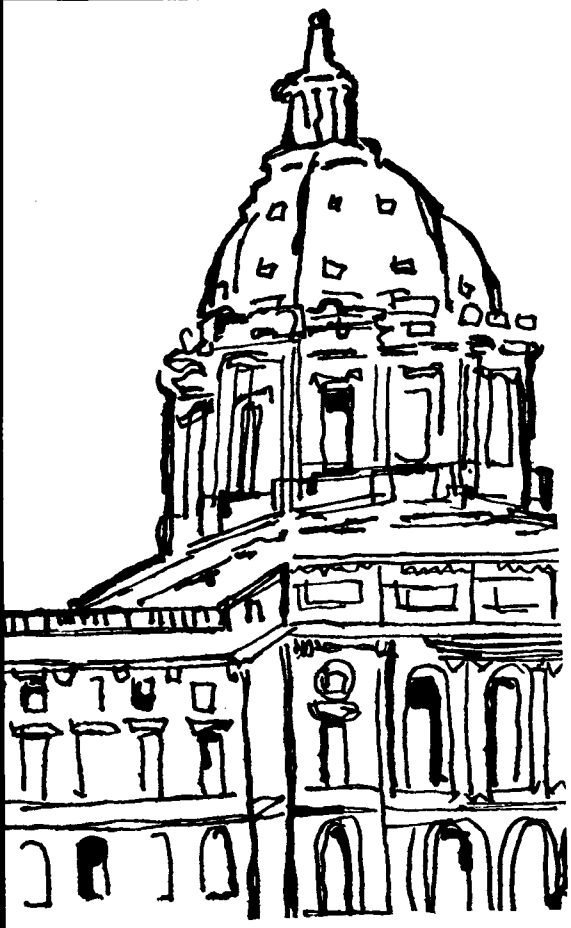
Prof. John Winckler, project member

Members of the University group have flown balloons as far south as the Galapagos Islands, and have made several flights in Texas. The theory is that because the earth's magnetic field runs parallel to the earth at the equator it offers there the greatest resistance to incoming rays. To penetrate the earth's field at the equator, says Ney, a cosmic ray nucleus must have an energy of 20 billion volts, far beyond any energy now available to man on the earth. (The electrons striking the screen in a television receiver have about 8,000 volts). Conversely, these rays are most concentrated at the earth's poles where they virtually run down along the magnetic lines of force there going perpendicular to the earth's surface.

The University group has no special plans, except to keep on working; a University contingent is currently making flights in Texas; and the microscopic analysis of photographic emulsion records, the building of new gear and better recording devices, the brainwork that goes on in the offices of Professors Critchfield, Ney, and Winckler will continue at the University.

"Now that we know what cosmic rays are we are trying to find out how we can break them down and further identify them. You can't tell where this theoretical curiosity will lead," Ney avers. "The atomic bomb, you know, was developed in almost complete ignorance of the nature of nuclear forces!"

Profs. Ney and project supervisor C. L. Critchfield hear graduate student Nahmin Horowitz explain a piece of recording equipment he's designed.



The University and the Legislature — II

How Does the Legislature Determine U Appropriation?

A CROWDED committee room, slowly filling with smoke. About 30 state legislators sit at long tables — all in the center of the room. A corps of newsmen scribble notes. On the side a small group of University representatives wait to speak, holding reports and occasionally conferring in whispers. One or two observers have managed to crowd in. There is no room left.

The committee chairman raps for order, and a distinguished man in a blue suit, hair iron-gray, takes a seat at the legislative table. The committee members listen as he speaks with earnest conviction about the financial needs of the state university. Several hours go by. Then the legislators begin firing questions. All of them he answers carefully, sometimes calling on aides for documentation. There is the utmost courtesy on all sides.

This is the scene that takes place in the state capitol every two years when President Morrill, followed by other U representatives, presents the University requests to the committees of the legislature that control the purse-strings. These are the Senate Finance and House Appropriations committees, considered, along with the Rules and Tax committees, the major groups in both houses.

Chairman of the Senate Finance group is Henry H. Sullivan, a solid and friendly St. Cloud lawyer. "Our committee," he says, "recommends to the entire Senate what appropriations should be for various state departments, and in the main our recommendations are adopted.

"We spend a lot of time listening to University spokesmen, and get a full outlining by the President, his aides from the business office, the heads of various schools and the Regents. Since it is always one of the largest items, the University request gets at least four sessions of our committee's time."

Henry H. Sullivan

His committee's initial deliberations, Sullivan explains, are guided by the recommendations of the Governor, a long thick booklet on proposed biennial budgets "plumb full of requests for all state and semi-state activities."

A subcommittee of five is generally appointed to study the University request further and submit a detailed report. During the last session Senators Mullin, Elmer Anderson, Baughman, Duemke, and Grottum spent a good many evenings doing their University maintenance requests "homework," Senator Sullivan reports, and then took a couple of full committee sessions to explain their findings. The chairman adds that "Senator Mullin deserves all kinds of credit for the way he handles and explains the University request."

Meantime, the House committee does likewise. Its chairman, Claude H. Allen, agrees with Sullivan that the practice of holding separate hearings on the University request is a sound one. Mr. Sullivan points out that joint committee hearings with nearly 60 members present would be too unwieldy and would prohibit the rapid and sometimes peppery give-and-take that characterizes the

continued on page 13

Claude H. Allen

Lyon Labs Will Advance Heart, Cancer Research

Lyon Laboratories connect Anatomy and Millard Hall, offer a passageway to med quadrangle.

THE ELIAS P. LYON Laboratories, new addition to the University's College of Medical Science research facilities, is one of the few buildings on the University campus whose construction involved no state taxpayers' money.

Dedicated February 11, the laboratories, named for Elias Potter Lyon, dean of the Medical School from 1913 to 1936, house the special divisions in which Dean Lyon had most direct interests. Besides being medical school dean he was head of the combined physiological chemistry and physiology departments, and appropriately the new building includes laboratories devoted to histochemistry, cancer biology and biophysics.

The new lab, which connects the Anatomy building and Millard Hall, is a brick structure, fronted by banks of windows. The four-story building is supported at the base by huge pillars which leave an open passageway into the quadrangle of medical science buildings.

The inside walls are exposed building block painted in various colors.

In Lyon Labs Drs. Glick, Bittner, and Visscher examine a spectrophotometer used in chemical analysis of cells.

The newest in research equipment is available in the laboratories and modern fluorescent lighting gives the rooms a light, airy appearance.

THE FIRST FLOOR of the building houses facilities for research in histochemistry, the study of the chemical nature and functions of the cell and parts of the cell. Dr. David Glick, professor of physiological chemistry, calls his laboratory one of the few in the world devoted to quantitative histochemistry.

"Besides being a research center, our lab is a training center," Dr. Glick says, "because it brings together in one physical location important equipment for many techniques employed in the study of cell chemistry which up to now were found individually in scattered labs all over the world." Glick's staff is developing and applying new micro methods of chemical analysis of cells. One of their major projects is a study of the mechanism of the adrenal glands. The National Heart Institute of the United States Public Health Service donated funds for the histochemistry labs.

The second and third floors are devoted to laboratories headed by Dr. John Bittner, director of cancer biology. Major problems under investigation in the cancer biology labs have to do with the inheritance of factors related to cancer susceptibility, in particular inherited properties of the pituitary and adrenal glands and the gonads, which have been shown to be related to the production of some types of cancer. The Minnesota Division of the American Cancer Society gave funds for the cancer biology labs.

The biophysics laboratory covers the fourth floor of the building. Dr. Maurice Visscher, head of the physiology department, directs the lab's work in circulation, respiration, and metabolism. Two of the largest projects in biophysics lab, Dr. Visscher reports are: physics of the blood flow through small vessels—arteries, capillaries, veins—which is very important in understanding the problems of heart failure; the use of radioactive isotopes in water movement in and out of the cells of the body. Money for the biophysics lab came from the National Cancer Institute of the United States Public Health Service.

Dr. Visscher points out that almost all the research going on in the various labs is supported by outside grants-in-aid from state and national foundations and federal agencies.

Pleased about the new labs, Visscher says, "As the first major, significant addition to the facilities for research in the basic science department in the last 25 years, the Lyon Laboratories are a welcome enlargement of our research program."

International Relations Center secretary Marian Hopkins says her job consists of library work, public relations, and secretarial duties. Marian, who joined the U staff in 1951, does ballet and modern dance in her spare time.

Admissions officer Ellsworth Gerritz takes care of undergraduate admissions problems and directs other staff members who work with students entering the U.

New director of the University of Minnesota Press is Helen Clapesattle, who has won world-wide acclaim for her book, *The Doctors Mayo.*

U STAFF MEMBERS
YOU SH

Political science professor William Anderson has been appointed to a commission on intergovernmental relations which studies the problem of the federal government's expansion.

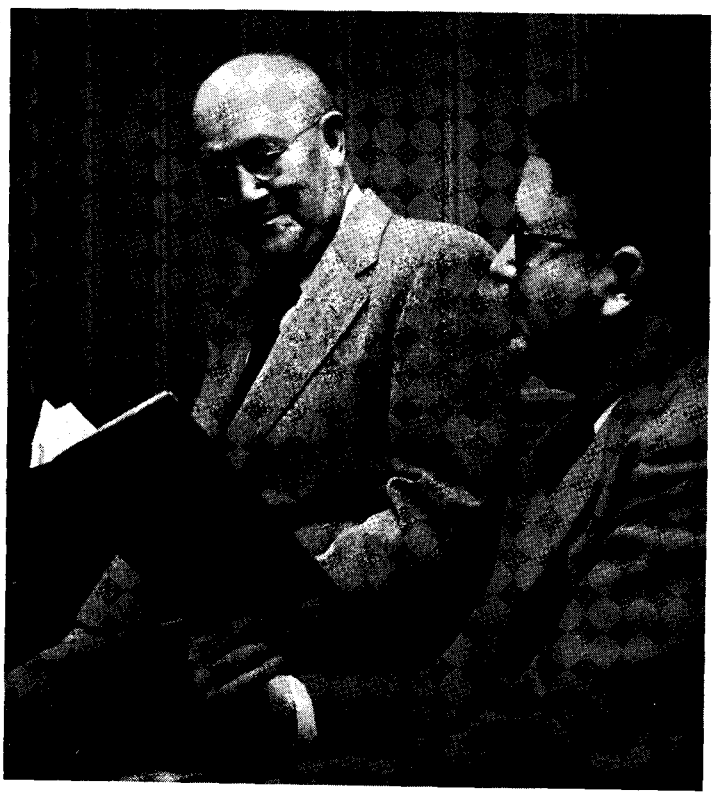
Departmental requests and calls for maintenance and repairs to University buildings are cleared through maintenance supervisor Jerry Tauer's department in storehouse and shops. Jerry, who started at the U 15 years ago as a clerk-typist, likes to bowl, fish, and golf.

St. Paul campus students presented Lois Olsen, senior clerk in admissions and records, with a corsage and citation for "helping them out" with their admissions problems. Checking seniors for graduation is Lois' job in the department.

OULD KNOW

At UMD pretty Barbara Jensen doubles as secretary and receptionist in the social studies division. Dramatics, curling, skating are among her hobbies.

The University Press has recently published *Highlights in the History of the American Press: A Book of Readings* edited by journalism faculty members Edwin Ford and Edwin Emery.



Portraits for pleasure . . .

Historian John Wolf Has ℞ for Relaxing

History professor John Wolf displays his oil crayon portraits of Dean T. C. Blegen, John Wolf, and John Wolf.

ON THE WALLS of history professor John B. Wolf's paneled study there are several portraits, one of them a fine likeness of Graduate School dean Theodore Blegen. Next to it is a drawing of Wolf's wife.

Seated in a comfortable chair near the window, Wolf leafs through a portfolio of his drawings and picks out a picture of a handsome young man. "This is the son of Professor Kenneth Davis of the Law School," he says. "The boy is a good friend of my son, and I persuaded him to pose for me." The historian flips by a few more pictures in the folio explaining that they are all friends who dropped in at the Wolf summer cabin in Wisconsin and had their portraits drawn.

Wolf says that his portrait hobby developed out of a need for relaxation from the sometimes frustrating job of an historian. "Occasionally when I am writing or doing research, I cannot give form to my ideas, or I become fatigued and even bored. Then I turn to painting, which for me is just as soothing as a Turkish bath. It involves an entirely different set of muscles from those used in study and is a fine method of relaxation."

Wolf is quick to call his drawing "merely a hobby," because he is primarily an historian. At Minnesota since 1943, he teaches three history courses; one a history of civilization on a freshman level with an enrollment of over 500 students; a new course this year, Continental Europe, which deals with the Reformation, religious wars, emergence of the states, and the Enlightenment; and a third course in 17th century French history.

Wolf's teaching philosophy is a sound one. "I am not trying to make all of my students into historians, although some will become historians," he says. "I am trying to get students in journalism, business, education who take my courses to think 'in depth.' Too many people are concerned only with happenings within their life span and ignore history before that. As Goethe once remarked, 'He who does not know what happened before he was born, forever remains a child.' Without the perspective of history one never can understand the problems of our day."

.Wolf, who has turned out four books about various phases of European history and always has another work in progress, has a real need for his hobby.

He started drawing only seven years ago and attributes his moderate success to persistence. How did this artistic avocation begin?

"When my son was taking piano lessons," Wolf relates, "he didn't like to practice in a room alone and begged me to watch him. As I watched, I picked up a pencil and idly began to sketch. I made one drawing with disastrous results, tore it up, and started again. After that I really got interested and asked a faculty member in the art department about drawing. He told me to get rid of my pencil and use charcoal, which I did. The next step was to buy a drawing book, then a dozen lessons at the Art Institute spread over a couple of winters."

Wolf continued to work with charcoal until he went to France on a Fulbright in 1951 and found some oil crayons in Paris which he has been using ever since. A few oil paintings, results of early experiments, hang in the study also — one is of his summer cottage, two others of Louis XIV and Peter the Great testify to his interest in the latter 17th century.

WORKING sometimes on white paper, sometimes on paper of a light orange color, Wolf turns out a portrait in about 1½ hours. Drawings on the orange stock are dominated by blues, yellows, and whites while those on white are mostly in subdued browns or blacks.

"One of my worst problems is trying to get my models to sit sill — particularly the men!" he says. "Take Dean Blegen, for instance. I had a hard time keeping him down until he took a look at what I was doing. When he saw the picture actually did look something like him, he suddenly became very patient about posing."

Sometimes when Wolf has no model, he draws pictures of himself, using a mirror. Two self portraits he shows give him a somewhat Jekyll and Hyde appearance—one he says looks a bit like Mephistopheles, the other his wife calls a handsome, romanticized portrait.

"I stick to portraits rather than landscapes or still life," Wolf says, "because I think people are the most interesting subjects. Through my hobby I have gathered together a collection of hundreds of pictures of people, sort of an informal record of the year-to-year changes in my friends."

One week each year it's

Back to School for Farmers and Homemakers

EVERY YEAR several thousand men and women fill classrooms on the St. Paul campus, getting a refresher course that will help them do a better job of farming and homemaking.

Many of these men and women have been coming "back to school" for well over a decade, according to J. O. Christianson, director of agricultural short courses. As a matter of fact, one homemaker, Mrs. J. B. Graham of Duluth, has returned each year for 31 years.

The event is Farm and Home Week, biggest of all agricultural short courses and an institution on the St. Paul campus for more than 50 years.

A program for "Farmers' and Homemakers' Week" in January, 1916, declares that the farmer "who wishes to get the most out of his farm" and the homemaker "who wishes to make her home better" cannot afford to miss the yearly event. As a further inducement, rooms were available on the St. Paul campus to visitors that year at 25 cents a night, and board could be secured in the dining hall on the campus at 25 cents a meal!

Conducting classes during Farm and Home Week and other short courses is a part of the public service activity of resident staff members of the Institute of Agriculture. It gives them an opportunity to discuss with farmers and homemakers the problems facing Minnesota people in the home as well as in the field.

THIS YEAR from January 12 through 15, animal and poultry husbandry staff members held several sessions on livestock judging and production of beef, sheep, swine, and geese; the entomology department conducted classes in beekeeping, home grounds pests, and farm pests and cooperated with other departments on a program in seed production of forage legumes.

Agronomy, soils, plant pathology, agricultural engineering, agricultural economics, dairy husbandry, and forestry departments all had sessions pinpointing problems in their particular fields and presenting results of research. In horticulture classes University horticulturists told how to landscape home grounds, plan home vegetable and fruit gardens and flower beds.

The homemakers' program, one of the special features of Farm and Home Week, draws hundreds of Minnesota women from both metropolitan and rural areas to the St. Paul campus. Mrs. Graham says the ideas she has carried to her home in Duluth from the program each year since 1922 have made her a better homemaker.

Because the School of Home Economics aims to give women a refresher course in all areas of homemaking, staff members from all sections—food and nutrition, clothing and textiles, related art, home management, and family life—give talks and set up exhibits.

This year leisure-time hobbies, such as stenciling, block printing, and needlework were featured in several talks and demonstrations. Varied subjects were planned to appeal to all age groups and interests, from the bride seeking information on selection of equipment or the young mother looking for help in discipline problems to the older woman wanting tips on weight control.

A full day's program on freezing foods brought men and women up to date on new packaging materials and methods of freezing meat, eggs, cooked and baked foods. These sessions were under the chairmanship of J. D. Winter, who is in charge of the U's frozen foods laboratory, in cooperation with the School of Home Economics.

Farm and Home Week has its cultural as well as its practical side. That interest in art is not limited to city folks was demonstrated by the popularity of this year's

Esther Knight, home economics instructor, demonstrates special speed methods in sewing at homemakers' session.

Rural Art Show, which for the third year was a highlight of Farm and Home Week. According to Harald Ostvold, librarian of the agriculture library and chairman of the art show, 250 paintings were entered in the exhibit by 70 country and small-town artists from all parts of Minnesota. Well over 1,500 people viewed the show, attended gallery tours and the program of lectures and demonstrations on painting and sculpture.

"All in all," says Dr. Christianson, "the annual Farm and Home Week is of tremendous significance and value not only to the people of Minnesota but also to all of us at the Institute of Agriculture. It is good for us to have folks visit here and to give us their interest and enthusiastic support in our ongoing program. We are already starting plans for the 1955 Farm and Home Week and will welcome suggestions."

Working in their newly remodeled kitchen, Thomas Chamberlin, head of UMD geography department, and daughter Susan team up to cut some wainscoting.

UMD Says Build It YOURSELF

IF A Weekend Carpenters, Plumbers, Electricians, and Decorators Association of America is ever organized, any one of a number of Duluth Branch faculty members would be logical candidates for the presidency.

From the complete home builder to the single room renovator and refurnisher, many species of handyman can be found in abundance on the Duluth campus.

Consider the project recently completed by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Heller, geologist and architect respectively, whose combined talents with drawing board, electric drill, power saw, and assorted hand tools have brought forth a functional and beautiful modern home. (See *Minnesotan*, April 1952).

The Hellers were probably the first UMDers to produce a complete house, from several tons of cement blocks toted to the building site and mortared into place to the fine wood paneling that enriches the living room.

R. Dale Miller, chairman of the division of humanities and a composer of many orchestral and ensemble selections, set himself a similar task about two years ago but not with as much personal responsibility in craftmanship. He drew all the plans for his seven-room, two-level modern home, then served as his own contractor for the major construction work — excavation, basement construction, general carpentry.

At the moment, he is busy at one of many finishing jobs—installing 14-inch square walnut plywood panels in several of the rooms. The panels are actually cutouts from television cabinet fronts obtained from a Superior, Wis., furniture factory. The installation involves trimming the pieces square and using a system of adhesive and finishing nails to fasten them in place.

Over at the Thomas W. Chamberlin home, things are progressing apace on a thorough renovation of the ground floor, including complete kitchen remodeling. Chamberlin is professor and head of the UMD geography department.

The Chamberlins have ripped out walls, old-fashioned pantry units, fireplace mantels, and inadequate cabinets and have succeeded in masterfully transforming the living-room and dining-room. They are now in the midst of the kitchen project which will result in gleaming white wood cabinets and counters, indirect fluorescent lighting over work areas, a two-level ceiling, tile wainscoting, new tile floor.

Arthur E. Smith, associate professor and head of the art department, has house-improving ambitions of the same heroic proportions. He has just finished a 12 by 30 foot addition to the Smith living-room, making it an L-shaped room roughly 30 by 32 feet with a 19 by 6 foot picture window. In the new basement under the addition, he has made himself the neatest workshop a handyman could want with plenty of space for his collection of power and hand tools.

UP AT the Emmett Davidsons, the sound of biting saw and rapid-fire hammer has diminished somewhat after an extensive project that included building a two-story extension on the house, closing in and constructing a fireplace in the porch and other work of comparable proportions.

Davidson, associate professor of political science, disdaining power tools, fashions fine peeled log furniture, handsome chests of drawers, and other pieces that win unceasing admiration.

These UMDers who have joined millions of other Americans in the do-it-yourself boom have made comfortable, modern homes at a minimum of expense and with a maximum of satisfaction.

Legislature

continued from page 6

smaller meetings. Mr. Allen adds that in a bicameral legislature each house makes its own recommendations and should hold its own hearings.

The House group also appoints a subcommittee (last session, Representatives Beanblossom, Duxbury, Kinzer, Iverson, and Popovich) which gives a full report to the parent group. The House committee recommendations finally are brought to the House floor where the whole body debates, amends, and passes them. Discrepancies in the House and Senate recommendation are ironed out in a conference committee, composed of five members from each house.

The chairmen give interesting, if varied, justifications for their groups' treatment of the University's request. "The Senate has always been more generous with the University — in fact, with education bills in general," says Sullivan. He is hard put to account for it, because the House members are certainly as proud of their University, but he guesses it may be because the Senators are generally older men who have had more years to develop friendships with representatives of the University and understanding of its needs.

Mr. Allen explains the House's traditionally lower appropriations this way: "We're closer to the people, because we have to run for re-election every *two* years instead of every four. And since 75% of our committee has been re-elected at least three times, their constituents must be satisfied.

"This attitude of economy toward all departments of government — not just the University — doesn't mean we're out of sympathy. I think the legislature has kept pace with the U and that we tend to be generous, all things considered. In the biennium 1939-41, when I took over as chairman of the Appropriations committee, we voted $9,500,000 as the total University appropriation (including special requests like University Hospitals); last year the total had quadrupled with only 3,000 more students at the U." Mr. Allen admits that a good part of the increase is due to rising living costs.

Both legislators felt the University's presentation is first-rate. Says Sullivan, "I don't see how anyone could do a better job before the legislature than President Morrill does. Our committee thinks he's just about tops." Allen believes "the University administration is headed by very fine gentlemen who have the confidence of the people and of the legislature." He goes on, "The University is supported by the ordinary man throughout the state. In allocating funds to the University as to all state departments we are faced by the same problem: we have only a limited amount to work with and we must divide it as fairly as we can among all entitled to our bounty."

Despite occasional talk he hears that the University is growing too fast, Sullivan says the predominant sentiment in the legislature is that "the University has been fair in its askings and that it has needed increased funds to keep its teaching standards high."

HOW TO improve relations with the legislature? Allen thinks "very fine relations" already exist. He said that any attempt to have legislators spend time on the campus seemed to him little more than "waste motion," and added, "The scattered knowledge legislators can pick up in this way can't compare with the detailed understanding of administrative officials who daily deal with U problems."

Sullivan went to the U himself for four years. Since 1912 he has been a lawyer in general practice in St. Cloud. Like his father who was a St. Cloud lawyer from 1885-1933, Mr. Sullivan has spent 20 years in the Minnesota Senate. Only one term elapsed between the father's and son's Senate career. He is not certain about running in '55, but confesses that along about this time he begins to think wistfully about being in the State House again.

Mr. Allen, head of the St. Paul firm of Allen, Courtney, and Keyes, was graduated from the St. Paul College of Law. His two children are alumni of the University.

Allen specializes in corporation, tax, and probate law. An imposing man, with a sober sense of responsibility, he says that although he is increasingly reluctant to take off three months from his law practive every two years, he feels he cannot refuse "this obligation of government." First elected to the House in 1937, he has been Appropriations committee chairman since 1939.

Minnesota Legislature 1953 Session

Senate Finance Committee:

H. H. Sullivan, St. Cloud, chairman; A. L. Almen, Balaton; E. L. Andersen, St. Paul; E. P. Anderson, Wadena; C. G. Baughman, Waseca; W. Burdick, Rochester; H. M. Carr, Proctor; W. E. Dahlquist, Thief River Falls; E. L. Duemke, Minneapolis; B. E. Grottum, Jackson.

V. Imm, Mankato; A. R. Johanson, Wheaton; W. L. Ledin, Bethel; M. C. Lightner, St. Paul; G. Mullin, Minneapolis; G. O'Brien, Grand Rapids; E. Peterson, Hibbing; C. W. Root, Minneapolis; O. O. Sageng, Dalton; D. Sinclair, Stephen; J. M. Zwach, Walnut Grove.

House Appropriations Committee:

C. H. Allen, St. Paul, chairman; H. Ottinger, Chaska, first vice-chairman; L. Duxbury, Caledonia, second vice-chairman; H. Appledorn, Pipestone; S. L. Beanblossom, St. Paul; O. E. Clark, Osakis.

W. J. Croswell, Lake Crystal; O. C. Dahle, Waseca; W. E. Day, Bagley; L. B. Erdahl, Frost; G. Forbes, Worthington; E. Friberg, Roseau; J. F. Howard, St. Paul Park; C. M. Iverson, Ashby; L. A. Johnson, Minneapolis; F. C. Kaplan, Aitkin; J. J. Kinzer, Cold Spring.

H. J. Kording, Minneapolis; F. LaBrosse, Duluth; O. E. S. Langen, Kennedy; C. G. Langley, Red Wing; J. P. Lorentz, Wadena; P. Popovich, St. Paul; D. Reed, St. Cloud; D. Swanstrom, Duluth; R. E. Tweten, Fosston; G. J. Van De Riet, Fairmont; E. J. Volstad, Minneapolis; R. L. Voxland, Kenyon.

KUOM Produces TV Series on United Nations To Be Shown on KSTP

A series of television programs, "The UN Is Your Business," is being presented weekly at 11:30 a.m. Thursdays as part of the Bee Baxter show on KSTP-TV.

The series is produced by KUOM, University radio station, in cooperation with the Minnesota United Nations Association. It is designed to give TV viewers better insight into activities and problems of the various agencies of the UN. Individual programs will demonstrate how the problems of American communities parallel those of other nations and how individuals and civic organizations can contribute to the establishment of peace in their communities and in the world.

York Langton, chairman of the Minnesota United Nations Association, spoke on the first program, "Introduction to the UN," on February 4. The subject of the second KSTP-TV program of the series shown on February 11 was "Keeping the Peace."

Dr. Charles Turck, president of Macalester College, will be the narrator on the three following programs in the series, and Percy T. Hoffstrom, St. Paul columnist and lecturer, will provide illustrative cartoons and drawings.

Dr. Leo Rigler Awarded Radiological Society Medal

Dr. Leo G. Rigler, head of the University's radiology department, was awarded the gold medal of the Radiological Society of North America at the society's annual meeting in December. The medal, presented to one person each year, was given to Dr. Rigler "for distinguished achievement in radiology."

Dr. Rigler spent part of last year in India helping develop the teaching of radiology in Indian medical schools, as a member of a World Health Organization team of specialists.

Regents' Scholarships Send 21 Staff Members to U Classes

TWENTY-ONE civil service staff members are taking University courses this quarter under Regents' Scholarships. Courses selected by scholarship recipients range from The Islamic Culture Sphere to Fluid Mechanics.

The scholarships pay tuition for full-time University employees to take courses related to their jobs. Winners may take up to six credits and are not required to make up time taken from work to attend classes.

The winners are: Mary D. Adams, clerk-typist, student counseling bureau; Carol J. Anderson, accountant, comptroller's office; Henry A. Bates, Jr., laboratory technologist, veterinary bacteriology; Dwain J. Caldwell, draftsman, physical plant; Helen J. Carlson, senior account clerk, audio-visual education service.

Ludmilla Emerson, staff nurse, University Hospitals; Kathryn M. Fiemeyer, senior clerk-typist, University Press; Marion H. Gaffey, medical technologist supervisor, hospital laboratory service; Doris K. Herreshoff, junior librarian, library; Mary L. Hofer, clerk-draftsman, drawing and descriptive geometry.

Ronald E. Holtmeier, senior clerk-typist, fruit breeding farm; Mary L. Leopard, junior student personnel worker, student counseling bureau; Joyce E. Ludwig, artist, zoology; Rose L. Luttmann, laboratory technician, dentistry.

Patricia M. Maddy, secretary, business administration; Curtis A. Mattson, enginering assistant, physical plant; Eileen F. Pahl, principal secretary, dairy husbandry; Louise G. Parker, clerk, admissions and records; Alice M. Pazik, principal secretary, Law School; Mary M. Schmidt, junior librarian, art library; Catherine Streiff, senior clerk, student counseling bureau.

Further details about Regents' Scholarships and application blanks are available at the civil service personnel office, Room 14, Administration building, Minneapolis campus.

Professor Emeritus Joins Southern California Staff

Dr. Andrew T. Rasmussen, professor emeritus of anatomy, has joined the faculty of the University of Southern California to teach a course in neuroanatomy. Dr. Rasmussen retired from the University in 1952 after teaching for 36 years.

Physics Professor Wins National Teaching Award

Clifford N. Wall, professor of physics, traveled to New York in January to receive the Oersted Medal, presented annually by the American Physical Association and the American Association of Physics Teachers to the nation's outstanding physics teacher.

This is the second time Wall has been honored for outstanding teaching of physics. In 1947 he was awarded a $1,000 prize by the Research Corporation for his teaching.

U of Minnesota Week To Be Held Feb. 21-27

University of Minnesota Week will be observed February 21-27, marking the U's 103rd anniversary.

Highlighting the festivities on campus will be the annual Charter Day convocation pageant held in Northrop Auditorium on February 25 at 11:30 a.m. Throughout the state during the months of January, February, and March U faculty members will speak to alumni groups and civic organizations about University and state cooperation.

Twin Cities stores will also join the festivities by displaying in their windows 25 to 30 exhibits prepared by various University departments. The displays will dramatize the University's work in scientific research, agriculture, nursing, forestry, etc.

The Minnesota Junior Chamber of Commerce and the U Alumni Association will co-sponsor the week.

The President's Page

Partners in Freedom: The Press and Education

Editor's Note: The excerpt below is taken from some remarks made by President Morrill to a group of 100 journalists, librarians, historians, and others at a luncheon held last month by the University of Minnesota Press in honor of journalism professors Edwin H. Ford and Edwin Emery for their recently published book of readings, Highlights in the History of the American Press.

WHAT IS "man's best friend" in this "divided world" of today? I think it is *the hard-pressed principle of human freedom!*

I was thrilled by the sense of hope and strength in Chief Justice Warren's address last week at the Columbia University Bicentennial Celebration on the theme: "Man's Right to Knowledge and the Free Use Thereof." I was thrilled by his courage and confidence in this time of frightened negativism, of the seemingly shattered confidence of so many in the American tradition, in the capacity of the American people to resist the blandishments of Communism.

As Chief Justice Warren said: "Liberty — not Communism — is the most contagious force in the world. It will permeate the Iron Curtain. It will eventually abide everywhere. For no people of any race will long remain slaves. Our strength is in our diversity. Our power is in our freedom of thought and of research."

My own concern about any possible infiltration of education by Communism is not that it will produce subversive saboteurs who will give away atomic secrets, but rather that it could erode the ethics and integrity of intellectual freedom and independence. It is for this reason that I subscribe to, and helped to draft, the statement of the American Association of Universities, to the effect that the doctrinaire discipline of the Communist Party and intellectual freedom are antithetical, a contradiction in terms.

Surely a people who would govern themsleves must know the score. As citizens of a democracy, they've got the job, as Norman Angell said, of "managing civilization in their spare time." They must be taught and helped somehow to master "that science of gauging people and events by their relative importance" — that science which Henry Adams declared "defies study most insolently."

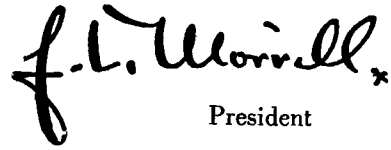
And of course that is where we both come in — the press and education. We are *partners* in the indispensable processes of democratic communication and inspiration. The newspapers, and now radio and television, are the short-range daily textbooks of the people. And the universities are the longer-range workshops of understanding and creative intelligence — the intelligence that can be creative only as it is unfettered and uncoerced. I had a chance to see in Europe last summer — certainly in Madrid, in Vienna, and in Paris — how coerced and censored and "officially" prejudiced newspapers fail to serve the people; and from experience in totalitarian lands we know how universities can be cowed and controlled.

We of the press and the universities are just working different sides of the same street, but it is a street that can become dead-ended, except as education and the press are partners in the principle of democratic progress, and as they are minded to support and defend each other every day.

WRITING RECENTLY in the *New York Times* on the Columbia theme, "Man's Right to Knowledge and the Free Use Thereof," President Grayson Kirk observed: "Today — in the mid-point of the twentieth century — political circumstances have created a situation which, a few years ago, enlightened men would have thought fantastic and impossible." Every one of us knows, or should know, what he meant.

If Dr. Kirk is anxious, and if you and I are anxious, it is because, like Will Rogers, "All we know is what we read in the newspapers." But it is a reassuring thing that we can still find in our newspapers, our broadcasts and telecasts, the events and interpretations of events that *do* make us anxious. To be able to recognize a problem, to know it for what it is, is a good start toward its solution.

And it is a reassuring thing that we can write and publish books — books that document the story of freedom to know, to understand, to decide — the doctrine of democracy.



President

FEBRUARY 15, TO MARCH 15, 1954

University of Minnesota Calendar of Events

THE MINNEAPOLIS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Subscription Series

Mar. 5—Myra Hess, pianist.

Mar. 12—Isaac Stern, violinist.

(Northrop Auditorium, 8:30 p.m. Single tickets from $1.75 to $4.00. Sales begin a week before each concert at the Symphony Ticket Office, 106 Northrop. For reservations call University extension 6225.) †

Twilight Concert

Mar. 7—Brahms' "Requiem" with University of Minnesota Chorus and Soloists.

(Northrop Auditorium, 4:30 p.m. General Admission tickets at $.75 can be purchased the afternoon of the concert. Box office opens at 3:30 p.m.)

Young People's Concert

Mar. 4—Northrop Auditorium, 1:30 p.m.

(Admission arranged through local schools.)

UNIVERSITY ARTISTS COURSE

Feb. 20—Boston Pops Orchestra. (Tickets from $1.00 to $3.50.)

Feb. 24—Jascha Heifetz, violinist. (Tickets from $1.00 to $3.00.)

Mar. 9—Artur Rubinstein, pianist. (Tickets from $1.00 to $3.00.)

(Northrop Auditorium, 8:30 p.m. Ticket sales begin the Monday before the week of the concert at the Artists Course Ticket Office, 105 Northrop.) †

CONVOCATIONS

Feb. 18—Dr. William C. Menninger, psychiatrist, "Love and Hate—Man's Greatest Problems."

Feb. 25—Charter Day pageant.

Mar. 4—Gerald Wendt, interpreter of science, "What Science Is Doing to Us."

(Northrop Auditorium, 11:30 a.m. Open to the public without charge.)

NATURAL HISTORY LECTURE SERIES

Feb. 21—"The Duck and Drainage Question," color sound film.

Feb. 28—"Spring on the Prairies," color sound film.

Mar. 7—"Deserts and their Wildlife," by W. P. Taylor, retired from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Mar. 14—"A Geologist in the Canadian Arctic," R. Spence Taylor, teaching assistant, University geology department.

(Museum of Natural History Auditorium, 3:00 p.m. Open to the public without charge.)

UNIVERSITY FILM SOCIETY

Feb. 17—"The Little World of Don Camillo," Italian film with English subtitles.

Feb. 26—"The Last Holiday," British comedy.

(Northrop Auditorium, 3:30 and 8:00 p.m. Tickets for adults, $.60; junior admission, $.35, available at the Lobby Ticket Office, the basement of Wesbrook Hall, or the Campus Club.)

UNIVERSITY THEATRE

Mar. 1-7—"Marco Millions," by Eugene O'Neill.

(Scott Hall Auditorium, 8:30 p.m. except Mar. 7, 4:00 p.m. Monday evening performance 7:30 p.m. Single tickets, $1.20. Sales begin the Wednesday before the week of the opening at the Theatre Box Office, 18 Scott Hall.) †

UNIVERSITY PRESS PUBLICATION DATE

Feb. 15—*Epicurus and His Philosophy* by Norman W. DeWitt. A study which challenges traditional theories and interpretations of Epicurean philosophy. The author is professor emeritus of Victoria College, University of Toronto. $6.00.

(Books are available at Minneapolis and St. Paul bookstores or may be order through your local bookstore.)

UNIVERSITY GALLERY EXHIBITIONS

Through Mar. 1—The Paintings of Wallace Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell's casein paintings are primarily abstract patternings with exquisite spatial and color counterplay. Nearly all these paintings are owned by private collectors.

Through Mar. 6—Swiss Architecture. An extensive display of maps, plans, photographs, and models make up this exhibition of current Swiss architecture.

Feb. 19-Mar. 21—Ancient Musical Instruments. This collection from the Cincinnati Museum of Art consists of some 60 musical instruments from several hundred years ago gathered from many countries and continents.

(The University Gallery, on the third and fourth floors of Northrop Auditorium, is open to the public 8-5, Monday through Friday. Concertgoers will find the Gallery open before performances and during intermissions.)

SIGNIFICANT UNIVERSITY BROADCASTS

The American Language . . . From the University of Chicago Mitford Mathews, editor of the *Dictionary of Americanisms,* tells about the origin of words. Tuesday, 3:45 p.m.

BBC World Theatre . . . A series of dramas transcribed from the British Broadcasting Company including "For Dear Life," "Jane Cleeg," "The Wages of Fear," and "Electra." Wednesday, 3:30 p.m.

Art in Society . . . Prof. Irwin Edman of Columbia University talks about art today. Saturday, 3:30 p.m. Begins March 6.

(*KUOM,* the University radio station, broadcasts at 770 on the dial. Its complete winter schedule may be obtained by writing to the station.)

ATHLETIC EVENTS

Basketball Games at Home

Feb. 22—Michigan.

Feb. 27—Northwestern.

Mar. 6—Wisconsin.

(Williams Arena, 8:00 p.m. Single tickets at $1.75 go on sale the Monday of the week before the game at the Athletic Ticket Office, 103 Cooke Hall.) †

Hockey Games at Home

Feb. 19, 20—Michigan Tech.

(Williams Arena, 8:30 p.m. Single tickets at $1.50 go on sale the Monday of the week before the game at the Athletic Ticket Office, 103 Cooke Hall.)

† Tickets for these events are also available at the Field Schlick Ticket Office in St. Paul and the Downtown Ticket Office, 188 Northwestern Bank Building in Minneapolis.

THE MINNESOTAN

Published for Staff Members of the University of Minnesota

VOLUME VII *March 1954* NUMBER 6

Meet the Regents

Charles W. Mayo

WHEN DR. CHARLES W. MAYO became a Regent of the University in 1951, he continued a 40-year tradition of having a representative of the Rochester Mayo Clinic on the board.

"Chuck" Mayo, as he is called by his friends, is a surgeon and head of the surgical section of the famous clinic. Following in his family's footsteps Dr. Mayo joined the clinic staff after receiving an M.A. in surgery from the University of Minnesota. He earned his M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania.

These days Dr. Mayo finds he can't spend as much time in surgery as he would like because of his many important administrative activities. Besides being a Regent of the University and a governor of the Mayo Clinic, Dr. Mayo is a trustee of Carleton College and recently was appointed an alternate delegate to the eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly. He has been in the news for his speech to the UN refuting Communist germ warfare charges.

Dr. Mayo and his family live on a 3,500-acre dairy farm, Mayowood, four miles south of Rochester. His family includes his wife, six children, and two nephews.

YOUNGEST MEMBER of the Board of Regents, 40-year-old Lester Malkerson, was appointed in 1951 to replace the late Fred Snyder and in 1953 was elected to another six-year term.

Regent Malkerson owns the Malkerson Sales Company, an Oldsmobile automobile agency in Minneapolis, and as a sideline has a 1,000 acre ranch near Chaska, Minnesota, where he raises 3,000 sheep and 300 cattle.

Mr. Malkerson got his background in agriculture at the University from which he graduated in agricultural engineering in 1935. Even though he worked his way through the U, Regent Malkerson found time to play hockey and became an "M" man.

Through the generosity of Regent Malkerson last year the University was able to gather together detailed reports of the many direct services which the University provides for the people of the state. The Malkerson Report has proved valuable in explaining University services to the state.

Mr. Malkerson owns a summer home, Malkerson Island, on Bay Lake near Brainerd where the Regent, his wife, and five children like to spend their summers.

Lester A. Malkerson

In this issue . . .

THE MINNESOTAN GOES backstage with Prof. Frank Whiting to a road show opening of the U's Theatre-on-Tour, a group that traveled 15,000 miles to play 50 communities this year in the upper midwest. Photos of cast, pp. 3-5, by George Resch.

WHEN IS A COLLEGE not a college? When it's an "arrangement." That's how some have described University College, which has no catalogue, no specific requirements, no staff of its own. Its chairman, Dean J. W. Buchta, tells how it helps students combine diverse interests, page 6.

IF YOU'VE TRIED HOPEFULLY to predict the coming of spring you'll be interested in entomology professor A. C. Hodson's "How Go the Seasons" chart, page 10.

WHAT'S THE PURPOSE of the all-University self-survey now under way? What questions will deans and departments be asked? How will results be used? Page 14 outlines the survey; page 15 offers President Morrill's comments on its significance.

On the cover . . .

The March wind will get you if you don't watch out! At least it seems to have caught up with these two young men walking toward Folwell Hall.

THE MINNESOTAN

Vol. VII No. 6

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William L. Nunn, Director

Ellen Siegelman . . . . . Editor

Julie Henricksson . . . Ass't. Editor

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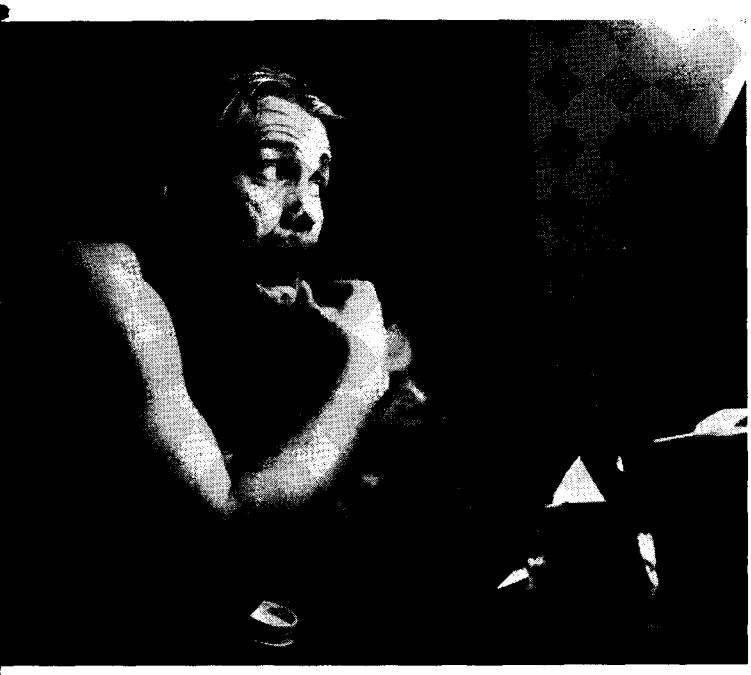


Mustache, powder, grease paint are part of Don Wolfer's makeup as Father in play.

The Minnesotan goes backstage with Frank Whiting and the

U Theatre-on-Tour

A POSTER on the door of the old opera house which serves as Stout Institute's theater announced "University of Minnesota — The Touring Company of the University Theatre presents 'Cinderella Cottage,' Friday, Jan. 8, 1954."

It was still early, only 7:00, when we opened the door and walked down the aisle, past the rows of empty wooden seats to the front of the darkened opera house. With us was Frank Whiting, director of the University Theatre, who carried a bulky script under his arm, ready to watch the first road appearance of the 1954 season.

Everything was quiet, and only a dim light backstage was burning. On stage a table, a davenport, couch, chairs, and scattered newspapers were surrounded by cardboard backdrops to resemble a large apartment. The set was ready for the evening's performance, down to the candy in the bowl on the table and the pictures on the walls.

The University players had arrived at Stout Institute in Menomonie, Wisconsin, at 4:00 in the afternoon and had immediately unloaded their bus which carried all props, lights, scenery, and costumes for the one-night stand. By 6:00 the stage had been set and now the players were out enjoying a nervous dinner.

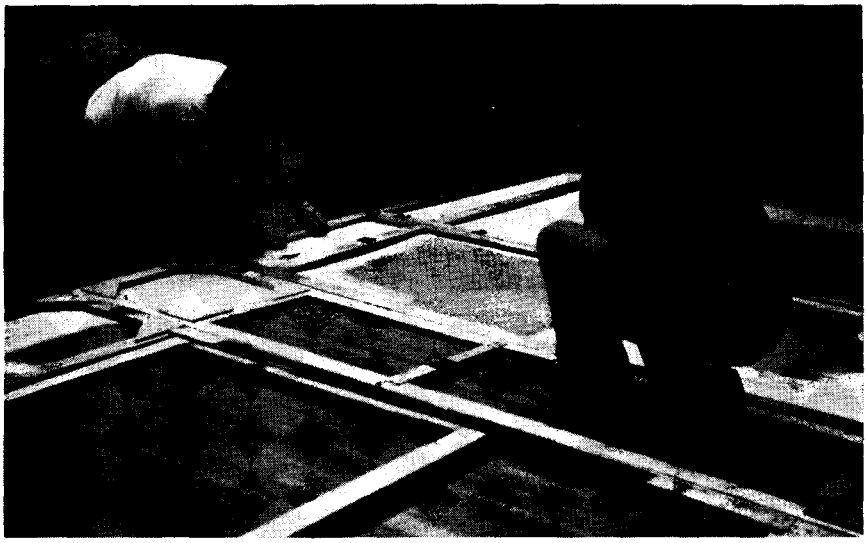
At a few minutes past 7:00 the cast returned, four girls and five boys, all young actors who were getting their first real taste of acting on the road. Immediately they were busy straightening props, testing the curtains and lights, and getting themselves into costumes and makeup.

Three of the players who entered the dressing rooms as youngsters came out with graying hair and wrinkles, ready to play the parts of the older folks in the play. Another girl carefully braided her hair, donned a sweat shirt and jeans to portray a 12-year-old. Wearing a pair of loud pajamas, an actor paced back and forth taking a last minute look at the script. The girl with braids held a battered toy skunk, artfully moving the animal so it almost looked alive. Another boy tested the phonographs, while a girl peeked out from the curtains to see how the theater was filling.

Watching the play from the audience were Harold Alford, Concert and Lecture supervisor who books the plays, A. M. Grossman, Jr., business manager of the University Theatre, and William Davidson, author of "Cinderella Cottage." In the midst of the rush backstage, Whiting called the cast together for some last minute instructions. After good luck wishes and a scramble for the wings, one of the players turned up the phonograph while another pulled the curtain, and the play began.

continued on next page

"The route of the touring players is a meandering one," Harold Alford, Concert and Lecture supervisor, explains, tracing troupe's travels on map.



After hauling sections of wall from the bus, cast members assemble pieces.

A zany family comedy revolving around the antics of a 12-year-old and her menagerie of wornout pets unfolded onstage as we watched from the wings. Backstage, actors waiting to go on stepped gingerly over the squeaky boards and one boy who was munching on a candy bar, moaned that he had already eaten two bars in the first act and in the next scene had to eat a piece of pie.

As the play progressed, Whiting sat noting dropped lines and other signs of first-night nervousness. The lighthearted laughter of the audience told the players that the crowd enjoyed the play's comic situations; the parrot chewing up the winning ticket for the Cinderella Cottage, the inventor father breaking his unbreakable egg crate, and the 12-year-old forcing the bricklayer to date her older sister. But the happy ending came in the last act when the 12-year-old finally got her Cinderella Cottage and the bricklayer and the older sister fell in love. As the players came off after the performance Whiting greeted them, smiling, and said, "You need a bit more practice." The cast agreed.

AFTER the curtain calls Harold Alford came down from his balcony seat and joined Whiting backstage. They both sat down, relaxed a moment, and told us how the touring theatre got started at the U. "This tour is part of the University's attempt to keep the theater alive and to stimulate local theater groups in the upper midwest," Whiting says. "Our players make a three month tour of the area, averaging 50 performances during January, February, and March. We like to think that the touring group is taking the University out into Minnesota, Wisconsin, the Dakotas, and even Montana."

The Minnesota group is one of the two really successful university touring companies in the nation (the other is Catholic University) and has been in business since 1946 when "Blithe Spirit" went on summer tour. Then came "Arms and the Man," "Night Must Fall," "But Not Goodbye," "Ah, Wilderness!" "She Stoops to Conquer," "Papa Is All," and "Harvey." In 1948 the tours were put on this regular winter quarter schedule, and the program really got on its feet financially when the Department of Concerts and Lectures took over publicity and booking.

"Besides booking," Alford says, "Concerts and Lectures suggests plays that will appeal to the upper midwest audience, this year giving sponsoring groups the choice of "Our Town" and "Cinderella Cottage." Local colleges, high schools, fraternal organizations, men's and women's clubs sponsor the plays and are charged a flat fee of $300 which includes all publicity material and programs. Tours are entirely self-supporting, although the University did buy a bus for transportation."

Alford explains that the players must travel on a schedule that has no rhyme or reason. The group can never seem to play all towns in one area during the same week because there are always conflicts, whether a basketball game, carnival, or local group using the only available auditorium. The troupe may have an occasional free week, but during the next seven days they may have a performance booked every night, perhaps one in Montana, one in North Dakota, another in Wisconsin or Minnesota. With all this driving back and forth the players easily rack up 15,000 miles a season.

"Stage manager" Carole Gallick gives directions to crew, from left, John Kanel, Bill Hillard, and Dale Dunham as they set up the walls.

The cast travels in their large maroon bus which bears the legend, "The University of Minnesota Theatre on Tour," lettered in gold on the side. The rear seats of the bus have

been removed to make room for scenery, props (some of which are collapsible), lights, makeup, costumes, and other essentials. The players sit in the front seats shouting lines above the roar of the motor as they travel from town to town. One of the boys with a newly acquired chauffeur's license does all the driving.

Because the players are never sure just how much equipment an auditorium will contain, they carry everything of their own. Theaters vary locally from the fine old opera house at Stout Institute to high school auditoriums with collapsible chairs. If the stage is small, the production must be adapted to the size of the stage. Cast members handle all the jobs of a stage crew so it is not unusual to find the leading lady doubling as light expert, curtain puller, or sound effects man.

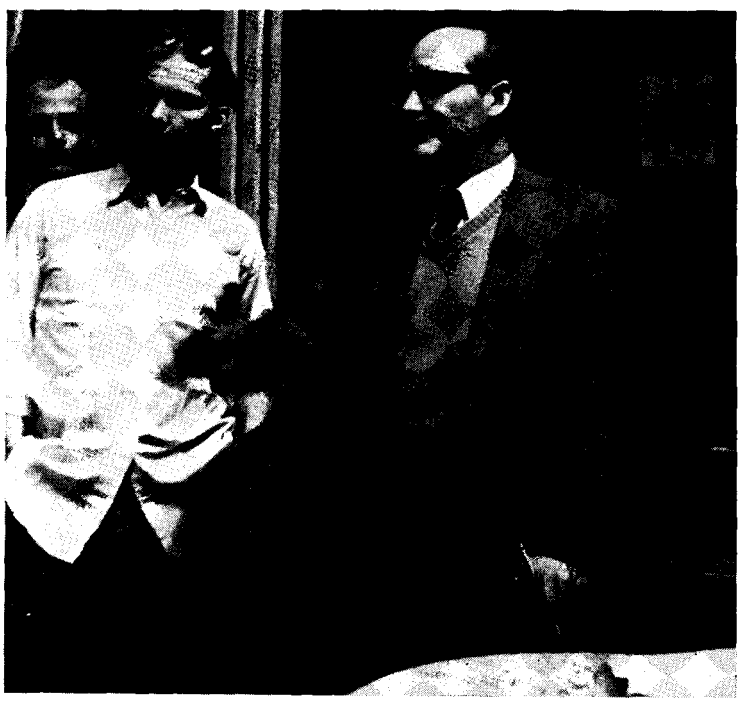
All members of the cast get along splendidly because there isn't an "artistic" temperament in the bunch. Whiting says, and the players agree, "There's no place for a prima donna in these traveling casts because everyone must be willing to work hard and long. He must be reliable and even tempered, and above all emotionally mature." Because the group now travels without a manager, each cast member must carry his own share of individual responsibility in the production of the play.

Besides the strenuous daily routine of driving several hundred miles, setting up the stage, giving a performance, and then taking down the set, the players spend many months preparing for the tour. The week before the play went on the road, the cast rehearsed until midnight every evening. After the opening of "Our Town" at University convocation January 7, they again rehearsed "Cinderella Cottage" all night to be ready for their Menomonie opening.

This season the players are Connie Isaacson, graduate student; John Kanel, adult special, Peggy Wright, graduate student; Don Wolfer, graduate student; Liz Trisko, Arts junior, Bob Sporre, unclassified; Carole Gallick, Arts senior; Dale Dunham, graduate student; Bill Hillard, Arts senior.

"Since the University offers no scholarships for theater majors," Whiting says, "the touring theatre takes the place of these awards. Most of our players are graduate students who consider the tour a reward after working four years at school. The members of the cast are paid a nominal salary and get invaluable experience in all types of theater procedures during their three months of one-night stands. For some, the rigorous routine may prove that the theater isn't the life for them, but for others the tour may point the way to the beginning of a satisfying career."

←A study in concentration, Connie Isaacson, wearing makeup and costume, drills on a forgotten line as she waits for the curtain. Calling the cast together before the performance, Frank Whiting gives some last-minute instructions to Bob Sporre and Don Wolfer.



Music and animal husbandry . . .

Tailor-Made Programs for Its Students Is Aim of Unorthodox U College

THERE IS one college at the University which has no faculty of its own, no bulletin, no set curriculum, virtually no rules, and no desires for increased enrollment.

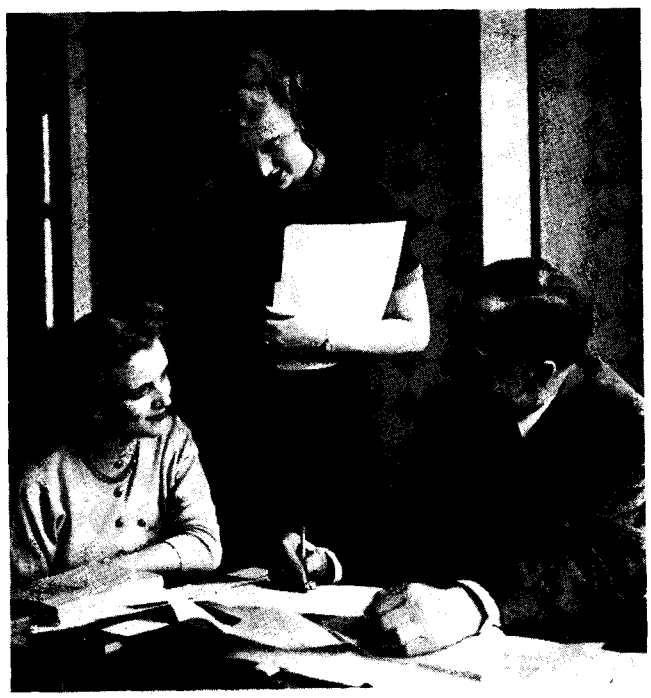
In fact, it has been characterized as an "arrangement," rather than a college, by which students can get degrees outside the orthodox curricula.

You can stop wondering about this anomaly right now. It is University College, and Dean J. W. Buchta, chairman of the U College committee, explains its purpose this way: "In an institution as large as this, there's always a small fraction of students whose educational objectives are not satisfied by the regular curricula, but for whom worthwhile programs should and can be planned."

The idea of University College arose from the deliberations of a so-called "committee of seven" who advised President Coffman on academic matters. (General College was another of its suggestions.) Besides heading the U College committee, Buchta is also associate dean of SLA and was former chairman of the physics department. (He doesn't see any explicit connection between physics and college administration, except that he likes to think of physics as "the queen of sciences.")

"Ideally," Buchta says, "every student at the University should have a tailor-made program. But this is obviously impossible. For most students the counseling facilities and the myriad course offerings of our many colleges are adequate. University College helps the small group whose unusual needs or peculiar combinations of interests and vocational aspirations prompt them to take courses in several different colleges."

How has U College helped? Here are some examples from the files:



Nancy Hite, l., a U College senior, gets advice on her program combining psychology & business courses from Dean J. W. Buchta. Looking on is the Dean's secretary, Shirley Richardson, herself a University College graduate.

• A young man wants to be a missionary teacher in Africa. He therefore wants some education courses, but has no need at all for a Minnesota teachers' certificate. Especially useful to him will be courses in the geography and history of the area, plus the philosophy of religion, anthropology, psychology. Because his program crosses college lines, he comes to University College.

• Sometimes a disparity between parents' wishes and their son's or daughter's ambitions leads a student into U College. One boy's father owns a large hardware store and has always expected his son will some day come into the business. The son, however, wants to be a writer. Result: he is preparing for both contingencies by combining extensive work in the School of Business with humanities, advanced composition, literature, and journalism.

• A pretty, redheaded freshman from a large and prosperous Iowa farm entered U College because of a similar conflict: Her father wanted her to take over his farming interests some day, but she insisted on a liberal arts education. A U college program enabled her to take courses in agriculture and in liberal arts as well.

"Guess who finally won out?" Buchta smiles in his engaging, boyish way. "The daughter finally switched to SLA, and when last heard from was working for the state historical society."

Many girls combine secretarial training with elementary law courses or liberal arts subjects in the hope of being more efficient secretaries.

• Buchta's prize file concerns a young man who sought to combine music with—animal husbandry. After the initial shock (Buchta confesses he had visions of the young man

continued on page 13

The board Harold Ludke is wiring directs the operations of the tabulator.

Admissions and Records staff spends time

Keeping TABS on the U

• How many students are attending the University from Kandiyohi county?

• How many got "A" in Sociology 1 fall quarter?

• What high school is most heavily represented at the U?

• How many veterans were enrolled in the Law School by the second week of winter quarter?

THE ANSWERS to all these questions can be supplied, almost literally, by the flick of a switch in the tabulating room of admissions and records. Housed in the windowless basement of the Administration Building, Minneapolis campus, tabulating works closely with the tally section in compiling student information.

The basement room, S-1, has its own peculiar brand of clicking, whirring, jabbing sound effects produced by a host of business machines—key punches, sorters, interpreters, a collator, and a tabulator. These can handle from 60 to 650 IBM cards a minute, which, during the course of a working day, is more cards than we'd care to figure.

Among the tasks of this office: preparing registration permits for every student at the U, making out course cards for the students enrolled in every course, preparing the official class lists, final grade sheets, and individual grade reports, official second week enrollment statistics by college, credit analyses, and departmental instruction load studies.

The registration permit is a sort of master card for each student. By typing letters on a key punch, an operator punches out on the card the student's name, file number, post office box; his home address and county if in Minnesota, his birthdate, college, year of expected graduation, sex, and veteran status.

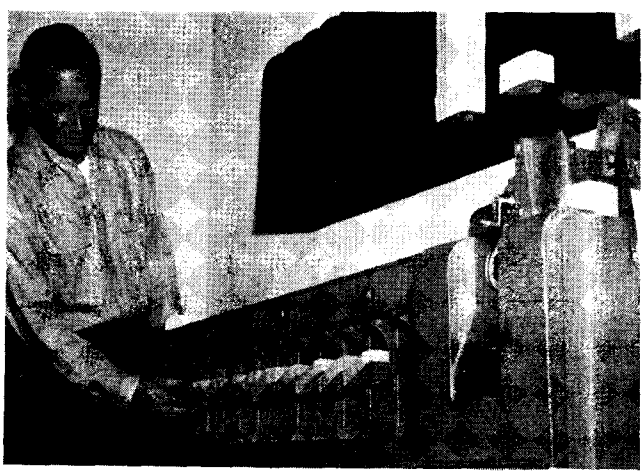
In addition each student is given an alphabetical number of six digits which is also punched on the card. (This simplifies sorting into six operations, in contrast to the many more sortings necessary to alphabetize last names by letters.)

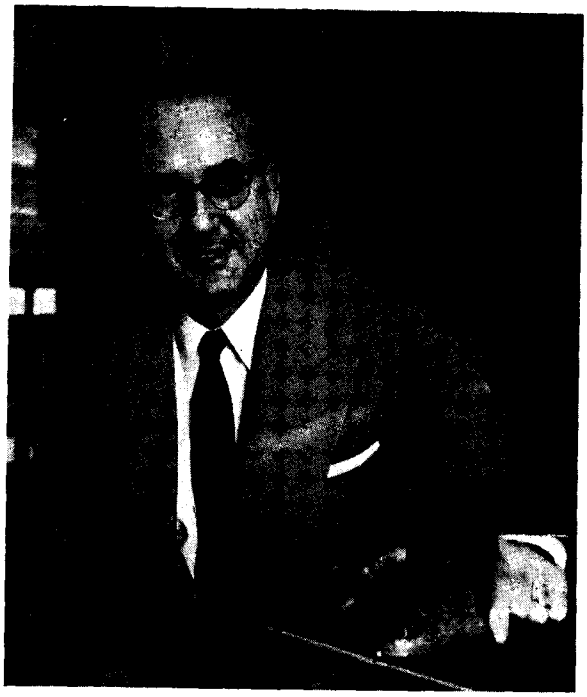
Let's follow a project through the tab room. Suppose a class list is needed for Dairy Husbandry 103. From room scheduling, the tabulating office learns the maximum number of students the classroom can hold—say 51. Thereupon a master course card is punched out with the course name and number, the amount of credit it carries, the capacity of the classroom.

Then the master card is fed into

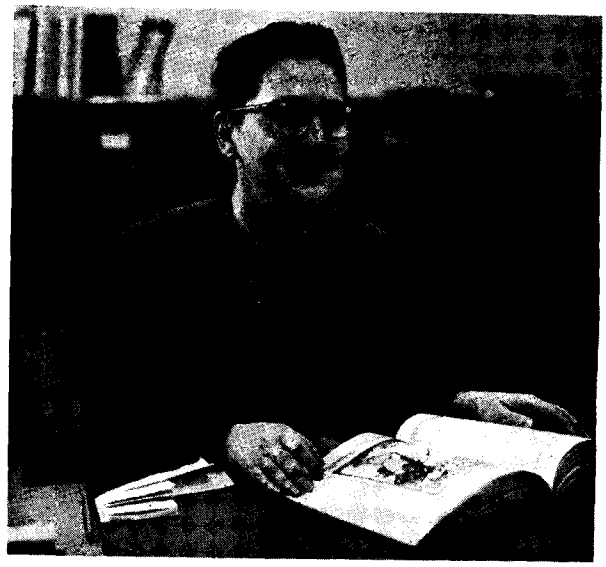
continued on page 13

Below, William Cahill removes one of 13 piles of cards just divided by the sorter. Right, Marilyn Brandhagen checks to see that the tabulator is printing correctly.





Since Lester Hanson joined the University staff in 1950 as professor of animal husbandry, he has carried on outstanding projects in swine feeding.



Librarian Maxine Clapp takes care of the library's archives room where U papers and publications, pictures, blueprints, motion pictures, personal papers form a rich storehouse of information about the U.

U STAFF MEMBERS

YOU SH

Secretary to the director of Concerts and Lectures, Agnes Selgeby takes care of details of convocations, and special lectures; sends out publicity on events.

Dr. Irvine McQuarrie, pediatrics department head, was among ten doctors on the 1954 honor roll of medicine of *Modern Medicine* magazine.

Sharing
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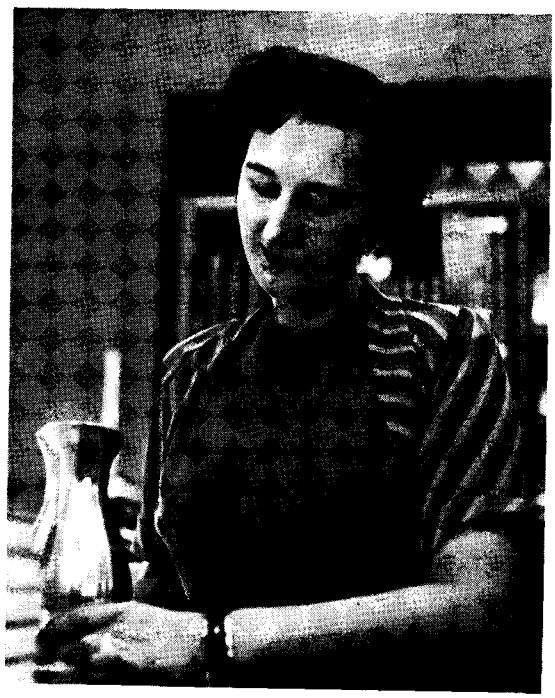
Variety is the essence of Eleanor Salisbury's job as assistant to Dean Julius Nolte of the Extension division; she does student counseling, public relations, editing, surveys, general administrative work.

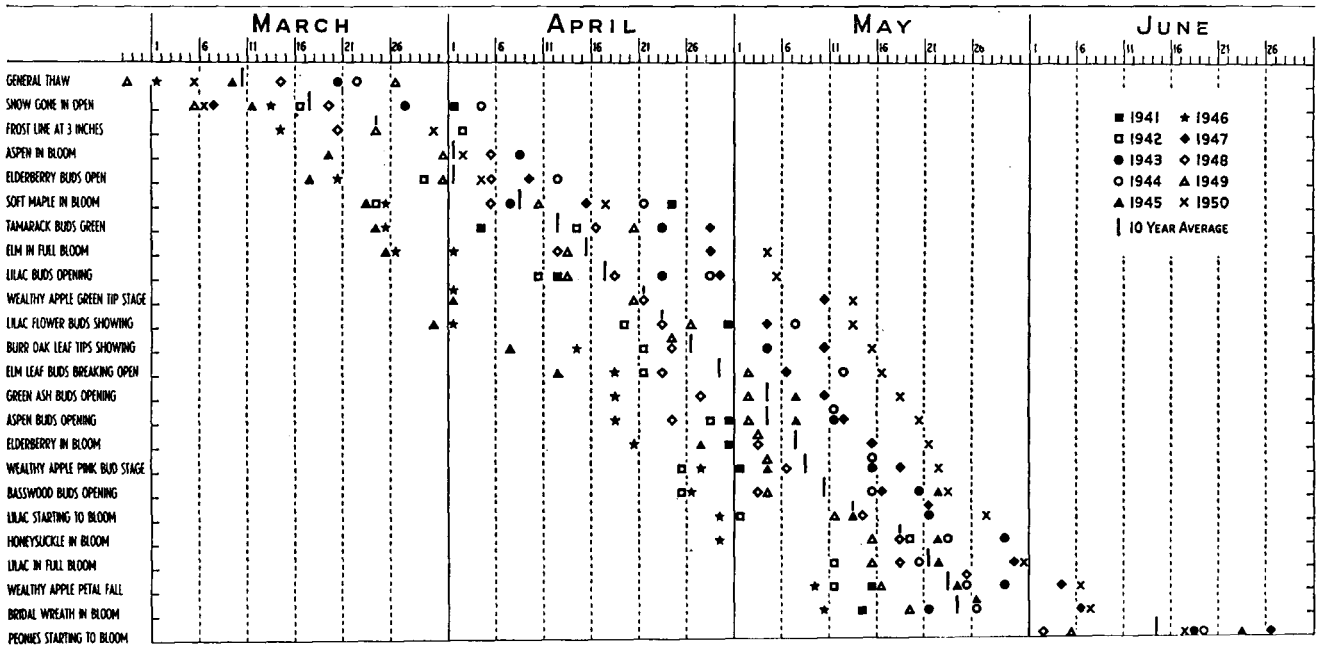
Pharmacist Sam Levin fills prescriptions for faculty and students in his basement lab of the health service.

IOULD KNOW

duties of receptionist and secretary in the office of UMD Proland are Lois H. Hansen, principal secretary, and Eleanor Elmcretary. Lois has been at UMD five years, Eleanor, two years.

Buying books, art prints, stationery, fountain pens, and gifts for the Union bookstore is part of the job of store manager Margaret Firnstahl.





Professor Hodson's ten-year average chart, showing the sequence of spring and summer events in the St. Paul area.

U entomologist asks: HOW GO THE SEASONS?

IT STARTED OUT as a noontime hobby, but has grown into a comprehensive project that is proving both intriguing and useful.

We're talking about A. C. Hodson's "how go the seasons" calendar. The New England-born and -educated University entomologist began about 15 years ago noting the dates certain spring and summer signs turned up. It was largely as a hobby — something to do on his free half hour after lunch when he wanted to get out of his basement office in cavernous Coffey hall on the St. Paul campus.

One section of his 12-month graph — the one we are most interested in right now — is shown above. You'll find the dates of appearance of certain natural events for the ten years from 1940 to 1950. Each year has a different symbol.

Note the wide range of "springing" for certain events. For example, lilac flower buds have appeared as early as March 30 in 1945 and as late as May 13 in 1950.

Hodson explains that it takes a certain number of "heat units" to bring our plants into spring and summer bloom and the accumulating total of heat units determines how our spring comes on — rapidly or slowly.

Among those who find Hodson's chart useful is the staff of St. Paul's parks department. Each year, a supervisor checks with Hodson to determine when he should send out crews to spray elms to kill the canker worm.

A. C. Hodson

Hodson determines that time by checking when the apple blossoms begin to bloom and become pink and elm buds appear — that's when the canker worm begins to hatch. About 10 days later is the best time to spray.

Northern forest entomologists also check with Hodson to determine when to spray for the forest tent caterpillar. Almost invariably — *almost* invariably — Hodson can predict when the forest tent caterpillar will be out in large enough numbers to make spraying profitable.

Usually, he explains, the aspen buds begin to open 200 to 300 miles north about a week later than in the Twin Cities area. And up north, aspen buds open about the time the caterpillars begin to go to work. But, sometimes freak weather conditions throw the variation out of kilter and the far north has as warm temperatures as the Twin Cities. So, predicting is always "qualified" and must be carefully done, Hodson says.

One thing seems certain from Hodson's observations: that it's almost

continued on next page

Meet UMD's Robert Pierce . . .

Teaching, Training, Therapy Keep Speech Prof Busy

IN THE UMD laboratory school, Robert Pierce conducts one of the Duluth Branch's most extensive regional service projects — the UMD speech and hearing clinic. Pierce, an assistant professor of speech, says his job combines teaching, training, and therapy.

As a member of the speech department staff headed by Mason Hicks, Pierce has a considerable teaching assignment, specializing in diagnosis and treatment of speech and hearing problems. He also conducts regular speech classes.

In his training role he has developed a number of speech and hearing clinicians who have subsequently taken over diagnostic and therapeutic work in their own schools, communities, or districts. One girl majoring in speech with emphasis on speech and hearing problems, after graduating from UMD in 1952 immediately accepted appointment as speech correctionist in south St. Louis county, Proctor, and Hermantown schools. The clinicians he has trained are finding, as Pierce himself has discovered over the years, that they always have more work to do than time to do it in.

Robert Pierce, head of the UMD speech and hearing clinic and assistant professor of speech, uses a mirror to help a youngster with a speech problem.

Pierce never fails to remind people that five per cent of all Americans have speech difficulties of one kind or another which handicap them in ways ranging from personality adjustment to job competence. "And we're just beginning to scratch the surface," he adds. "There is so much to do to help those with speech and hearing handicaps, and so few of us to do it. But the rewards in helping these children and adults are so real and so gratifying, we often forget the clock."

Besides his crowded daily schedule, Pierce puts in many evening and weekend hours. He attends weekly evening meetings of the Duluth Stutterers' Club, a counterpart of the club he organized at Madison, Wisconsin, when doing graduate work at the University of Wisconsin.

"We just have a hair-letting-down session every Tuesday night," says Pierce. "Each stutterer goes through his paces, deliberately tackling words that especially bother him. There are many reasons for stuttering, and at our informal meetings we try to get at the bottom of the trouble in each case." Dozens of stutterers have benefited from his approach.

In spring, Pierce holds "auditions" for children in the northern Minnesota area who might be chosen for the annual summer speech camp at Camp Kiwanis on the St. Croix River, sponsored by the Minnesota Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc.

In addition he conducts his own yearly summer speech and hearing clinic at UMD, one of the unique summer session activities at the Duluth Branch. Last summer 25 area children received help during the eight-week clinic session.

"If we had personnel and facilities, we would be glad to take double or triple that number," says Pierce. "As it is now, we can only help those with the severest problems."

How Go The Seasons?

continued

impossible to say, on the basis of early-appearing natural events, whether we are going to have a late or early spring. An oncoming spring that seems early or late at the beginning may shift as summer approaches and become just the opposite of what it started out to be.

In 1952, for example, spring broke suddenly in May after a cool April, and a number of events normally several days apart came on the same day or within a couple of days.

Many wonder if our springs have been getting later or earlier. The answer, according to Hodson's charts, is "neither." The average date for certain natural events recorded each year during the past 50 years falls within one day of the 10-year average shown in the chart on the opposite page.

His data for 1951, 1952, and 1953 will be included in a 1950-1960 chart which will enable him to substantiate his findings. He adds that foliage-watching is a wonderfully interesting hobby almost anyone can follow right in his own backyard.

6,000 Busy Volunteer Leaders Help U Staff in 4-H Clubwork

PROBABLY MANY PEOPLE are unaware that the 4-H clubs in this state have any connection with the University of Minnesota. Yet 4-H club work is a part of the national system of cooperative extension work in agriculture and homemaking, in which the United States Department of Agriculture, the state land-grant colleges (in Minnesota, the University), and the counties participate.

Four-H clubs are organized groups of young people engaged in farming, homemaking, and community activities under the guidance of county agricultural, home, and 4-H club agents, who have status as faculty members on the University staff, and local volunteer leaders trained by the agents.

Through 4-H Institutes conducted each year by state 4-H staff members, adult leaders receive special training in all phases of 4-H work. Other training is provided in the individual counties by the agents.

Why do 6,000 busy farmers and homemakers take time out to serve as "voluntary staff members," teaching better practices in farming and homemaking to the young members of the 2,084 4-H clubs in Minnesota? One answer is that many are parents of 4-H boys and girls. Others derive a deep satisfaction from giving their time and experience to young people.

Many Minnesota leaders have long records of service to their local clubs. They remain not merely because they enjoy the work, but because the club members continue to elect them.

Home agent Marion Larson and agricultural agent Vernon Hoysler of McLeod county say that Mrs. H. L. Tews, leader of the 40-member Acoma Acorns 4-H club since 1940, is typical of the successful volunteer. She began her 4-H work when her two daughters were active in the club. Though both of them have long since graduated from 4-H work and married, Mrs. Tews has never lost her enthusiasm and love of working with young people.

Under Mrs. Tews' leadership the Acoma Acorns have been named "4-H Club of the Year" from McLeod county eight different times since 1940. Again this year they won the coveted title in the county and received blue ribbons in the state contest.

Like other leaders, Mrs. Tews works with all club members who give demonstrations, whether in food preparation, clothing, safety, health, or livestock production. Since every club member gives a demonstration at some time or other, it means Mrs. Tews must spend a great deal of time at members' homes counseling on what to demonstrate, planning how to do it, giving suggestions on script writing for the demonstration, and helping perfect techniques. Before the county Achievement Day and the county fair, she devotes day after day to practice with the members. In addition Mrs. Tews attends regular monthly meetings, having missed only one in 13 years.

BECAUSE each club has both men and women leaders, husband and wife teams are often selected. Men work with the boys on their livestock and agricultural projects, and women assist the girls with their home economics projects. Both help members with records and program planning for the next year.

The Jim Bairds, leaders of the Winsted Jolly Juniors, are such a husband and wife team. Mrs. Baird has been a leader for five years, a year longer than her husband. Two of their children are active members of their club.

Mr. Baird summarized the function of leaders this way: "Our club belongs to the kids; the leaders are only advisors." Then he added, "I don't think there is an adult leader who hasn't learned right along with the members."

For many adult leaders, association with the 4-H movement means not only an investment in youth and the future, but an opportunity for personal growth.

Reviewing the work of the 4-H leaders, Leonard Harkness, associate professor in agricultural extension and state 4-H club leader, says, "National 4-H Club Week, March 6-14, gives an appropriate opportunity to salute these voluntary teachers for their fine contribution to Minnesota youth."

Acoma 4-H club member Lu Ann Brieve, l., cuts a piece of her dessert sponge cake for the visiting McLeod county home agent Marion Larson and volunteer leader Mrs. Tews. (Lu Ann won a blue ribbon for her demonstration at the state fair.)

U College

continued from page 6

teaching donkeys to bray euphoniously), Buchta learned that the boy came from a stock farm in Minnesota and happened to love singing. But despite the fact that it was immensely satisfying, he felt he would probably choose the more practical path of farming. He didn't see, though, why he should sacrifice one interest to the other. U College enabled him to pursue both.

Far from being a lark, or an easy way out for students who want to avoid Econ. 80, U College means hard work. Its students must take 190 credits for a B.A., in comparison with the 180 credits required for their SLA confreres.

To get into U College in the first place, the student must have: 1) a clear, sound reason for applying; 2) a complete plan of study; 3) the assurance that he cannot get this program within any single college (Buchta points out that a number of students have been diverted from U College since SLA has permitted interdepartmental majors.) Dean Buchta himself looks over the program of each U College student and then refers it for approval to other U College committee members.*

"A measure of our success is the degree to which we can keep our numbers down and get other colleges to accept our students. The present enrollment is only 75.

There is no exact gauge of the success of University College, except that people enter it voluntarily and with a clear idea of their goals; they can leave whenever they wish for any other college at the U. Therefore, it stands to reason, says Dean Buchta, that these students are getting out of college what they want and need.

*Besides Dean Buchta, chairman, the committee includes Profs.: W. D. Armstrong, physiological chemistry; T. F. Barnhart, journalism; T. C. Blegen, Graduate School dean; A. M. Borak, business administration; W. W. Cook, College of Education dean; Bryce Crawford, Jr., physiological chemistry; R. K. Gaumnitz, School of Business assistant dean; J. J. Jenkins, psychology; R. Jordan, mechanical engineering; Helen Ludwig, home economics; Keith McFarland, College of Agriculture; M. E. Pirsig, Law School dean; R. E. Summers, Admissions and Records dean; Dmitri Tselos, art; A. L. Vaughan, General College assistant dean.

Keeping Tabs on the U

continued from page 7

a reproducing machine which is appropriately wired and obligingly produces 51 duplicate course cards numbered consecutively.

This information is "translated" into print on each card by an interpreting machine, so the card can be easily read.

Then, as each student registers for Dairy Husbandry 103, the information punched on his master permit is transferred to the course card, giving a full record of each student. If these cards should get mixed up, a collating machine will realphabetize them in a wink. Or if it is necessary to sort the cards, a special machine can divide them into 13 separate piles at the rate of 650 cards a minute.

But the real smarty among all these machines is the tabulator, which can add and subtract figures and print lists as well. By properly wiring an electric board inserted in the machine, an operator can direct it, for example, to print a complete class list from a bunch of course cards. A relative slowpoke, the tabulator prints 80 lines a minute.

Supervisor of all this mechanical activity is Harold Ludke. Under him are tabulating equipment operators William Cahill and Marilyn Brandhagen and key punch operators Geneva Senter and Sylvia Prokopovitch.

University Employees Get New Hospitalization Plan March 16

The Board of Regents has approved a new group hospitalization plan which goes into effect March 16. Ray F. Archer, director of the group hospitalization committee, announced the new plan after faculty and civil service staff members had been polled on four possible health plans.

The new plan includes: board and room of $12 a day, with other services paid in full; X-ray charges up to $15; up to 70 days of hospitalization for each individual a year; 30 days of hospitalization each year for tuberculosis and nervous and mental diseases; maternity benefits of $9 a day plus one-half other benefits; an $800 maximum amount on any single claim; full benefits on outpatient care for accidents and minor surgery; and coverage in any hospital in the world.

Husbands of female staff members are now eligible for coverage as dependents.

The old plan provided only $9 a day for room and board, 60 days a year of hospitalization for each individual, a maximum claim of $600, $7 a day plus one-half benefits on maternity cases, and coverage in hospitals in the United States or Canada only.

The new $12 plan received 37% more votes than the second place plan. The plan will cost $25.20 a year for individual membership and $61.20 for the family contract. The former plan cost $19.44 and $45.36, respectively.

Archer said the hospitalization plan was revamped because: members found the $9 per day room benefit inadequate in meeting room charges in local hospitals, hospital charges of miscellaneous items had increased sharply, and more members were using their hospitalization contracts.

Chamberlin Named UMD Academic Dean

New academic dean of the Duluth Branch is Thomas W. Chamberlin, since 1947 head of the UMD geography department. (See picture p. 12, February, 1954, *Minnesotan.*)

Born in Gays, Illinois, Chamberlin received his bachelor of education from Eastern Illinois State Teachers College. He later received his M.A. and Ph.D. in geography from Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

Before joining the UMD staff Chamberlin taught at Eastern Tennessee State Teachers College, Ball State Teachers College in Indiana, and Northern Illinois State Teachers College. Chamberlin is married and has two children.

What Is the University Self-Survey?

WHAT ADDITIONAL space and staff will we need for improved or expanded activities during the next two years? The next ten years? How does our department compare with others throughout the country? Are there ways in which we could make better use of the support we now receive? Are there activities we might reduce, or even abandon, or wisely shift to other departments or agencies?

Questions like these are getting some serious thought in departments all over the University these days. There has been talk of a University survey for some time. A letter to all deans, directors, and department heads, sent out by President Morrill early in March, introduced such a University-wide "self-survey" to be carried on within the next few months—department by department, college by college—aimed at examining fiscal procedures, physical needs, and the educational goals underlying the activities of each unit.

Instructional and non-instructional departments alike have been asked to indicate not only their estimated budgetary needs for the next biennium, but to go beyond these traditional forecasts and to draft recommendations for the next ten years.

By April 30, each department head, in close collaboration with his entire staff, is expected to have completed his section of the questionnaire. Here, in summary, are the questions each department must answer:

During the biennium 1955–57:

1. What new activities, to be supported by the General University Fund, which your department is not now maintaining do you regard as essential for the next biennium?
2. What improvements in the existing activities of your department, now supported by the General University Fund, do you regard as essential for the next biennium?
3. Which of the existing activities of your department, now supported by the General University Fund, might be reduced, abandoned, or transferred to other departments within the next biennium, without prejudice to the department's primary functions?

During the decade 1955–65:

4. What trends and changes do you anticipate in the pattern and the volume of your department's program of (1) instruction; (2) research; (3) services?
5. What changes in the organization of your department will be necessary or desirable?
6. What is your best estimate of the annual amount of additional budget support which would be necessary to put the program outlined in your answers to questions 4 and 5 into effect?
7. What is your best estimate of the additional physical facilities which would be required in connection with the program outlined in your answers to questions 4 and 5 above?
8. What reductions, expansions, reorganizations, or program changes in *other* departments of the University do you regard as necessary or desirable to increase the effectiveness of your department's activities?
9. How does your department compare with corresponding departments in other major universities in the United States in terms of (a) quality and quantity of its work; (b) building and equipment facilities; (c) salaries and other conditions of employment? (A scale provides for rating items a, b, c, under the headings: among the first five, superior, average, below average, sub-standard.)
10. What available methods and procedures are being or have been used in your department for the periodic evaluation of activities and goals?

Most of the questions are designed to cover several aspects of each department's program. For example, instructions for question 1 state: "Each separate proposal should be numbered and should include a clear statement on the following points: the goals of the proposed activity; demonstrated need or demand for it; personnel and equipment required; how these requirements were estimated; and whether the activity will be temporary or permanent. If additional space in University buildings will be required, the question calls for estimates of square feet of floor space in terms of the specific uses anticipated in each case (classroom, lecture hall, office, laboratory, shop, storage, etc.). Proposals should be described as involving instruction, research, internal service, or public service, or as involving a specific combination of these."

LONG-RANGE GOALS and emphases are explored in question 4, where among other things, department heads are instructed to discuss: new activities or services; improvement of existing activities; expansion and curtailment of staff; changes in the inter-relationships of public service; changing relationships with outside agencies and among the University's campuses, etc.

In connection with their long-range programs, each department is asked to make as detailed and comprehensive a forecast as knowledge of the situation permits, taking into account not only its local situation but also its relationship to the larger educational and professional fields in which it operates.

The write-up on organizational changes in the department during the next decade (question 5) should cover: changes in existing distribution of rank, salaries, and position; changes in the balance of civil service and academic personnel; reassignment of duties and responsibilities; improvements in administrative structure; new channels of communication; improvement of liaison with other departments and organizations, etc.

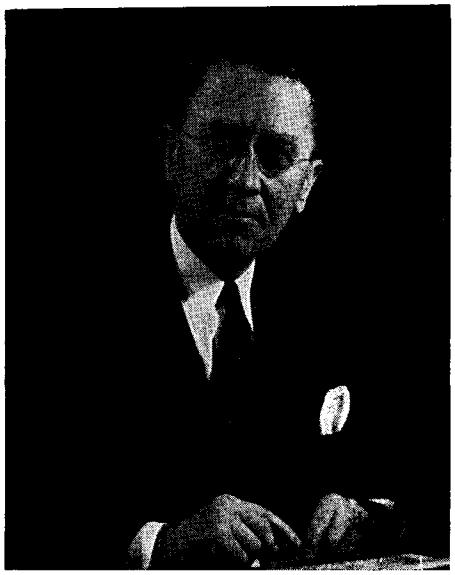
Question 9, which asks department heads to rate their own department in comparison with those of other universities on several counts, includes space to indicate how the ratings were arrived at (e.g., conference, voting, judgment of the department head, official ranking by a professional society).

THIS FORM for departments will be completed in triplicate: one copy for the appropriate dean or director, one for the office of the President, and the third for the department's own files. The head of each college or administrative department will then fill out a summarizing form by June 30, combining the needs of individual departments into a coherent program for the college as a whole. Deans and directors will be asked specifically to evaluate every request for new resources and to set a priority on every item.

Any interested staff member may get a copy of the questionnaire by calling extension 472.

The President's Page

Surveying Ourselves—WHY and HOW



HERE IN THE CAMPUS COMMUNITY a University self-survey has been proposed and talked about since the last legislative session. The aims and procedures of such a survey have been clarified in earnest, probing discussion with the Administrative Committee of the Senate, the Faculty Consultative Committee, and many individual University staff members. The first questionnaires are now in the hands of all department heads.

Why, some may ask, do we undertake this survey *now*? It seemed to a great many of us that this was the logical moment to carry on a systematic and thoroughgoing self-scrutiny; for we find ourselves on a kind of plateau between two peaks—the peak of veteran enrollment during the late 'forties, which so over-taxed our facilities, and the peak of an even greater anticipated enrollment as the "war babies" reach college age toward the end of this decade. This new increase is expected to be permanent. The present breathing-space, therefore, gives us a chance to think about what direction our growth should take, and how we can better integrate our existing resources.

Details of the survey are sketched on the opposite page. Every staff member, I think, will see that we are concerned not with "piling up data"—although a good deal of detailed information is asked for—but rather with evaluation, with redefining goals and appraising standards of effectiveness.

The reasons for the study are threefold:

- to carry on the tradition of institutional self-criticism that has contributed so much to Minnesota's role in pioneering new educational methods and philosophies.
- to help us bring to the legislature a clear picture of the instruction, research, and public services with which the University proposes to meet the developing needs of the state.
- to evolve for our own guidance a set of unified, explicit goals for the next decade.

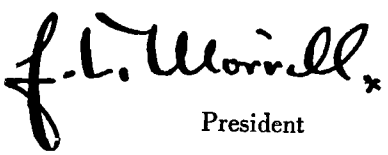
The material gathered will help us prepare a carefully documented budget for the next two years; a guide for the University's development in the next ten years; and an outline of the major University problems that will require further study by faculty, administrators, and Regents.

Let me say as strongly as I can that this approach to the University's long-range problems needs more than the cooperation of deans and department heads. Its success demands the active participation of all of us, whether we are engaged in teaching, research, administration, or other service. It is designed to cover all departments included in the regular University budget—academic and non-academic alike.

The survey will succeed only to the extent that the departments are able to look at their own activities objectively and to criticize them democratically.

After all departments have completed their surveys, the respective deans will be asked to assign a definite priority to every request for new resources. This difficult job can be done only by using to the fullest whatever machinery exists for sounding out staff opinion. In some cases new advisory groups will have to be created to formulate the collective judgment of the college.

This big project can provide an immensely useful blueprint for the next biennium and the next ten years. It requires the thoughtful, best judgment of us all.



President

MARCH 15, TO APRIL 15, 1954

University of Minnesota Calendar of Events

THE MINNEAPOLIS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Subscription Series

Mar. 19—Pierre Monteux, guest conductor.

Mar. 26—Monique de la Bruchollerie, pianist.

Apr. 9—Orchestral program.

(Northrop Auditorium, 8:30 p.m. Single tickets from $1.75 to $4.00. Sales begin the Monday before each concert at the Symphony Ticket Office, 106 Northrop. For reservations call University extension 6225.)†

Twilight Concerts

Mar. 21—St. Olaf Lutheran Choir, Olaf C. Christiansen, director.

Apr. 11—Puccini's opera "Suor Angelica" in concert form with Laurel Hurley, soprano; Lucretia West, contralto; and Cecelian Singers.

(Northrop Auditorium, 4:30 p.m. General admission tickets at $.75 can be purchased the afternoon of the concert. Box office opens at 3:30 p.m.)

Young People's Concert

Mar. 23—Northrop Auditorium, 1:30 p.m.

(Admission arranged through local schools.)

CONVOCATIONS

Apr. 1—William Laurence, science reporter of the *New York Times,* "The Truth About the Hydrogen Bomb"; and Bismarck, North Dakota, High School Choir.

Apr. 8—Chanticleers, male quartet.

Apr. 15—Chamber Singers, directed by James Aliferis in Heinrich Schütz's "Passion of St. Matthew."

(Northrop Auditorium, 11:30 a.m. Open to the public without charge.)

COMMENCEMENT

Mar. 18—Dr. Grayson Kirk, President of Columbia University, Commencement speaker.

(Northrop Auditorium, 8:00 p.m. Admission by guest card only.)

YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY THEATRE

Mar. 29-Apr. 9—"Alice in Wonderland," by Moulton and Ware.

(Scott Hall Auditorium, 1:15 p.m., except Apr. 4, 4:00 p.m. Single tickets $.60. Public performances are Saturday and Sunday.)

NATURAL HISTORY LECTURE SERIES

Mar. 21—"Mountains and Mammals," color sound film.

Mar. 28—"Mountain Moods," Dr. Clayton Rudd, Minneapolis dentist.

Apr. 4—"Snake, Turtle, Toad, and Frog Facts," Walter J. Breckenridge, director, Minnesota Museum of Natural History.

Apr. 11—"Waterbirds," Walt Disney color sound film.

(Museum of Natural History Auditorium, 3:00 p.m. Open to the public without charge.)

UNIVERSITY FILM SOCIETY

Mar. 31—"Cry, the Beloved Country," British film made in Africa.

Apr. 14—"Leonardo da Vinci," the story of his inventions as well as his paintings. Color film made in Florence and Rome; English commentary. Also "Ai-yé," a short experimental film on the growth and development of mankind.

(Northrop Auditorium, 3:30 and 8:00 p.m. Tickets for adults, $.60; junior admission, $.35, available at the Lobby Ticket Office, the basement of Wesbrook Hall, or the Campus Club.)

UNIVERSITY PRESS PUBLICATION DATES

Mar. 29—*Theory and Method in the Social Sciences* by Arnold M. Rose, professor of sociology, University of Minnesota. A volume of essays on some previously neglected aspects of theory and research in the social sciences. $4.00.

Apr. 16—*The Braggart in Renaissance Comedy; A Study in Comparative Drama from Aristophanes to Shakespeare* by Daniel C. Boughner, professor of English, Evansville College, Evansville, Indiana. A history of the comic stage character in the Greek, Italian, French, Spanish, and English theaters. $5.00.

April—*The Sociology of Work* by Theodore Caplow, associate professor of sociology, University of Minnesota. The first full-length treatise on the new and developing field of occupational sociology. $5.00.

(Books are available at Minneapolis and St. Paul bookstores or may be ordered through your local bookstore.)

UNIVERSITY GALLERY EXHIBITIONS

Mar. 9-28—Symphony Art Project. Children in public, private, and parochial elementary and secondary schools of the Twin Cities have attempted to present on paper individual reactions to music.

Mar. 28-Apr. 25—Ancient Glass. These pieces from ancient Egypt to the 15th century are of beautifully designed glass worked as a translucent, opaque, or sometimes iridescent substance.

Mar. 14-Apr. 23—Open Metal Sculpture. The accent in this exhibit is on spatial or implied volume rather than solid classical form. Welding and brazing play most important roles in this recent vital surge of open metal sculpture by such artists as Calder, Moore, Smith, and Harl.

(The University Gallery, on the third and fourth floors of Northrop Auditorium, is open to the public 8-5, Monday through Friday. Concertgoers will find the Gallery open before performances and during intermissions.)

ATHLETIC EVENTS

Mar. 25, 26, 27—State High School Basketball Tournament. *(Williams Arena,* afternoon and evening games, Mar. 25 and 26. Games at 6:00, 7:25, 9:00 p.m. on Mar. 27.)†

† Tickets for these events are also available at the Field Schlick Ticket Office in St. Paul and the Downtown Ticket Office, 188 Northwestern Bank Building, in Minneapolis.

THE MINNESOTAN

Published for Staff Members of the University of Minnesota

VOLUME VII *April 1954* NUMBER 7

Meet the Regents

Marjorie Howard

NEWEST ADDITION and only female member on the Board of Regents is Mrs. Marjorie Howard of Excelsior who was elected by the 1953 legislature. Mrs. Howard, a housewife with a long record of public service, is the fourth woman to serve on the Board in its 103-year history.

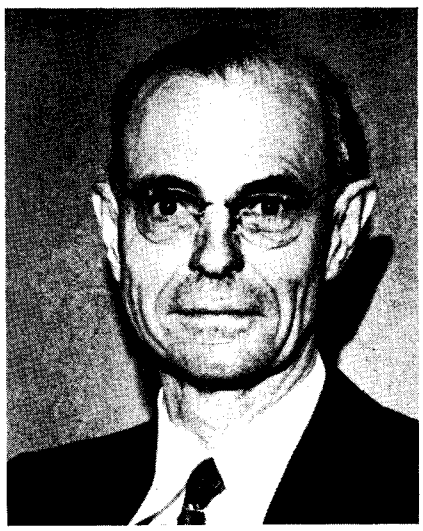
A mother of two, Mrs. Howard decided she wanted to do something besides keep house after her second child started school, so she became active in the League of Women Voters. Her volunteer work branched out into an Excelsior youth center and the Red Cross Motor Corps.

Mrs. Howard is no stranger to the University. She received her B.A. from Minnesota in 1924 and then worked for another year at the U library. She sees her role on the Board as that of an interested citizen who should have something to say about tax-supported institutions such as the University.

Republican party politics gained her interest in 1946 and within the next few years she became state Republican chairwoman. During the next four years she gave hundreds of talks, including a speech nominating Harold Stassen for president at the 1952 Republican convention.

REGENT KARL G. NEUMEIER came to the Board of Regents after a 15-year stint in the state legislature. A Stillwater lawyer, Mr. Neumeier served as state senator from 1935 to 1950 gaining a reputation as a tax expert while chairman of the tax committee, committee on committees, and member of the legislative advisory committee.

When Mr. Neumeier became a Regent, he promised to see that money given the University by the legislature would be judiciously and effectively spent.



Karl G. Neumeier

Born in Stillwater, 65-year-old Mr. Neumeier received his B.A. from the University in 1911 and graduated from the St. Paul College of Law in 1914. After a time with the West Publishing Company he began law practice in Stillwater. He still maintains his law office there.

Regent Neumeier has a summer home on the St. Croix River along with a farm where he raises some cattle, pigs, chickens, and pheasants. A sports enthusiast, he is a most avid basketball fan; hunting, fishing, skiing, and skating follow close behind. Regent Neumeier has three children.

in this issue . . .

800 PINTS OF BLOOD — that's what the U Hospitals uses each month. Dr. Newell Ziegler, head of the Hospitals blood bank, tells how the bank supplies this blood, how it is processed and used, page 10.

A DREAM IS IN PROCESS of coming true on the St. Paul campus. The ag Union should begin going up next year if the balance of the building fund is raised. Page 12 tells you about the new Union, the fund drive.

THE 1956 OLYMPICS may seem far away but not to U track coach Jim Kelly who, as chairman of the U.S. Olympic track and field committee, is already busy arranging for trials, coaches, managers, and funds. Page 13.

on the cover . . .

Martha Cutkomp is a full-time wife and mother, a part-time potter. Here, with children Kent, 5, and Terry, 7, she is cutting clay with a fine wire to smoothe it for molding. Mrs. Cutkomp, wife of entomology professor Laurence Cutkomp, introduces our feature on University wives, beginning on page 3. All photos for the article and the cover by Walter Zambino, photo laboratory.

THE MINNESOTAN

Vol. VII No. 7

Published by the Department of University Relations, 213 Administration Building, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14, Minnesota.

William L. Nunn, Director

Ellen Siegelman . . . . . Editor

Julie Henricksson . . . Ass't. Editor

Advisory Committee: Members of the University Public Information Council.

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Photographs, unless otherwise credited, were taken by members of the University Photographic Laboratory.

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University WIVES

What is a University wife? Being a magazine addressed to the families of staff members, The Minnesotan asked itself this question and proceeded to do some research. The conclusion: there are as many kinds of University wives as there are women. Some of them are devoting full-time to young families. Some have full-time careers. Others manage to combine homemaking with professions, hobbies, or social service. Herewith we offer a selection; though differing widely in their pursuits, these five women share a sense of belonging to the University community and a feeling that what they're doing has meaning for themselves and their families.

Marianna Tovish . . .

from her studio, a living art

"A living art should be where people are living," says Marianna Tovish firmly. "People really ought to have small sculpture in their homes—it's no more expensive than paintings or prints. As for large sculpture, both my husband and I feel it belongs out of doors and on buildings rather than in museums. Originally these works of sculpture had a function and a home in churches, bridges, public squares."

Mrs. Tovish (husband, Harold Tovish, is assistant professor of art and a well-known sculptor himself) combines youthful exuberance with sober decisiveness. She's been doing sculpture "ever since I was old enough to be serious about anything."

Although 7-year-old Margo and 5-year-old Aaron keep her pretty busy, Mrs. Tovish generally manages to get in four or five hours a day in the basement workshop of their Raymond Ave. home. Her dream: to get a full-size studio and sculpt full-time.

What about competition between husband and wife? "There's very little of it. We rarely criticize each other's work unless one of us specifically asks for it," she grinned—"we've learned *that* from experience. It's very stimulating, both of us being in the same field."

Mrs. Tovish sculpts under the name Marianna Pineda—a name suggested by some Spanish friends, after a play of that title by the Spanish poet, Garcia Lorca. With her long dark hair and blazing dark eyes, Mrs. Tovish looks Spanish, but says "I have all kinds of nationalities in me."

She studied at several universities—Bennington, University of California, and Columbia. It was there she met her husband who was also studying sculpture. They've been married eight years.

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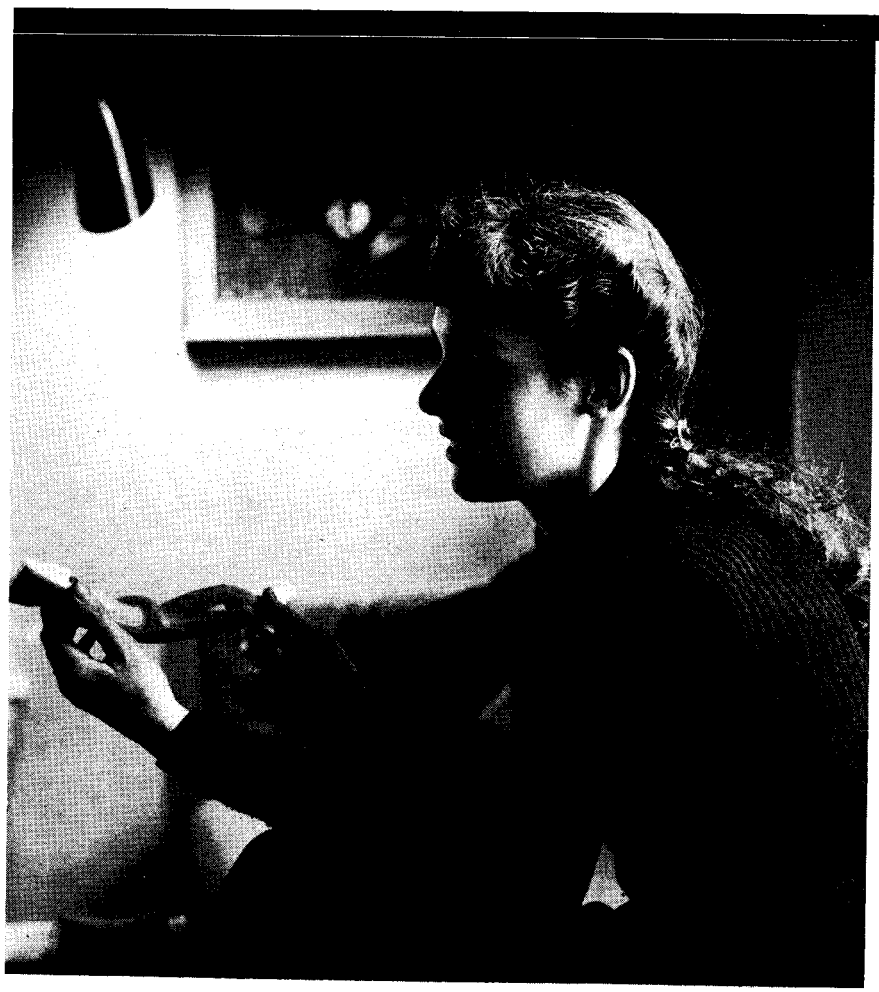


How does she work? Mrs. Tovish usually starts out with a sketch, has a good idea what she will do before she begins, and chooses her material for the purpose. Much of her work, she says, depicts the life of women and children. Asked if she is a feminist, she wrinkles her nose and says, "Sure — why not? If women aren't, who *will* be?" But she adds laughingly, "Fortunately, women are pretty lucky these days. We don't have to be as rampant and crusading as we did 40 years ago."

Speaking again of her work, she says, "Aesthetic problems are present in every piece. That's why sculpture is so absorbing. But often there are complicated technical problems too. I think the most difficult is casting a big piece in plaster. First you must make an armature—a metal 'skeleton' around which the clay is built. Then you surround the clay with plaster. This becomes the hollow mold into which plaster is poured to make the final statue. Because this is physically exhausting, it's surprising that sculpture attracts as many women as it does."

Generally when working at home, Mrs. Tovish prefers direct carving or modeling directly in wax. These take less steps than large-scale plaster or metal sculpture, and then, says Mrs. Tovish, introducing a housewifely consideration—"It's so much less messy!" Currently she is finishing a small sculpture of a woman in a hammock, conforming to the natural shape of the ivory tusk from which it is carved.

A big batch of her sculpture has been traveling to exhibits in Colorado Springs, Lincoln, Mass., and Hanover, N. H. The Tovishes frequently enter group shows in New York. They both think Minneapolis is a very lively town for the arts. "And," Mrs. Tovish adds, "a good deal of this spirit is due to the excitement generated right here in the University art department."

Frances Upson

Frances Upson . . .

at 58, a new career

At 53 Frances Upson began college. At 57 she had a B.A. from the University's Arts College—magna cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa. A year later she got another degree—a Bachelor of Education from the University's Institute of Child Welfare. Thereupon she embarked on a whole new career—supervisor of the University Village nursery school.

Mrs. Upson, a slight brisk woman with a trace of Kentucky in her speech, takes all this quite casually. "It seemed simply the best thing to do." The Upsons (he is professor of aeronautical engineering) came to the University in 1946, after Mr. Upson had done teaching and consulting at Wayne University and the University of Michigan.

"Well," says Mrs. Upson, "by then all my children had grown up and left home. I have four children, two of them married, with four grandchildren. For the first time in my life I found myself with time on my hands. I didn't like the idea of just settling down, and then, too, I thought if I prepared myself for our retirement I might some day start a nursery school of my own."

Mrs. Upson had a few weeks of college back in 1912, but had had to quit because of illness. Shortly thereafter she married Prof. Upson and devoted full time to raising her family. She had always enjoyed being with people, had done volunteer public health work and social work for the Red Cross.

Both the Upsons love children: Mr. Upson had advised scout groups, started the staff family gym sessions at the U (see *Minnesotan*, April, 1953).

Hence the B.A. from the Arts College, where Mrs. Upson was an interdepartmental major concentrating on social sciences, German courses. She enjoyed going to school immensely, she says. "The students accepted me. I never felt I was an old lady off into a corner."

A year later Mrs. Upson got a B.S. from the College of Education in nursery-kindergarten-primary teaching.

"It never occurred to me I'd be offered a job," she says. But two years ago the Institute of Child Welfare asked her to become supervisor at the Village Nursery School, run by the Institute. It's a part-time job, planning the activities of 50 children (about 30 a day) ranging in age from 2 to 5. Each afternoon they get two and a half hours of supervised play and training.

"The Institute thinks of the Village nursery primarily as a facility for parent education," says Mrs. Upson. It is a cooperative venture, to which each mother pledges a specified number of afternoons per quarter. Mothers also have regular biweekly meetings at which outside speakers, frequently from the University, talk about children's music, children's books, the fears of young children, etc.

"We have a very rich group to draw from," she says, "since many

of the mothers have had professional experience working with children, and all are extremely interested and cooperative."

Six adults—two student teachers and four mothers—come under Mrs. Upson's supervision every day. She herself does a little of everything. Her main job is to see that the schedule runs smoothly.

"I keep my eye out for lonely children and try to draw them subtly into the group. Whatever 'disciplining' is done, I do. When the children get restless, I may read to them, or improvise a story or some finger play.

"I love my work, because I love children. And I'm inexpressibly grateful to the University for this opportunity. We enjoy University life more than any other we've ever known. It keeps you alert and in touch with fresh ideas."

And—we might add—it keeps you young!

Marie Ford . . .

through public health, a chance to serve

"Yes, I married my professor," Marie Ford laughs throatily. Sitting at her desk in the State Board of Health building on the campus, putting a cigarette in a holder, she explains, "That was 22 years ago. I was an English major at the University, minoring in journalism. I used to say that out of one journalism course I got both an 'A' and a husband." The professor—Edwin Ford (see picture, *Minnesotan,* January '54).

In the course of a busy career, Mrs. Ford has: edited and published a radio trade magazine; done free-lance writing; worked on a novel (unpublished) during the depression; conducted her own radio interview show locally; and bicycled through England and Scotland. (Of the latter she says, she had blithely agreed to the trip but couldn't bring herself to explain to Mr. Ford she'd never been on a bike before. He found this out during their first practice-session, shortly before they were scheduled to leave!)

Marie Ford

Mrs. Ford is a woman who doesn't waste an idea. During the seven years she was owner, editor, advertising chief, circulation head, and layout "man" for her radio magazine, she was also doing free-lance articles for bakers', brewers', real estate trade papers, showing how others in their fields were using radio advertising.

A series of radio scripts she wrote for a St. Paul department store proved so successful she marketed them to stations all over the country. They were 15-minute Christmas programs called "Chats with Mrs. Santa Claus." The store daily awarded a toy and a telephone call, presumably direct from Mrs. Santa Claus at the North Pole, to the four youngsters writing the best Christmas letters. Mrs. Ford recalls that some of these young prize-winners were so keyed up they couldn't be persuaded to leave the phone for a minute on the day they were expecting their momentous call.

Currently Mrs. Ford is health education consultant for the State Board of Health. Her job is writing attractive, easily understood material in the field of public health for professional people and the general public. Thus, last year, in cooperation with the nutritionist, she wrote a leaflet on "Milk—Not Strictly for Babies," to show the importance of milk-drinking for people of all ages. She also puts out information for professional people, like *Mental Health Progress,* a monthly report for workers in mental health. (Her toughest job for this publication: condensing U neurophysiology professor Ernst Gellhorn's tight, technical, 556-page book, *Physiological Foundations of Neurology and Psychiatry,* into a page and a half!)

"I soon realized that when you work with professional people such as doctors, nurses, nutritionists, you've got to speak their language," says Mrs. Ford with conviction. "So right after I started this job I also began work on an M.A. in public health and health education. It took three years, and one quarter I carried 21 credits, but it was worth it!"

To fulfill the three-month field-training required for her Master's degree, Mrs. Ford spent one month with the World Health Organization in Geneva, and two months in England with the Central Council of Health Education. She was extremely impressed during her month at their headquarters with the dedication and sincerity of the WHO staff.

"I enjoy working very, very much, and intend to continue," she says in her deep, charming voice. "This kind of job gives you a chance to do a real service."

Although she works for the state, Mrs. Ford feels very much a part of the University. "It was here I got my education and here I met my husband. Our friends are primarily University people. Every day I get prouder of our School of Public Health, which is tops in the country. And in my work I have learned that many new concepts in public health have first been set forth by doctors and scientists here at the U."

continued on next page

Ruth Wallis . . .

after murder mysteries, anthropology

Washing skeletons, digging in the Pyrenees, writing murder mysteries, and interviewing Indians — these have been just a few of the components of Ruth Wallis's busy life. Small and pert, with a quick, sure way of speaking and a mischievous gaiety, Mrs. Wallis came to the University on a visit in 1929 when she was still Ruth Sawtell. She was consulting Dr. Scammon, later dean of the U Medical School, for an anthropological study on growth and met Prof. Wallis (chairman of the anthropology department) at a dinner. They were married two years later.

"There were no jobs in anthropology in the region," Mrs. Wallis recounts mock-plaintively, "and the nepotism rule meant I couldn't teach at the University. So I got a job teaching sociology at Hamline, though I'd never had a sociology course myself. Then for a year I nearly went mad measuring 10,000 Minneapolis school children in a clothing study for the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture. *Then* I wrote one and a half murder mystery novels—the first about a murder in a small museum where a museum assistant has the job of washing skeletons; I had done that myself at Harvard."

We got Mrs. Wallis to backtrack sufficiently to explain some of the events of her life before 1931, although she insisted this was "ancient history." Well, there was a B.A. at Radcliffe in English; then a part-time job under Ernest A. Hooton, head of anthropology at Harvard—doing editorial work on a series of African studies and washing the clay-caked skeletons brought in from the field.

Because anthropology seemed such an uncertain enterprise for women, she almost gave it up. But then a fellowship came through and took her to France for field research. From a friend at a dinner party she got the idea of digging in a cave in the Pyrenees, changed her plans, got some extra money from the fellowship donor. She hired a digger and went to work outside the small town of Montardit (Ariège), having located a limestone cave that looked promising.

After weeks of excavation, the digger one day held aloft a couple of bones; Mrs. Wallis clambered into the pit and soon turned up two skeletons of the period between the paleolithic and neolithic. The first such find in France up to that time, the skeletons were deposited in the Natural History Museum in Paris. Somewhat less spectacular, but equally important were her studies with Prof. Franz Boas at Columbia, where she got her Ph.D. Trained as a physical anthropologist, she did much of her research in New York and later in Iowa on human growth.

HOW did the murder mysteries fit in? She'd been reading them for some time, and, like most people, decided she could write better ones. "The only difference," she smiles, "is that I *did* write one—*Too Many Bones*. My agent said it was too unconventional to be published. Somewhat discouraged, I started a more orthodox mystery, which was interrupted by a long siege in the hospital. When I came out, I learned that the first book had not only found a publisher but had won the Dodd Mead mystery story prize!

"Well, then I finished the book that's more like everyone else's—*No Bones about It*—and then proceeded to write: [she feigned a leer as she listed the slightly gory titles] *Blood from a Stone*, which involves an archeological expedition in the Pyrenees; *Cold Bed in the Clay;* and *Forget My Fate.*" The five mysteries were written under her own name—Ruth Sawtell Wallis.

And now, says Mrs. W., she's abandoned mystery-writing to do some "anthropological research—the most fun of all!"

The current ambitious project stems from extensive field research Prof. Wallis had done from 1911 to 1914 with two Canadian Indian tribes. During the past four summers he has had grants from the University to go back and bring his findings up to date. So the Wallises have spent two summers with the Micmac Indians in the Maritime Provinces and two in southern Manitoba with the Dakota Indians, descendants of a group that fled over the border from Minnesota in the Sioux uprising.

"Mr. Wallis is studying social change in the tribes over 40 years—

Ruth Wallis

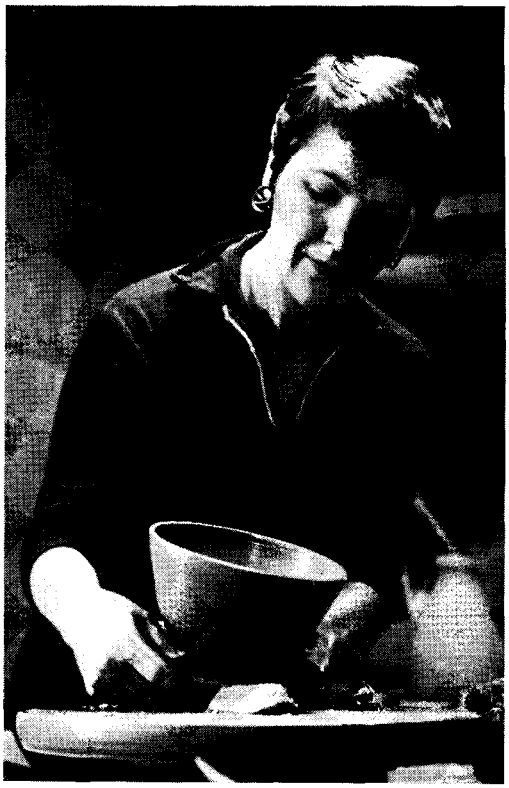
including what they remember about their own past," says Mrs. Wallis. "In 1911 the Micmac wanted to be left alone, to live in the past; now it turns out they have forgotten almost all their traditions and are willing to consume any culture that's offered them. This Micmac material will be published this year by the University Press. My job was simply editing the material and adding some data on women and children."

But that isn't all! Mrs. Wallis is also doing her own study on "the Dakota woman as she is today and as she has been formed by her tribal past," including the ritual and mythology surrounding adolescence, marriage, child-birth, child-training.

Prof. Wallis retires from the University this June after 31 years. The U has loomed large in the Wallises' lives: "My husband's life — hence mine—has been here; the University has provided funds for his research; and what those people will do for you at the University library is simply magnificent!"

Plans for the future? The Wallises have bought a small house in Connecticut, formerly the coachman's cottage on an estate. They'll be only 20 miles from the University of Connecticut, 50 from Harvard, 80-odd from Yale. With so many universities nearby Mrs. Wallis might try manuscript reading or writing up other anthropologists' field data.

"I might," she grins, "even write another mystery!"



Martha Cutkomp

Martha Cutkomp . . .

from a potter's wheel, things of beauty

Some people have only to touch things to make them beautiful. That's how it is with Martha Cutkomp (husband Laurence Cutkomp, associate professor of entomology and economic zoology on the St. Paul campus). You enter the Cutkomps' Bourne Avenue home and find all around you handsome, useful objects. A huge vase contains a shock of grey, furry-balled aspen branches. An intoxicating smell leads you to the kitchen where four shiny loaves of homemade bread are cooling. Mrs. Cutkomp, slender and girlish, invites you to have some bread and drink some coffee from earthenware mugs she has made.

Keeping an eye out for her four young children—Kay, 9; Terry, 7; Kent, 5; and Lee, 10 months—she tells you that University life is nothing new to her. She grew up on the campus of Iowa Wesleyan College where her father taught entomology. A young man named Laurence Cutkomp was one of his students. The Cutkomps have been married 15 years.

Mrs. Cutkomp studied applied art at Iowa State, took several courses in ceramics. Her interest in pottery-making continued, "in a mild way."

But it wasn't until 1949, when the Cutkomps had been in Minnesota two years, that Mrs. C. took it up in earnest in courses with the MacKenzies, nationally known potters. She's been making pottery happily since.

"It just got in my blood, I guess. Everyone has a desire to become really proficient at something, don't you think? Pottery is a wonderful medium of expression and anyone who is willing to work hard at it can master the technique—although there's a big difference between mere technical skill and real artistic achievement," she says.

A dedicated craftsman, Mrs. Cutkomp even digs her own clay—a sticky, reddish clay from an open ravine, formerly a lake-bed, north of St. Paul. To keep it from cracking she mixes in brick clay from a local brickyard, plus sand. "Last year I must have loaded a thousand pounds of clay into gunny sacks," she says.

The basement of the Cutkomp home contains her workshop, including a potter's wheel. Row on row of pinkish, newly thrown pieces await glazing and firing. Mrs. Cutkomp mixes ochres and metal oxides into the glazes she makes in order to produce subtle earth colors—rich deep browns, sand color, greenish grays.

At one time or another she has made a complete set of dishes for her family, as well as countless mugs, pitchers, vases, bowls, and tiles—useful and ornamental objects that she sells to friends at open houses several times a year. "Faculty people have been very interested in my things," she says, "probably because all of them can be used in the oven as well as on the shelf or table."

When does she get time for ceramics? She shrugs, ruffling her short hair, and admits that with a ten-month-old baby and three other lively youngsters, she has very little time indeed.

"But just knowing that my workshop is there, that I can save an hour for doing something I really enjoy, gives me more energy for the routine tasks of housework. And then, who knows—when the children grow up this might turn into a real career."

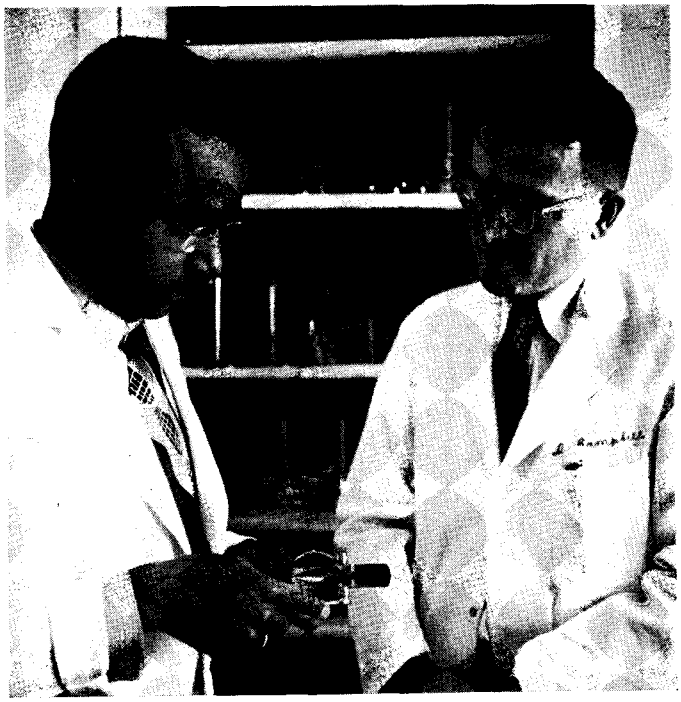
Millie Haik took a few minutes from her job as clerk-typist in the animal husbandry department to pose with a little spring lamb.

Blake: Prophet Against Empire, by David V. Erdman, assistant professor of English, was published in late March by Princeton University Press.

Appointed head
Odlaug, who du
University doing

staff members
YOU SH

Mitchell W. Spellman, assistant professor of surgery and research fellow, and Gilbert S. Campbell, resident in surgery, have been awarded $30,000 Markle Foundation grants to aid their careers in academic medicine for five years.



Irene Kessler, secretary to business manager of athleti
Marsh Ryman, takes care of details in supervising, plannir
and coordinating all of the many University athletic even

of UMD's biology department is Professor Theron O. ring the 1952-53 academic year was at Ohio State parasitology research on a Muellhaupt fellowship.

Chemistry professors Robert C. Brasted, M. Cannon Sneed, and J. Lewis Maynard are co-authors of *Comprehensive Inorganic Chemistry*, an 11-volume treatise. The first volume was published in September by D. Van Nostrand of New York, and the second volume is already at the printers.

OULD KNOW

Acting assistant dean of the senior college of SLA during the leave of absence of Dean J. W. Buchta is Raymond W. Brink, professor & chairman of the mathematics department.

As senior secretary in the political science department, Huldah Ledin has served under four chairmen and has had offices in four different places since starting at the U. Her hobbies: music, reading.

Dr. Newell Ziegler tells

The Life-and-Death Story of the U Blood Bank

THREE YOUNG MEN were lying on the donor beds in the University Hospitals blood bank. One, his arm connected to a blood bottle by plastic tubing, was giving blood while the other two waited their turns. All three were members of a blood donor club which contributes blood for patients of the Variety Club Heart Hospital.

A medical technologist was busy placing a newly drawn pint of blood in one of the large storage refrigerators in the adjacent laboratory. In a third small room occupied by the blood bank proper an intern was taking the first four of ten pints of blood from a storage refrigerator and was checking them out in preparation for a heart operation. Helping the intern was Dr. Newell R. Ziegler, associate professor of bacteriology and immunology, who is director of the blood bank as well as hospital bacteriologist.

Dr. Ziegler, who is thoroughly aware of the seriousness of his work, took a few minutes from his crowded schedule to explain just how the blood bank functions in supplying the blood and plasma needs of the hospital. He says the tremendous amount of activity this afternoon is typical of the work his small staff must perform daily to keep up with the steady demand for blood. (Working with Dr. Ziegler are student technologist supervisors Marilyn Postier and Virginia Burris, part-time medical technologist Violet Guy, and clerk-typist Joyce Mundahl.)

"The U Hospitals is the top user of blood in the Twin Cities, and, in fact, consumes more blood than the next four hospitals combined," Dr. Ziegler says. "We use an average of more than 800 pints a month and must supply much of this ourselves if we are to have blood in the amounts and types needed. A single emergency case may take as many as 50 pints of blood, so we try to keep a supply of 200 pints on hand in addition to 180 units of plasma.

Because patients in the University Hospitals who receive blood transfusions must either replace or pay for the blood, many donors are friends or relatives of patients who have been asked to replace blood.

DR. ZIEGLER goes into the third small room which serves for blood storage and records and opens one of the filing cabinets filled with donor cards. "This active donor list is divided into blood groups and Rh types," he explains. "Group O Rh positive includes the greatest number because it is the most common blood type. When we are running short of one group, we call donors who deposit as soon as possible."

Dr. Ziegler recalls that as a result of this system, the bank hasn't had to broadcast requests for blood donors since February, 1952. Keeping these elaborate files up to date, correcting telephone numbers and addresses, separating recent from old donor cards, maintaining accurate records of blood used by patients, and making appointments take much valuable time of the medical technologists.

Because of the life-and-death nature of the work at the bank, any simple error may cause a patient to get the wrong blood type, resulting in a transfusion reaction. (Such reactions, caused by incompatibility of the transfused blood with the patient's blood, are accompanied by chills and fever and in the most severe form may prove fatal.) Dr. Ziegler says, with his fingers crossed, that there have been none of the severe transfusion reactions from blood given at the University Hospitals in the last 14 months.

The blood bank employs several safeguards against mistakes. Technologists, in addition to careful blood grouping and typing, cross-match the patient's blood with blood of the same group from the bank to be sure the two will be mutually compatible when they are in the patient's body. Cross-matching is done by separating the liquid part of the two bloods from the cells and then placing the cells of the donor with the liquid part of the patient's blood, and vice versa. After time, temperature, and spinning in a centrifuge have had their effect on the mixtures, the tests are examined with the unaided eye as well as the microscope to make sure they mix correctly.

Student medical technologists do part of the blood grouping and labeling in such a way as to check possible errors. Dr. Ziegler has recently instituted a system of colored labels acceptable to the National In-

continued on next page

Dr. Newell Ziegler, right, helps Dr. Winston Leigh check out a bottle of blood to be used for a transfusion.

Meet Jim Matteson . . .

UMD'S Jack-of-all-Graphic Arts

A FORMER UMD grid ace now spends his daily hours at the Duluth Branch far differently from the way he spent his student days. He is James E. Matteson, who is probably as close to being a one-man graphic arts department as can be found within the University.

It was Jim's artistic ability, not his vigorous athletic interests (he is a passionate skier and holds offices in several Duluth skiing groups) that got him his present job at UMD. As a student he had done window decorating and display for a Duluth department store, and in 1952 he graduated from UMD as an art major.

When an opening occurred in UMD's new duplicating department —which then consisted mainly of a

small offset machine and a rejuvenated lever-action paper cutter—Jim applied for and got the job.

Presently he found he was offset press operator, commercial artist, layout man, darkroom attendant, office manager, stockroom clerk, varitype and electric typewriter operator, and billing clerk.

The over-the-summer transition from art student to graphic arts troubleshooter was no easy one, especially when a backlog of jobs awaited production. He quickly mastered the keyboards of the electric typewriter and varityper and set up job order and bookkeeping systems. To learn the idiosyncrasies of the offset machine he haunted other offset operations and spent hours being briefed on the virtues of various kinds of paper stock.

The flood of orders that surged into Room 1, Main—his bailiwick —indicated that Matteson's services were urgently needed. Additional help and equipment have been provided to ease the load, but Jim continues to perform a host of functions.

Much of Jim's offset production requires drawing, lettering, text composition, layout, and photography. Once he gets an offset negative, he makes what is known in the trade as an offset plate, a sheet of metal from which the offset impressions are made. He puts this plate on his press—an innocent-looking gadget which is actually a touchy little monster replete with knobs, levers, and complicated working parts.

Between sessions with the press, Jim plies his pencils and brushes on special art work for such projects as UMD summer session advertising, drama, music, and art programs, information booklets for students and faculty, mailing pieces for various departments.

Among his many drawing board contributions to UMD color and tradition is a cartoon of a bulldog which seems headed for immortality as UMD's athletic symbol.

Probably his most difficult assignment since taking over the duplicating department was printing ticket information for the 1952 football season. Associates vow they overheard him say between each printing impression, "If only I could play one more season. If only I could play one more season . . ."

Life-and-Death Story of U Blood Bank

continued from page 10

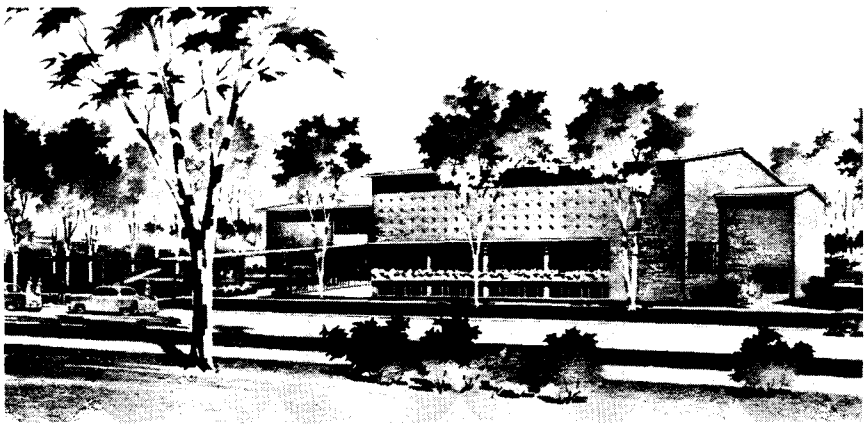
stitutes of Health. The stamp attached to the blood bottle label must match, in color as well as printed group designation, the corresponding stamp on the report of cross-matching of patient's blood.

Blood and plasma are taken from the bank only on prescription of a physician. When a doctor prescribes a transfusion for an emergency or in advance of an operation, he submits a carefully labeled specimen of his patient's blood to the bank and requests that it be cross-matched.

After the doctor gets the completed cross-matching report, he selects and gives a receipt for the appropriately numbered bottles he has taken from the blood bank refrigerator. Except for operations, only the amount of blood needed for immediate use is removed, to prevent mixups outside the bank.

Dr. Ziegler considers the blood bank's donor insurance plan a good idea for any U staff member. Under the plan a staff member can donate blood which will be credited to his "account" for a year's time. If during the year the staffer or any member of his family needs blood, it will be supplied him from the bank. It will be provided either by transfer of credit to another hospital or by being shipped within the state.

Dr. Ziegler gives these qualifications for donors: they must be between 18 and 60 years of age and have parents' written permission if under 21; must weigh a minimum of 105 pounds; must have normal blood pressure; must not have had jaundice or malaria and be otherwise healthy.



"A more perfect Union . . ."

Fund Drive Planned for New St. Paul Campus Union Building

HOPES are high that construction teams and khaki-clad engineers can begin work next year on the long-dreamed-of St. Paul campus Union building. The blueprints are drawn. The fund drive has got well under way. And, during the first week in May, staff members of both the St. Paul and Minneapolis campus and the branch agriculture stations will be asked to contribute to the building fund.

Leading argument for a new Union building, according to the 2,000 students and 400 staff members on the St. Paul campus, is the present Union—Old Dairy Hall. Built in 1888, outgrown by Dairy 40 years ago, the building has been remodeled and reinforced several times.

According to Union manager Paul Larson, it never was constructed to take such constant use from so many people. The ceilings are sagging, Larson says, and floors—except the ground floor—have been condemned for dancing. In addition, the building: lacks an elevator; requires splitting up of food preparation areas; is tremendously overcrowded; has inadequate garbage disposal facilities. It is marked for early demolition, Larson adds.

The projected new Union will seem like a paradise in contrast. It will be situated at the foot of the tree-covered slope north of Coffey Hall—a scenically ideal site at the very center of student traffic, says Larson. The new Union is designed for seven-day-a-week day and evening operation, with a minimal staff. All facilities will be accessible to a central control point.

Present plans, subject to Regents' revision, call for a building to be constructed in two stages. The first would contain a bookstore, small ballroom, lounge, grill, game area, conference rooms, and offices.

The second stage would provide a large ballroom, additional lounge and conference space, banquet facilities, *and* an outdoor terrace with a barbecue pit! Larson says the building is designed to be "homelike and cozy, not like a hotel." The plan provides for eventually locating a new building near the Union to house a cafeteria when funds permit.

What will all this cost? About $650,000, according to U President Emeritus Walter C. Coffey. A spry 78, Dr. Coffey, former dean of the Department (now the Institute) of Agriculture, is heading the fund drive as a "labor of love."

Over the years Ag students have amassed $350,000 of the necessary money from Union dues and fund-raising projects. The balance is being sought from the Institute of Agriculture's 10,000 alumni, from private citizens, and from many branches of industry—including those which benefit from ag campus research in milling, dairy, food processing.

University staff members will be asked to contribute during the first week in May when solicitors under Dean Emeritus C. H. Bailey will cover each college and department.

Dr. Coffey urges everyone at the University to give generously, pointing out that back in the late '30's the St. Paul campus gave the largest per capita contribution of any unit for the Coffman Memorial Union fund drive. "Of all the causes I've worked for," says Dr. Coffey, "this certainly is one of the most urgent and important. Here is an opportunity to contribute directly to the enrichment of University life."

Talking over the fund drive for the new Union are, l. to r., Paul Larson, manager of the St. Paul campus Union; Dean Emeritus C. H. Bailey; Stanley Sahlstrom, agricultural education instructor and assistant to fund drive chairman Coffey; and Gordon L. Starr, Union's director.

Besides training U teams

Track Coach Kelly Faces Olympian Job

TRACK COACH Jim Kelly sits behind a desk covered with papers. A big man with a full head of snow-white hair, Kelly gives you a booming welcome and explains that he is in the midst of separating his Olympics correspondence from the rest of the letters piled high in front of him.

"As chairman of the 1956 Olympic track and field committee, my work has barely started," he comments, "but next year I will *really* be busy." Kelly's Olympics job is a big one. He and his 14-member committee must first set up trials, pick the team members from results of these trials, choose the coaching staff and managers, and, of course, raise funds to send the team to Melbourne, Australia, where the games will be held.

"We may have some trouble getting college competitors out of school because the games will be in November or December instead of the summer months," Kelly notes. "We also have to decide if we should delay our trials or hold them in June as usual. If we have them in June, it means six months between the trials and games, and many things can happen to a contestant in half a year's time."

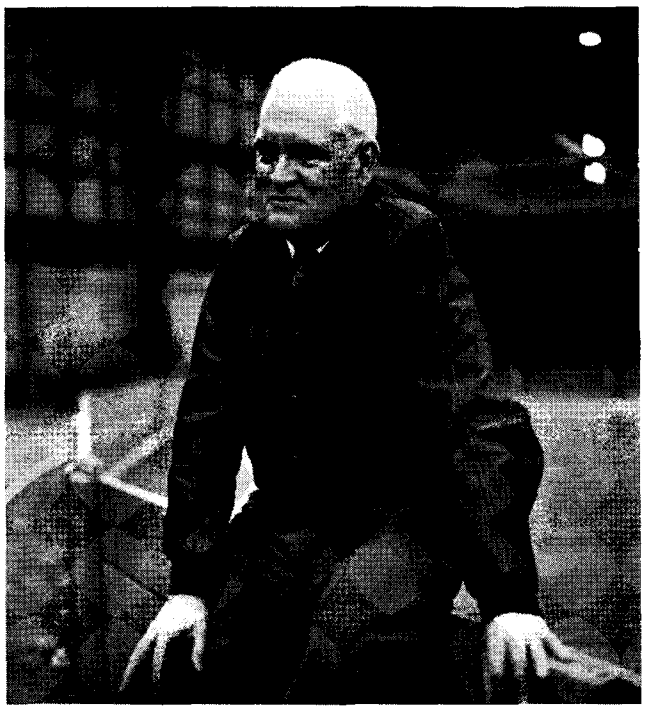
The coach explains that there are really three trials for the Olympic track team. Six men are chosen from the National Collegiate Athletic Association meet, six others from the Amateur Athletic Union meet, and one from the Armed Services meet.

Olympic track is nothing new to Kelly. He coached the United States team in the 1951 Pan American games which were instituted among the 27 American countries during the war when there were no Olympics.

Kelly is the only man in the nation to serve on the rules committees of the NCAA and AAU as well as the Olympic track committee.

KELLY'S Minnesota track teams have been in the top half of the conference for ten of his 17 years at the University, capturing the NCAA title in 1948 and the conference title in 1949. Kelly came to the U as track coach and assistant football coach from De Paul University of Chicago where he was athletic director. In addition to his coaching duties he teaches theory courses and fundamentals of track.

The variety of his coaching job pleases Kelly. "Of the 13 track events, eight of them differ so greatly they are actually individual sports. It's like coaching eight separate teams when you take on the discus, high jump, pole vault, distance running, hurdles, etc.," Kelly says.



Track Coach Jim Kelly relaxes a few minutes along the track railing in the fieldhouse where fine indoor facilities make it possible to hold meets during winter.

Coach Kelly points out that many boys compete in track who might not other wise participate in college athletics because of their academic schedules. "Track team members don't have to practice en masse like football and basketball teams," he offers. "I have boys working out early in the morning, and there are others who stay until 6:00 at night. Right now I have four boys in IT and one in pre-dentistry who would find it very hard to participate in football with its rigid practice schedules."

Kelly admits he has a hard time recruiting a consistently topnotch team in Minnesota because of the lack of interest in track in many of the state high schools. Most schools lack indoor facilities, and the outdoor season is so short in the northern part of the state it isn't worth while.

The University track season is continuous throughout the year with cross-country meets in the fall, a full schedule of indoor meets during winter quarter, and outdoor competition in the spring. With its huge running track and large areas for weight and jumping events, the field house is an ideal place for winter and fall track practice and meets.

Although the 1954 winter season wasn't too successful, Kelly brightens when he thinks about next year. "We have some fine freshmen coming up and when a few of our boys get out of the service we'll really have a great team."

President of National Editorial Association Pays Tribute to U Faculty in Recent Speech

Staff members of the University will be interested in a recent tribute to the faculty made in a speech by Alan McIntosh, president of the National Editorial Association and editor of the Rock County *Star Herald*, Luverne, Minnesota. Mr. McIntosh addressed members of the Minnesota Editorial Association and legislators at the MEA banquet, Feb. 19.

Said Mr. McIntosh:

"Speaking of the University as our great resource for the future . . . we now hear a lot of talk by little minds about a big slump. Now, if that should ever occur, heaven forbid, there is one fool thing that we can do. We can take a big slash at the University's appropriation . . . and once again we'll lose our best brains to the east and to private industry.

"How do you evaluate a university's worth . . . how can you put a price tag on the value of a professor? Can you put a price tag on freedom of the mind?

"The professors that influenced me the most at Nebraska University were the ones who taught 'Ibsen' and 'Evolution and Genetics' . . . not because of the subject matter, which I have completely forgotten, but because of the inspiration they injected into my life.

"While we're on the subject, why don't we newspapers do something about paying a living tribute to at least one professor?

"About ten years ago he appeared on one of our convention programs as the luncheon speaker. He spoke during those dark days when Grove Wills was glooming about the fact that the iron range was to be a ghost country after our great iron ore reserves finally were exhausted.

"But this quiet university researcher with his laboratory dreams and his missionary zeal, preached a gospel that we could save this state's future through taconite . . . and what did it lead to?

"The record is far from fully written . . . in fact the story has only been started. Yet expenditures committed so far to the iron range area for taconite plants already total over a half billion dollars. It is the guarantee of more than our state's economic salvation—it is the blessed assurance that this nation will never be dependent on foreign sources for iron ore.

"I propose a monument to Dr. Edward W. Davis . . . I say again . . . How can you put a price tag on a professor . . . the man in his laboratory is the man who may save your wife from the deadly cancer . . . or your child from crippling polio."

Civil Service Staff to Get Cost-of-Living Pay Boost

All civil service employees at the University will get a one-step cost of living increase as of July 1, according to civil service personnel director Hedwin C. Anderson.

Reason for the increase: the Minneapolis cost of living index rose beyond 116 on January 15, 1954. (It was 116.6 on that date.)

Mr. Anderson points out that a slight change has been made in computing the index and the number of points it must rise for a salary increase to be given to state and University employees. The base of 100 had formerly been calculated according to prices prevailing during 1935-39. Because the cost of living has nearly doubled since then, the Bureau of Labor Statistics decided to use the period 1947-49 for its index base of 100.

Formerly, according to state legislative action, it took a 6.5-point rise in the cost index to warrant a one-step salary increase. This figure has now been adjusted so that 4 points increase under the new base equals 6.5 under the old standard. Although the method of computing has been changed, the same cost of living benefits are provided.

Regents' Scholarships Go to 20 Staff Members

Twenty staff members will attend University classes spring quarter on Regents' Scholarships, the civil service committee has announced.

The scholarships pay tuition for full-time University employees to take courses related to their jobs. Winners may take up to six credits and are not required to make up time taken from work to attend classes.

The winners are: Carol J. Anderson, accountant, comptroller's office; Helen J. Carlson, senior account clerk, audio-visual education service; Ludmilla Emerson, operating room staff nurse, University Hospitals; Marion H. Gaffey, medical technologist supervisor, hospital laboratory service.

Dorris K. Herreshoff, junior librarian, library; Ronald Holtmeier, senior clerk-typist, fruit breeding farm; Gladys L. Johnson, junior librarian, catalog library; Robert H. Lane, personnel assistant, civil service personnel; Joyce E. Ludwig, artist and teaching assistant, zoology.

Rose Leone Luttmann, laboratory technician, dentistry; Patricia M. Maddy, secretary, vice-president's office, business administration; Robert C. McLeester, junior scientist, botany; Roberta J. Nelson, reference supervisor, industrial relations; Bernard W. Parker, laboratory animal attendant, surgery; Alice M. Pazik, principal secretary, law.

Elaine Darm Persson, senior clerk-typist, Powell Hall; Janet Rhame, librarian, library-reserve division; Catherine Streiff, senior clerk, student counseling bureau; Donald E. Swenson, senior communications technician, audio-visual education; Ruth V. Zimmerman, assistant administrative nursing supervisor, nursing service.

Further details about Regents' Scholarships and application blanks are available at the civil service personnel office, Room 14, Administration building, Minneapolis campus.

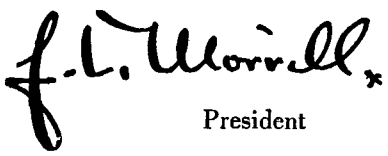
The President's Page

THIS MONTH'S President's Page is meant to be a bouquet — somewhat belated but nonetheless sincere—for all those who helped make our recent "University of Minnesota Week" run smoothly and successfully. Celebrated this year from February 21-28, the week was co-sponsored by the University Alumni Association and the Minnesota Junior Chamber of Commerce.

University staff people not only had a hand in planning the week, but many of them personally participated. They spoke at alumni groups and professional club meetings in cities and towns throughout Minnesota. Whether they talked about the University itself or about the area of their own special competence — be it international relations or astronomy — they served to give large and enthusiastic audiences an understanding of the University's intellectual resources and its continuing interest in service to the state.

University departments as well as individuals worked hard to plan, prepare, and assemble the effective displays that were exhibited in the windows of 20 Twin Cities and Duluth firms, identified by the maroon-and-gold posters heralding University of Minnesota Week.

In grateful acknowledgment of their valuable contributions, I should like to use the remainder of this page to say a warm "Thank you" to each of the individuals and groups — both inside and outside of the University — who participated in University of Minnesota Week, 1954.



President

University of Minnesota Week Joint Committee

Representing the Minnesota Junior Chamber of Commerce: Dr. R. W. Lowry, Jr., Jaycee state chairman of University Week; Donald Alsop, Frank Chase, and Enoch Peterson, St. Paul; Wayne Field and Dr. Arvin Langum, Minneapolis. *Representing the University:* Edwin Haislet and Ray Chisholm. Alumni Association; William Connell, William T. Harris, and William L. Nunn, University Relations; Harold Swanson, Agricultural Information Service; Clarence Anderson, UMD Information Service.

University Week Meetings

The Alumni Association booked speakers for 20 meetings sponsored by U alumni chapters throughout Minnesota, as follows:

Prof. John D. Akerman, head of aeronautical engineering, spoke at meetings in Brainerd, Albert Lea, Mankato, and Detroit Lakes; Prof. W. J. Breckenridge, director, Museum of Natural History, at Cloquet; Val Bjornson, Minnesota state treasurer, at Fargo-Moorhead; Prof. Asher Christensen, political science, at Marshall; Provost Raymond W. Darland, UMD, at Ely; Associate Dean John G. Darley, Graduate School, at Rochester.

Prof. Harold C. Deutsch, history, talked at the Mountain Lake meeting; Prof. Werner Levi, political science, at Redwood Falls; Prof. Clarence C. Ludwig, political science, at Pipestone; Prof. Alfred O. C. Nier, chairman, physics, at Chisholm; Prof. Carl F. Nordly, physical education, at Virginia; Prof. William E. Petersen, dairy husbandry, at Baudette; Prof. Milo J. Peterson, agricultural education, at Grand Rapids; William C. Rogers, director, World Affairs Center, at Thief River Falls and Alexandria; Prof. Henry H. Wade, acting director, Mines Experiment Station, at Two Harbors and Wadena.

Speakers at other civic and professional groups, largely in the Twin Cities area, included:

Minneapolis: Dr. C. Knight Aldrich, psychiatry, at the Salesmen's Club; Prof. Asher Christensen, political science, Minneapolis Professional Men's Club; Dean Walter W. Cook, College of Education, Minneapolis Business Forum; Assistant Dean Richard K. Gaumnitz, School of Business, Minneapolis Grafil Club; Dean Richard Kozelka, School of Business, Minneapolis Usadians.

Prof. Willem J. Luyten, astronomy, The Engineers' Club; Dean E. W. McDiarmid, SLA, Minneapolis Grafil Club; Assistant Dean Lloyd H. Reyerson, chemistry, Minneapolis Gyro Club; William C. Rogers, director, World Affairs Center, Y's Men's Club; Prof. G. M. Schwartz, geology and mineralogy, Minneapolis Exchange Club; Prof. Ben B. Sutton, business administration, Minneapolis Businessmen's Association; Prof. E. W. Ziebarth, chairman, speech and theater arts, Minnesota Baptist Ministerial Council.

St. Paul: Prof. John R. Borchert, geography, American Interprofessional Institute; Dean Walter W. Cook, College of Education, St. Paul Lions Club; F. Lloyd Hansen, director of correspondence study, American Interprofessional Institute; William C. Rogers, director, World Affairs Center, 3-R Master Club; Prof. Lloyd M. Short, chairman, political science, St. Paul Officemen's Association. Prof. Tracy F. Tyler, education, St. Paul Business and Professional Men's Association; Prof. E. W. Ziebarth, chairman, speech and theater arts, Midway Civic Club.

Other: Prof. James A. Hamilton, public health, Stillwater Lions Club; Miss Jeanne Sinnen, editor, U Press, Turtle Lake Improvement Association; UMD Provost Raymond W. Darland and U Regent Richard L. Griggs spoke at a joint meeting of the Duluth Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Minnesota Alumni Club of Duluth.

Exhibits and Exhibitors

All displays were prepared by departments or colleges at the University.

Minneapolis: The J. C. Penney Co. displayed an exhibit from Admissions and Records; Donaldson's featured the University art department; Twin City Federal, Museum of Natural History; Northwestern National Bank, School of Nursing; Rothschild-Quinlan, Navy ROTC; Northwest Airlines, Air ROTC; Power's, School of Architecture; Sears Farm Store, Agricultural Extension; Northern States Power, electrical engineering; Weld & Sons, the University Artists Course.

St. Paul: First National Bank displayed an exhibit from the College of Education; The Emporium saluted the University Library; Field-Schlick, the School of Nursing; and Kennedy Brothers Arms, the Army ROTC.

The botany department and the World Affairs Center prepared exhibits which were not displayed.

Duluth: First and American National Bank, department of speech; Oreck's, biology; Wahl's, music; Floan's, chemistry; Minnesota Power and Light Co., art; Friemuth's, home economics; Glass Block, elementary education; Norshore Theater, geology.

APRIL 15 TO MAY 15, 1954

University of Minnesota Calendar of Events

MINNEAPOLIS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Apr. 16—Mahler Choral Symphony (No. 2), with Laurel Hurley, soprano; Lucretia West, contralto; and University of Minnesota Chorus.
(*Northrop Auditorium*, 8:30 p.m. Single tickets from $1.75 to $4.00. Sales begin the Monday before each concert at the Symphony Ticket Office, 106 Northrop. For reservations call University extension 6225.) †

METROPOLITAN OPERA

May 14—La Forza Del Destino, 8:00 p.m.
May 15—Lucia di Lammermoor, 2:00 p.m.
May 15—Marriage of Figaro, 8:00 p.m.
May 16—Faust, 2:00 p.m.
(*Northrop Auditorium*. Tickets from $3.00 to $7.50 go on sale May 3 at the Opera Ticket Office, 106 Northrop. Mail orders accepted now at the Opera Ticket Office.) †

CONVOCATIONS

Apr. 22—Mary Hutchinson in dramatic sketches in monologue.
Apr. 26—David Hardy, "The World We Live In," illustrated lecture with color motion pictures.
(*Northrop Auditorium*, 8:00 p.m. Open to the public without charge. Special evening convocation.)
Apr. 29—Education Day. Senator J. William Fulbright, "The United States in World Affairs."
May 6—Boris Goldovsky, Metropolitan Opera broadcast commentator, producer, and concert pianist in operalogues.
May 13—Cap and Gown Day. Thomas A. H. Teeter, dean of the summer session, speaker.
(*Northrop Auditorium*, 11:30 a.m. Open to the public without charge.)

SPECIAL LECTURES

Apr. 21—Bill Black, "Our Restless Earth," an earth science lecture demonstration.
(*Pillsbury Hall, Room 2*, 12:30 p.m. Open to the public without charge.)
Apr. 22—Annual Hodson Lecture. John S. Morgan, professor of social work, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada. "Social Welfare Needs of a Changing Society; The New Canada."
(*Museum of Natural History Auditorium*, 8:00 p.m. Open to the public without charge.)
May 5—John Crowe Ransom, editor of *Kenyon Review*, "Poetry Pillaged and Inviolate."
(*Museum of Natural History Auditorium*, 8:30 p.m. Open to the public without charge.)

UNIVERSITY PRESS PUBLICATION DATES

April—*After High School — What?* by Ralph F. Berdie. A study of the factors that determine whether or not high school graduates enter college. The author is director of the Student Counseling Bureau at the University. $4.25.
May—*A University Looks at Its Program: The Report of Minnesota Bureau of Institutional Research, 1942-52*, edited by Ruth E. Eckert and Robert J. Keller, professors of education at the University of Minnesota. A volume in the Minnesota Studies in Higher Education. $4.00.
(Books are available at Minneapolis and St. Paul bookstores or may be ordered through your local bookstore.)

UNIVERSITY THEATRE

Apr. 26-May 2—"The General," by Coxe and Chapman.
(*Scott Hall Auditorium*, 8:30 p.m. except May 2, 4:00 p.m. Monday evening performance begins at 7:30 p.m. Single tickets, $1.20. Sales begin the Wednesday before the week of the opening at the Theatre Box Office, 18 Scott Hall.)

SPECIAL CONCERT

Apr. 30—Edith Schmitt, head of the organ department, Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa.
(*Northrop Auditorium*, 8:30 p.m. Open to the public without charge.)

UNIVERSITY FILM SOCIETY

Apr. 23—"The Big Carnival," American film with Kirk Douglas.
Apr. 28—"A Queen Is Crowned," British technicolor report of the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II, narrated by Sir Laurence Olivier.
May 5—"Baker's Wife," classic French comedy with French dialogue and English subtitles.
May 12—"The Importance of Being Earnest," British technicolor film of the Oscar Wilde play.
(*Northrop Auditorium*, 3:30 and 8:00 p.m. Tickets for adults, $.60; junior admission, $.35, available at the Lobby Ticket Office, the basement of Wesbrook Hall, or the Campus Club.)

Nicholson Hall Film Series

Apr. 29—"Father's Dilemma," new Italian comedy with Aldo Fabrizi. Sponsored by the Film Society and Italian Club. Italian dialogue with English subtitles.
May 6—"Julius Caesar," made by David Bradley and a group of non-professional movie-makers.
(*Nicholson Hall Auditorium*, 3:30 and 7:30 p.m. Admission at door, $.50.)

UNIVERSITY GALLERY EXHIBITION

Through May 2—Art Makes Contact. A famous instructional series, this huge collection of panels dramatizes the basic steps of what a painting is, how it is made, and how it can be evaluated. The display is from the San Francisco Museum of Art.
(*The University Gallery*, on the third and fourth floors of Northrop Auditorium, is open to the public 8-5, Monday through Friday. Concertgoers will find the Gallery open before performances and during intermissions.)

SIGNIFICANT UNIVERSITY BROADCASTS

American Language . . . Talks about language in the upper midwest by Harold B. Allen, director of the communication program at the University of Minnesota. Mondays at 3:45
American Adventure . . . A study of man in the New World: his values and characteristics, who he is, what he believes, and what he lives by. An NAEB tape recording. Tuesdays at 1:45 p.m. and Saturdays at 5:30 p.m.
A Measure of Freedom . . . A series of ten documentaries presenting the problem and message of parole through the use of field recordings at reformatories and interviews with parolees and parole administrators. Thursdays at 1:45 p.m.
(*KUOM*, the University radio station, broadcasts at 770 on the dial. Its complete spring schedule may be obtained by writing to the station.)

ATHLETIC EVENTS

Baseball Games at Home

Apr. 30-May 1—Iowa University. (Game Apr. 30 at 3:30 p.m. Doubleheader May 1 at 1:00 p.m.)
May 7—University of Michigan, 3:30 p.m.
May 8—Michigan State College, doubleheader, 1:00 p.m.
(*Delta Field*. Ticket prices to be announced.)

Track Meet at Home

May 8—Big Ten Relays.
(*Memorial Stadium*, 1:30 p.m. Ticket prices to be announced.)

Tennis Matches at Home

May 10—Wisconsin, 1:00 p.m.
May 15—Indiana, 2:00 p.m.
(University Tennis Courts.)

† Tickets for these events are also available at the Field Schlick Ticket Office in St. Paul and the Downtown Ticket Office, 188 Northwestern Bank Building in Minneapolis.

THE MINNESOTAN

Published for Staff Members of the University of Minnesota

VOLUME VII *May 1954* NUMBER 8

Meet the Regents

Pictured in the Regents' room in the Administration Building are from left to right: Regents Gainey, Malkerson, Skyberg, Neumeier, Vice Presidents Middlebrook and Willey, President Morrill, Regents Quinlivan, Lawson, Bell, Olson, Mayo, Novak, Griggs. Regent Howard is not pictured.

In the last seven issues of *The Minnesotan* we have introduced individual members of the Board of Regents. We wind up our series with an explanation of the scope of the job that these 12 Regents do in governing the U.

WHERE DOES the Board of Regents get its power? An act approved on February 25, 1851, incorporating the University of Minnesota at the Falls of St. Anthony, states, "The government of the University shall be vested in a board of 12 regents who shall be elected by the legislature . . ."

Board members are elected by a joint session of the state legislature for terms of six years which are staggered so elections occur each biennium. By custom, one member is chosen from each of the state's nine legislative districts, and the other three are elected at large. Regents receive no pay but are given travel allowances to and from meetings.

What are the duties of the Board of Regents? Among those enumerated in the act establishing the University are: to enact laws for government of the University, to elect a chancellor, to appoint professors and set their salaries, to remove University officers when necesary, to report annually to the legislature.

A glance at James Gray's *The University of Minnesota, 1851-1951* gives some insight into the powers of the Board. "Board of Regents cuts Maria Sanford's salary, selects Northrop as president, establishes medical school, makes military drill optional, establishes power to erect dorms, negotiates for removal of tracks from campus." Although the University is dependent upon the legislature for appropriations, all the executive and legislative power over U affairs is put in the Regents' hands.

How is the Board governed? University President J. L. Morrill is the ex-officio president of the Board, and in addition there are a first vice-president (Ray J. Quinlivan who is also chairman of the Board) and a second vice-president (George Lawson). Since neither the secretary, assistant secretary, nor treasurer need be members of the Board, these posts are held by U Vice-President William T. Middlebrook, Assistant Comptroller Edwin C. Jackson, and Comptroller L. R. Lunden, respectively.

in this issue . . .

RADIUM IS JUST ONE WEAPON in the University's radioactive arsenal pitted against cancer. For the story of the men and methods in U radiation therapy, see page 3.

THIS MIGHT WELL BE CALLED "the Nelson issue" of *The Minnesotan*. It seems we have three Nelsons this month: *Jo* conducts the popular Monday through Friday quarter-hour radio program, Hilights in Homemaking. (See page 7.)

Carl Nelson, U concessions manager, has the staggering job of guessing how much hungry U fans will eat, and ordering it. Page 6.

Our third Nelson is *Oscar*, who retired last month as truck driver after 41 years. One of the best known figures on the St. Paul campus, Oscar relives his early years on page 11.

Photo of Wm. Howell, p. 9, by Wallace Hanson.

on the cover . . .

The shadows lengthen. This shot of a lone student braced against Northrop's pillars preparing for finals gives us that clutch in the throat we always get at a time of farewells and au revoirs. *The Minnesotan* wishes all its readers a pleasant summer. We'll see you again next fall!

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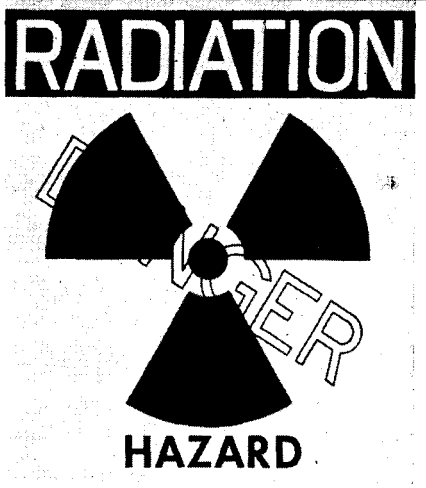


Caution . . . radioactive materials!

Deadly Rays Become Healers in University's War on Cancer

WALK INTO the radiology department of U Hospitals and you enter a world of elaborate precautions—lead shields, concrete walls several feet thick, switches that automatically break circuits to prevent radiation exposure.

X-ray machines ranging from superficial (40,000 volts) to deep (400,000 volts) occupy rooms 213 and 215 in the hospital's east wing. In these rooms one patient may be getting a small wart removed while another is being treated for a deep-seated cancer.

A grizzled old man lies on a table in one of these rooms, his slippered feet thin and veinous. You notice a discolored lump on his cheek. Dr. Karl W. Stenstrom, professor and head of radiation therapy, tells you the man has a tongue cancer that has spread to his cheek.

The doctor flicks on a light inside the 250,000-volt machine which illuminates the area the x-rays will strike. Stenstrom explains that x-rays are given off when electron bullets hit a target inside the machine. As he puts a lead shield over the old man's larynx to protect the vocal cords, Dr. Stenstrom says this patient will come back five times a week for three or four weeks; the cancer will be attacked from all sides and from behind, about ten minutes each visit.

The door closes, and a nurse switches on the current. The patient, of course, feels nothing as the therapeutic x-rays are directed against the growth. Lying on the table, he is visible through a lead glass window. (Ordinary glass allows radiation to seep through; this special glass is one-half lead by weight.) The operator adjusts the controls to make sure that the current is steady, that rays which might harm superficial tissues are being filtered out, and that the patient isn't moving and thus changing the area irradiated.

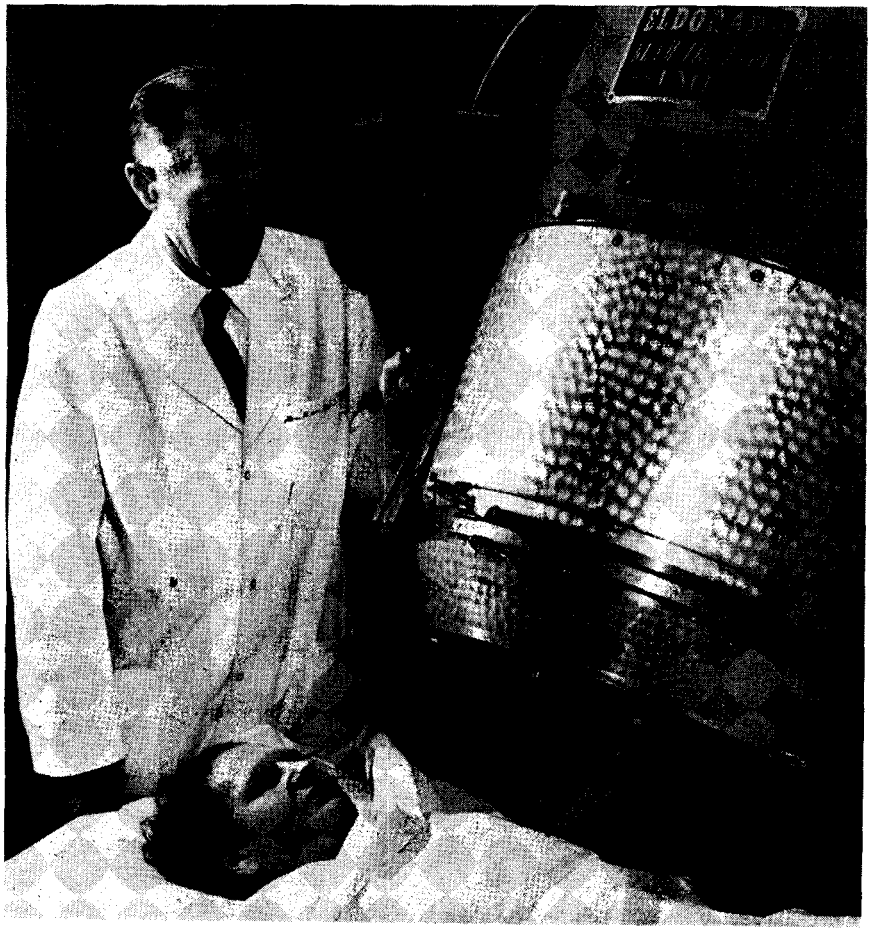
When anyone walks into the room where the x-ray machine is running, a switch on the door automatically breaks the circuit. While patients often get 1,500 Roentgens a week, the safe weekly dose for anyone else is only 3/10 of a Roentgen overall exposure. Hence radiologists must take extreme precautions.

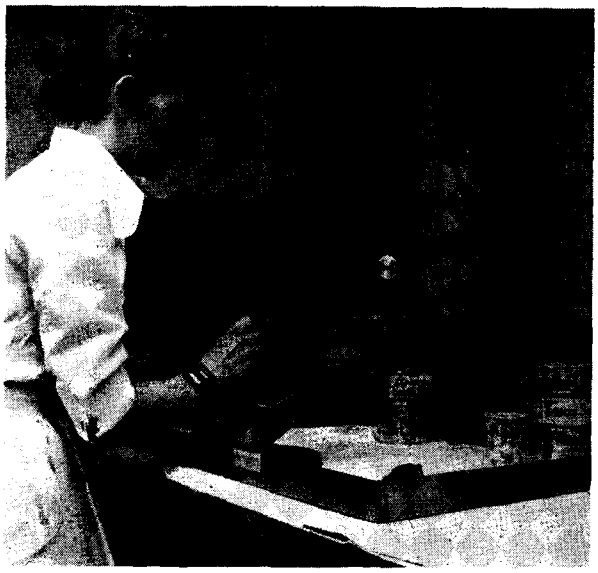
The amount of radiation prescribed depends on what the tumor requires and what the tumor bed—the normal tissue around it—can stand.

"Some cancers," Stenstrom says, "are especially amenable to radiation treatment—especially superficial

continued on next page

Dr. Karl W. Stenstrom, professor and head of radiation therapy, positions the U's very powerful cobalt beam therapy unit used to treat deep cancer.





Med technologist Carolyn Johnson uses a remote control pipette to suck up some "hot" solution in the isotope lab. That wrist badge contains sensitive film which registers the total radiation absorbed.

Even glass-blowing is part of a radiologist's job! Dr. James Marvin, in radiology's "bottling works," blows a tiny glass bulb within which is sealed a small amount of radon, the precious gas given off by the U's radium.

cancers of the skin and face. We can cure about 90% of these tumors. Other types—stomach cancer, for instance—are treatable only by surgery. Breast cancers and several other kinds are usually attacked by a combination of surgery and radiation."

Dr. Stenstrom says the fact that these machines are busy all day long is encouraging. "We still don't get enough of these patients as early as we should, but progress in early cancer detection over the last 20 years has been quite astounding. And remember, radiology is one of the youngest specialties in medicine!"

Therapy goes underground

The *sanctum sanctorum* is an underground cellar off the east wing of the hospitals. No other rooms stand above it; it is covered only by earth. Here in the bowels of the hospital Dr. Donn Mosser, instructor in radiology, explains the problems of radiation protection:

"It's best to have nothing on any side, above, or below. We felt it would be cheaper and safer to start from scratch, building a new setup like this than to reinforce and protect existing structures."

"The bomb shelter" is the nickname radiology staff members have given to these underground quarters. "That area there," Mosser quips with a nod, "is reserved for full professors!"

At first glance these basement rooms seem remarkably pleasant, painted in shades of dark and light green with pale oak doors. But soon you notice the warning signals: the concrete walls are two to four feet thick, and signs announce soberly—"Caution, radioactive materials."

Prize specimen in this underground wing is the cobalt beam therapy unit, newest addition to the hospital's radiation resources. The powerful machine is housed behind concrete, and patients being treated by it must be observed from the next room through a periscope arrangement of mirrors.

The cobalt in this machine is only as big as a stack of five quarters, yet it delivers rays as powerful as those from a 2,500,000-volt ordinary x-ray machine, Mosser says. Thanks to the cobalt beam unit, some patients with early cancers have been "cured," and others who are incurable have received considerable relief. The cobalt is housed in a lead barrel two feet in diameter and weighing some 4,000 pounds. But this is a mere featherweight compared to the two-story structure an equally potent x-ray machine would require.

How was the cobalt made radioactive? "Cobalt regularly has 59 particles in its atomic nucleus and is not radioactive," Mosser explains. "But when it is blasted by neutrons in an atomic pile, as our cobalt was bombarded in Canada's Chalk River nuclear reactor, it captures another particle. It thus becomes cobalt 60, which is unstable and radioactive. It's as though the cobalt had got drunk in the atomic pile; thereafter, every time it 'hiccoughs' it gives off energy."

After being activated the cobalt emits gamma rays which, like those from radium itself, behave much like x-rays. No one knows, according to Stenstrom, exactly what happens in a cell bombarded by x-rays or gamma rays. But scientists do know that the rapidly growing cancer cells are more sensitive to such attack than ordinary cells. Dr. Halvor Vermund, assistant professor of radiology, is currently running experiments in the Lyon laboratories to learn more about these chemical changes that cause the cells to disintegrate.

Cobalt was used in the powerful therapy unit for two reasons: First, it's less harmful to surface tissues than ordinary x-rays. Second, it's relatively cheap. The cobalt in this unit cost $16,000. You would have to pay $30,000,000 for an equally powerful chunk of radium. But $30,000,000 couldn't buy it, because there simply isn't that much radium in the world!

Radium's big advantage is its long lifespan. Doctors talk of the "half-life" of radioactive substances, after which it becomes advisable to reactivate them. The half-life of radium is a respectable 1,600 years, while cobalt's is only 5.3. To make up for its lost energy the University's year-old cobalt will have to be reactivated in about four years.

The University actually owns a minute quantity of radium. We have about 8/10 gram of the costly ($20,000 per gram) stuff. Somewhat less than half of it is housed in a lead safe in the hospital. It is used in various devices that are inserted in cancer tissue.

Dr. James Marvin, assistant professor of radiology, takes you into the radioisotope lab in the basement. He shows you some clumps of brownish-red dental wax and explains that needles containing tiny amounts of radium are pressed in the wax which is then placed in the mouths of patients with tongue or cheek cancer. Glass capsules and tubes can be filled with the precious element and inserted into other body openings.

Radium's gas is captured

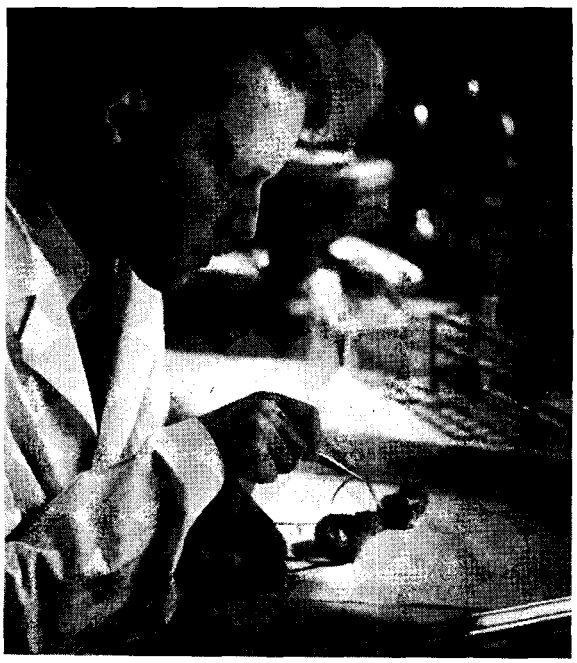
The rest of the University's radium is kept in solution in the U's own "bottling works." As this radium breaks down it produces a gas called radon, which travels through a complex array of glass tubes and beakers and is finally sealed up in minuscule tubes of gold.

Gold is used for those little tubes or "seeds" because it is an inert metal having no chemical effect on tissues. The seeds are injected by needle directly into the tissues of the tongue and cheek or into lymph nodes anywhere in the body. The radon in them is exhausted after two weeks.

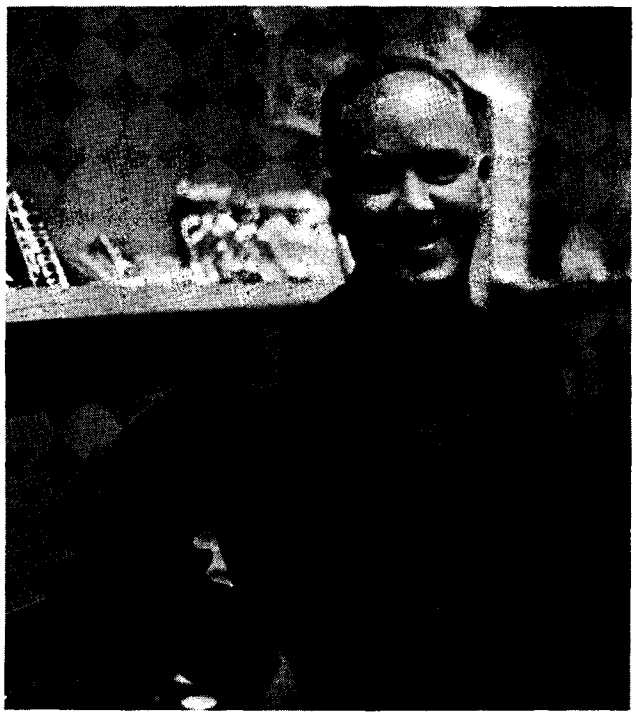
Again in the isotope lab you notice the familiar "caution" sign. Marvin points out a whole stack of lead containers which have come from Oak Ridge carrying such substances as radioactive iodine and radioactive phosphorus. Radioactive iodine is used in diagnosing thyroid disorders; the doctor can tell how much of a given dose a patient's thyroid has absorbed by holding a Geiger counter over it. This iodine is also used in the hospitals' radioisotope clinic to treat thyroid difficulties.

As you finish your "radioactive" tour, you notice a huge empty room in this basement. "Here," Stenstrom explains, "we are really looking to the future. This room is surrounded by four feet of concrete. It's now used as a conference room, but we hope one day to install here a betatron or linear accelerator that will give off x-rays in the multimillion-volt range. So you see, these dangerous materials and nuclear forces so capable of destruction can be used to halt disease and preserve life."

Chemical changes that occur in irradiated cancer cells is the subject of research by Dr. Halvor Vermund. Here he shows two mice with induced cancers; the one at right has been treated by x-ray.



In diagnosing a suspected thyroid disorder, Dr. Donn Mosser, instructor, uses a Geiger tube to learn how much of a previously administered dose of radioactive iodine that a patient's thyroid gland has absorbed.



Carl Nelson gets one of the Williams Arena concessions booths ready for a busy night during the high school basketball tourney.

Concessions manager Carl Nelson spends his time

Feeding the Fans

48,600 bottles of pop
16,200 boxes of popcorn
16,100 hot dogs
18,000 Eskimo pies
15,100 bags of peanuts
11,100 cups of coffee
8,200 candy bars

WHEN UNIVERSITY concessions manager Carl Nelson does his shopping, it's always on this grand scale. Carl explains that this king-sized list is only the amount of food consumed by 85,000 fans during the three-day state high school basketball tournament held in Williams Arena during March.

Carl admits this is his largest single shopping list of the year, but he orders many times this amount of food for the combined thousands of University football, basketball, and hockey fans.

The only full-time employee in the concessions department, Carl does all the estimating for food orders, which are made through the purchasing department. He says it's easy to order the correct amount of food merely by comparing orders of the previous year and making allowances for increased or decreased attendance.

Checking with the weather man is a must before Carl buys his perishable foods—wieners and buns. Two years ago when a blizzard descended upon the state during the high school basketball tournament, Carl had nightmares of 10,000 spoiled hot dogs. But loyal high school fans trudged miles through snow and wind to watch their teams battle, and 13,000 hungry fans showed up to devour his hot dogs!

Besides ordering all food Carl hires the help to man the concessions stands. This means a troupe of 150 for each football game, 20 to 60 for basketball, and 15 for hockey games. These part-time workers, most of whom are students, take over the concessions booths and checking stations.

Carl's men necessarily work fast to feed the thousands during quarter- and half-time. "Sometimes they work too rapidly and hand out hot dog buns minus the wieners," Carl laughs. "But they never get away with it!"

Checking in supplies is another part of the concessions manager's job. Non-perishable items can be ordered somewhat ahead of time, but wieners and buns must wait until the last minute. Carl grins when he thinks of the thousands of pop bottles that nearly crowded him out of his Williams Arena storeroom-office in preparation for the state tournament. He says it took three men and a truck four days, hauling eight hours a day, to get the 50,000 bottles of pop unloaded and stashed away in the booths and storerooms. Carl complains only about the offensive odor that permeated his office from the 15,000 bags of peanuts he was forced to store there before the tournament.

FROM LATE SEPTEMBER till March, Carl and his part-time concessions force work at a back-breaking pace—hitting their peak in March when 20 basketball and hockey games are played in Williams Arena. At the University 22 years, Carl started working in the storehouse and did his concessions job as overtime work. The large increase in hockey and basketball attendance has made concessions a full-time job, judging from the 400 hours Carl put in during March.

And after March what does Carl do? "I always take a week off after the high school basketball tournament just to relax and recuperate," he sighs. "Then on April 10 we are in business again. We open the concessions stands at the University golf course and short course and get ready for a rather quiet summer season."

Meet "Mrs. Homemaking"

Jo Nelson runs radio show for women

"I enjoy your most informative program very much and tune in every morning. As busy as I am with babies, new furnishings, gardening, etc., I know I don't waste time if I sit down for your 15 minutes and just listen."

This comment is typical of the reaction of listeners to Hi-Lights in Homemaking, the radio program sponsored by the University's agricultural extension service and broadcast over KUOM from 10:45 to 11 a.m. Monday through Friday from its studios in the ag information service.

The writer, producer, director, and emcee of this program is petite, imaginative Jo Nelson. Mrs. Nelson has come by her versatility naturally over the 10 years she's been broadcasting Hi-Lights in Homemaking. Each day means a new and different message to get across to her audience, and her subjects vary from preparing school lunches to making a will, from attracting winter birds to planting tomatoes, from planning reducing diets to buying hosiery.

Let's take a typical week of these programs to see what lures homemakers from pressing household tasks:

On Monday, June 14, for instance (programs are planned three months in advance), Jo will interview Athelene Scheid, extension clothing specialist, on "Laundry Problems with Man-Made Fabrics." Monday program guests regularly come from the extension home economics staff to discuss food and nutrition, home management, clothing, and home furnishings.

Care of roses in the home garden will be the June 15 topic for extension horticulturist R. J. Stadtherr. Because gardening is so popular with women, one day a week throughout the gardening season is devoted to horticultural information.

Wednesday, some values of the past year's school lunch program and community responsibility for planning such a program will be examined by Hedda Kafka of the home economics education staff. Each Wednesday the program draws on the research and teaching facilities of the School of Home Economics.

Mrs. Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent and well-known radio and TV personality, will use the Thursday spot to give tips on good food buys. Her regular Thursday talks always bring enthusiastic listener response.

Jo's guest for Friday, June 18, will be Shirley Trantanella, reporting from the U's frozen foods lab on freezing strawberries and peas.

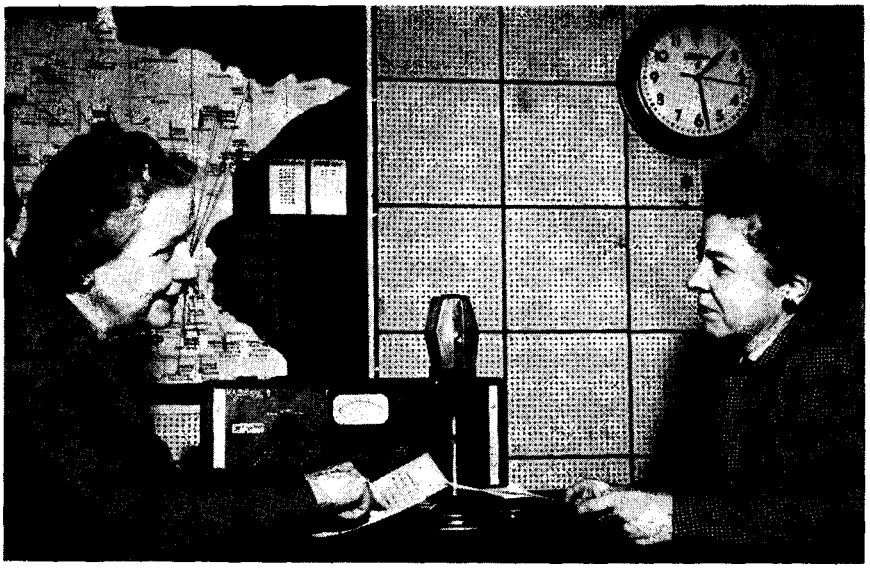
That's a lot of variety and information to pack into five days, but Jo says a good many ideas have come from the listeners themselves. They have written in to request programs on more efficient room arrangements and housecleaning methods, wardrobe planning, characteristics of the new "man-made" synthetic fabrics.

Most popular are programs devoted to food and nutrition. But, to prove that women can't live by bread alone, Hi-Lights in Homemaking has offered to an appreciative audience series on education for the handicapped, the work of the United Nations, and art galleries in the Twin Cities, as well as individual programs on spring wild flowers, safety, recreation, and handicrafts.

Originally a six-minute weekly spot on the University Farm Hour back in 1940, Hi-Lights in Homemaking was soon boosted by audience response to 15 minutes of its own each weekday. Four different people have conducted the program—including a man, for a short period—but since 1944 it has been Jo's "baby," and a thriving one, at that.

Jo, who holds a Master's degree in English, has taught in schools from Alaska to Texas. She took over the radio program in '44, two years after joining the St. Paul campus information service. Those pre-broadcast butterflies in the stomach have long since disappeared, she says. Now her program is just part of the job, which also includes writing news on homemaking, gardening, and 4-H activities. In all these ways Jo Nelson is helping a lot of Minnesota women do a better job of homemaking.

Transcribing a broadcast for later use, Jo Nelson (right) discusses good food buys with guest Eleanor Loomis, extension consumer marketing agent.



Hazel Garfield is pictured against a background of enlarged photos in the U photography laboratory on St. Paul campus where she takes care of books, payments, appointments, and mailing.

Edgar L. Piret, chemical engineering professor, is now on a European lecture tour which is sponsored by the Royal Institute of Dutch engineers and Institute of Swedish engineers.

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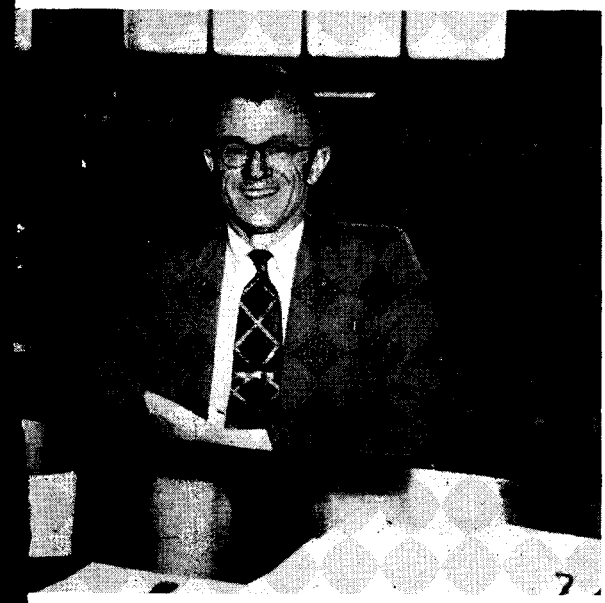
YOU SH

Guests of honor at a tea given by University Press were authors of two of its recently published books. Arnold M. Rose, professor of sociology, wrote *Theory and Method in the Social Sciences;* Theodore Caplow, associate professor of sociology and administrative consultant to President J. L. Morrill, wrote *The Sociology of Work.*

Marjorie Buckner, Owre Hall elevator operator, says her passengers always keep her busy, especially between classes. She has been with the U since 1946.



nth Harold Stuneck, principal account clerk at the Central School and Experiment Station at Grand Rapids completed 25 years of service at the University.

William Howell, associate professor of speech and theater arts and University debate coach, will take over as chairman of his department in July. In his spare time Howell studies Russia's English language broadcasts to the U.S., listening with a complicated set-up of special equipment that he has at his home.

OULD KNOW

Chet Grygar, principal accountant, is now having his busiest season. He receives the budget forms that come to the President's office from all departments, compiles them, checks all appointments and budgets to make sure there are enough funds and that the requests are accurately computed.

Grace Aschenbach, principal secretary to Dean Crawford of the School of Dentistry, served in the WACS during the war and then received a degree in office management from the University.

certificates for service . . .

Retiring University Staff Members to be Honored at Party June 2

A PARTY to honor 67 retiring staff members will be held June 2 at Coffman Memorial Union. Retiring staffers who have been with the University ten years or more will be given certificates of merit commending them on their service to the University.

This year three retiring staffers from the St. Paul campus share top honors for length of service at the U—Wilfrid G. Brierley, professor of horticulture, Clayton O. Rost, professor and head of the soils division, and Oscar E. Nelson, truck driver (see page 11), all have been with the University 41 years.

During his long University career, Brierley has carried on extensive fruit breeding research at the Excelsior experimental fruit farm, specializing in raspberries and grapes. He also served a term as president of the American Society of Horticultural Science.

Brierley came to the U as assistant professor of horticulture in 1913 and in 1936 became a full professor. He received his B.S.A. from Cornell University, M.S. from Washington State College, and Ph.D. from Michigan State Agricultural College.

Clayton Rost earned his Ph.D. at the University of Minnesota while teaching here as an instructor. He previously received both B.S. and A.M. from the University of Nebraska. In 1935 he was appointed professor of soils and in 1942 took over as chief of the soils division.

Besides his busy academic schedule, Rost has found time to serve as consulting editor of *Soil Science* and as a member of both the Soil Research Committee, North Central Region, and the Regional Technical Research Committee, Missouri Basin Development Plan.

Other retiring staff members include the following, listed in order of years of service: Francis B. Barton, professor and chairman, romance languages, 39 years; Kate Bedard, principal account clerk, 38 years; Gertrude R. Hull, associate professor of music, 38 years; Walter Ray Smith, assistant professor of physical education, 38 years; Arnold M. Foker, assistant professor and superintendent of buildings and grounds, Northwest School and Experiment Station, Crookston, 37 years.

Alvin H. Larson, assistant professor of plant pathology, 37 years; Lilien M. Olesen, senior tabulating supervisor, 36 years; M. Cannon Sneed, professor of inorganic chemistry, 36 years; Alice A. Carlson, senior cashier, 35 years; Torsten Lindseen, mechanic, 35 years; Karl Scheurer, instructor of music, 35 years; Homer J. Smith, professor and head, trade and industrial education, 35 years; Florence Wellnitz, editorial proofreader, 35 years; Simon H. Berg, brick mason, 34 years; Verna M. Lundberg, statistical clerk, 34 years.

JOHN BERNTSEN, building caretaker, 33 years; Inez Hobart, assistant professor agricultural extension and extension nutritionist, 32 years; Thomas A. H. Teeter, dean of summer session, 32 years (see page 13); Stadie R. Swanson, cashier, 31 years; Wilson D. Wallis, chairman and professor, anthropology, 31 years.

Charles Boardman, professor of general education, 30 years; Charles Edward Hunstock, building caretaker, 30 years; Katherine Pickett, principal stores clerk, 30 years; Mary L. Ober, senior librarian, Duluth Branch, 28 years; May Dudas, hospital laundry worker, 26 years; Folke Gummeson, caretaker, 26 years; Clara M. Oberg, 4-H club agent, 25 years; Hilma Berglund, assistant professor of art, 24 years; Edward A. Boyden, professor and head, anatomy, 23 years.

Harriet Sauerbrunn, senior clerk-typist, 20 years; John C. Sletten, stone and brick mason, 18 years; Luther P. Weaver, instructor, extension, 18 years; Albert Bjork, carpenter, 17 years; Alfred H. Thorberg, compositor, 15 years; Mathias Bauer, custodial worker, 13 years; William P. Funk, utility man, 12 years; Rena M. Rochat, principal food service supervisor, 12 years.

Arthur J. Curran, senior laboratory animal attendant, 11 years; Henry G. Matthews, experimental plot supervisor, 11 years; Albin A. Nelson, laborer, 11 years; Nell M. Paulsen, cook, 11 years; Mattie P. Westgate, senior clerk, 11 years; William S. Bren, building caretaker, 10 years; Helen C. Krefft, custodial worker, 10 years; Erick Wallin, carpenter, 10 years (died September 28, 1953).

Retiring staff members who have been at the University less than ten years are: Theodore Bjelland, 9; John E. Akervik, 8; Max F. Frenzel, 8; Ida Wenck, 8; Elena Combes, 7; John C. Cothran, 7; Ole J. Flack, 6; Ernest W. Franklin, 6; Grace P. Trench, 6; Sophia Lovstad, 6; Ethel B. Murphy, 4.

Fred W. Baruth, 3; Roy Bendell, 3; George Hale, 3; August G. Smolik, 3; Olof Larsell, 2; Edgar C. Fritze, 1; G. Theodore Peterson, 1; Arthur Putzrath, 1.

A late addition to the retirement list is Marie O. Mollins, instructor and dining hall matron, North Central School and Experiment Station, Grand Rapids, 35 years.

"He knew his job . . . and did it well"

Oscar Nelson Recalls Old Days

OSCAR NELSON, truck driver on the St. Paul campus, retired last month with this year's record for length of University service—41½ years. Along with Otto Swenson, farm and grounds superintendent, we went to talk to Oscar on his last day of work. He told us he was 17 when he started here, just newly arrived from Norway. He recalls sitting near the bank of the old Northern Pacific railroad that then cut through the Minneapolis campus and watching construction on the brand new chemistry building.

That was back in 1911, when he worked for a few months on the farm campus grounds, wielding a scythe for the horticulture department. Commented Swenson, "That's a lost art nowadays. We don't have anybody can use a scythe now."

Oscar worked only a few months that year, beginning in earnest in 1912, when he drove a team of horses through the agriculture plots for seeding and planting corn and grain.

"The first winter here," Oscar recalled with a smile, "I hauled dirt with two horses and a dump wagon on the site of the old Home Ec building. I blasted and dragged the frozen dirt away from there to fill in a big ditch in the rear of Ag Engineering."

Bent on self-improvement, Oscar took a course on tractors in ag engineering. "In 1917 or '18," he says, "I drove the first two-wheel tractor we ever had; it was a very hardy rig, too. I worked mostly at plowing and road-grading."

During these early days he and other bachelor farm workers lived together on the campus in a farmhouse, since then torn down. "We got board and room for $12 a month, with big plates of meat and potatoes on the table—as much as you could eat—and pitchers full of fresh milk." Oscar's interest in the food was more than incidental: he subsequently married the cook, Louise Furnes. Mrs. Nelson now works in the home economics building.

After taking a course in auto mechanics in 1920, Oscar took over his present job. All these years he has driven the University truck on the St. Paul campus that operates out of the Coffey Hall post office.

"I haul everything there is to be hauled — mail, packages, everything that comes into the downtown Railway Express for the St. Paul campus."

"And you know what?" Swenson interposed. "He hasn't had a single accident in all those 34 years!"

"Wait a minute!" Oscar rejoined. "This afternoon isn't over yet!"

How did he feel about his last day of work? A solid, self-contained man, Oscar deliberated a while, and said, "Well, it'll seem kinda funny to leave. We grew up together, me and the St. Paul campus. It's always been like a family—a small one back when I started, a big one now."

On May 26 Oscar sails for a three-month trip to Norway. He hasn't been back since he came to the U.S. as a 17-year-old in 1911. One sister and eight of Oscar's brothers are living in Norway—one is in Parliament, another is the editor of the daily paper in Narvik.

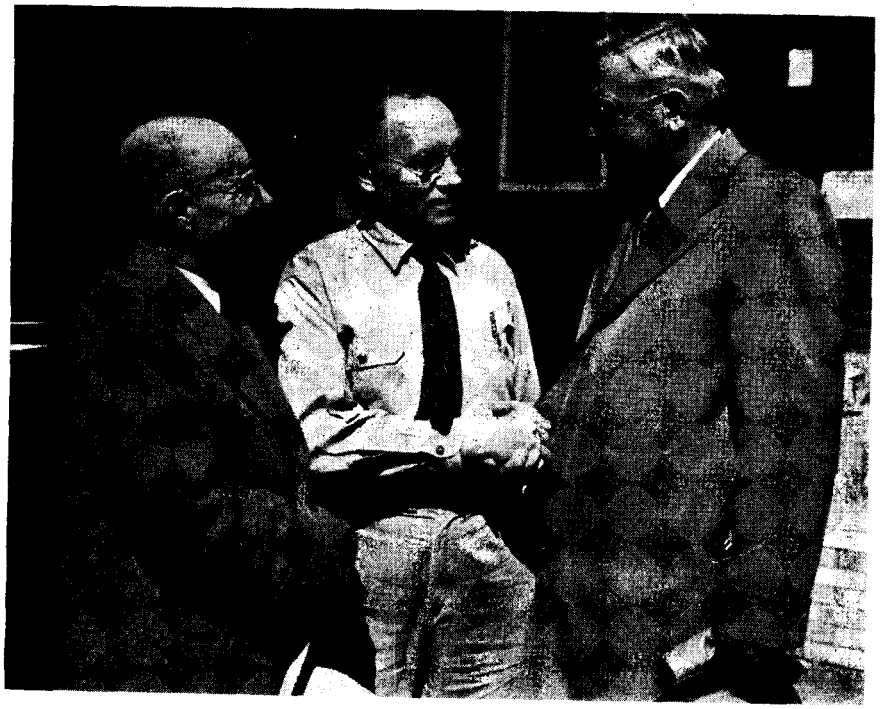
Oscar anticipates this summer will be a real vacation—"Up there in Narvik is really the Land of the Midnight Sun. And what fishing! I'm going to go ocean, lake, and river fishing all summer . . . "

What else does Oscar do in his spare time? He's too busy to have any real hobbies. "I'm a Christian, and I read the Bible a lot," he added simply.

He expects he'll be lonesome for his friends on the campus. But he promised to come back for visits—with plenty of Norwegian fish stories.

Said Mr. Swenson about Oscar, "He's about as widely known as any staff member over here. He's made a lot of friends and has always been a faithful and conscientious worker. Yes, Oscar Nelson knew his job and did it well."

Oscar Nelson (center) says goodbye to Otto Swenson and Theodore Fenske.



UMD geographer Lyda Belthuis writes

A Report from "Down Under"

"I MUST CHANGE the ribbon on this machine, as I have practically gone through both sides of this one. I hope another is on the way from home."

If ever a plea for a new typewriter ribbon was justified, this one from Lyda Belthuis, associate professor of geography at UMD on sabbatical leave in Australia, certainly was. In frigid hotels, on rolling sheep ranches, and in lonely rooming houses Miss Belthuis has tossed off her fact-jammed missives to Duluth Branch friends with regularity while maintaining a research pace that has likely set more than one Australian agape. She manages to crowd more geographical, cultural, meteorological, governmental, and personal observation in the one-sheet self-sealing Australian airmail stationery than most people can get on a dozen.

Miss Belthuis is in the countries "down under" on her second research mission—to learn as much as possible about Aussie irrigation projects aimed at putting great areas of arid land into productivity.

The Australian irrigation plan involves diverting the flow of some of the country's rivers, like the great Snowy and the Swan, to irrigate desert lands. Upon her return to the United States, Miss Belthuis plans to write extensively of her research.

Her devotion to research is suggested in one of her letters: "I have spent what would be according to Australian standards a very productive week. To my way of thinking, it is hardly more than half a one. I did on Monday go to the horticultural farm on which I'm getting data to obtain pictures and other information, and from the Water Conservation and Irrigation Conservation Commission I got a lot of data on prices. By working every minute except the noon hour I can get in seven hours of work—that is, if people don't come in to talk. Everyone is most helpful, but even then I feel as if I am crawling along."

IN SPITE of the tremendous pace she has set for herself, she finds time to send richly detailed letters. Among her observations:

UMD's Lyda Belthuis poses with large sheep at a Tabbita, Australia, ranch.

"Everything in this country, and especially in the rural areas, is so very plain. Perhaps I can explain by using a comparison with foods. Australia is like eating plain bread with butter now and then compared to a full meal attractively served at home. The churches here are plain wooden halls without floor runners or finish, with simple wooden seats. The homes are mostly of cement sheeting without paint. I have seen some attractive shops and homes, however. Those are the butter on the bread.

"When I kept house for myself at my hostess' house at Griffith, I learned that no milk is sold in bottles here. One must buy it in a café and bring his own container. They did loan me a lemonade bottle on a deposit.

"One day we were motoring over disked land on a 1,200-acre irrigated farm as my host was showing me some of the irrigation ditches. A dozen kangaroo and four emu hove into view. We raced them and I took two pictures of the latter. We were traveling at 30 miles per hour to stay near them, rather bumpy for photography.

"Another time I was walking through weeds on a farm near Griffith to get pictures of a woodlot. Just as I got to a fence, I was aware of movement. Then I saw my first brown snake—about 15 feet in length and 1½ inches in diameter. Like every Australian snake, it is deadly poisonous. Fortunately, I moved the other way."

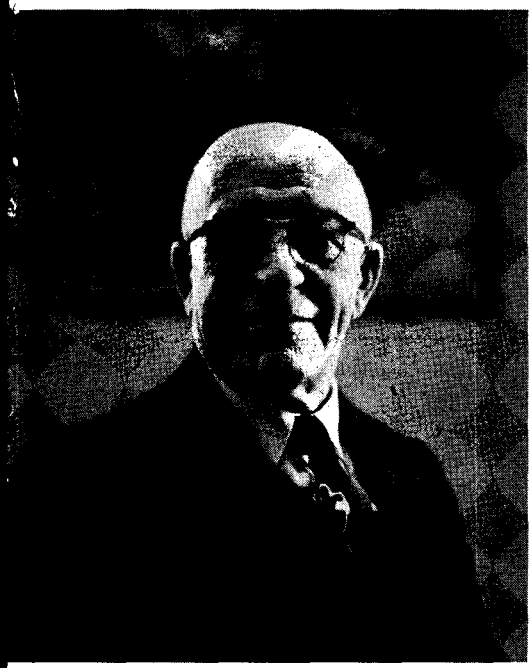
Miss Belthuis is now winding up her "down under" researches. She plans several weeks' travel in Japan and India during the end of May and June. Then she will fly to London for a brief stay in the British Isles. In August she will return to her home in Parkersburg, Ia., to rest and write before resuming her UMD duties.

Two U Staffers Edit New Psychology Journal

Two faculty members hold editorial positions on a new quarterly publication dealing with counseling problems, the Journal of Counseling Psychology.

C. Gilbert Wrenn, professor of educational psychology, edits the journal and E. G. Williamson, dean of students, is one of the consulting editors.

Ralph F. Berdie, director of the student counseling bureau, contributed an article to the first edition, titled "Method of Evaluating Counseling."



Summer Session Dean Thomas Teeter Retires After 32 Years at the U

DEAN THOMAS TEETER retires as head of the summer session this June. Having taken his training in engineering, he taught it in colleges and universities all over the country before coming to the U in 1922. His most exciting previous assignment: supervising for the U.S. park service the building of a ten-mile section of road dug right out of the mountain through Rainier National Park. Teeter, his wife, and their two young children lived in cement-floored tents overlooking a waterfall.

Considerably less rugged were Dean Teeter's duties here. He began as associate professor of engineering, in charge of engineering and math instruction in the Extension division. After acting as head of Extension while its dean took a sabbatical in 1929, Teeter was asked by President Coffman to take over the summer session. "We sometimes need engineers in education," Coffman told him then.

In 1930 summer attendance was less than 2,500; it now runs between 10- and 11,000, having passed a wartime peak of 27,000 students for both sessions. Only Columbia and California have larger summer schools.

Since then, faculty summer session salaries have risen from a $400 maximum for one session to the present maximum of $900. (When the summer session began in the early '80's, the staff had worked for almost no salary and students paid no tuition.)

Teeter's hope is to see the summer session put on the same basis as regular school. "We pay our own way from tuition almost entirely, so our budget is limited. But I believe our top people should be able to get the same proportional salaries in summer as they do the rest of the year."

Dean Teeter returned to engineering briefly when, in addition to his summer session post, he served as acting dean of IT before Dean Spilhaus was appointed. He recalls with a chuckle how, as dean of the Summer Session, he would often write letters to all the other deans, including Thomas A. H. Teeter—dean of IT! "I never did get to talk to myself on the phone, though!" he says.

How will he spend his time after June 30? Dean Teeter has no clear idea, but his plans include some vacation at his Gull Lake summer home. He may find time to finish a history of the summer session he's been working on.

And to Professor Ziebarth, chairman of speech and theater arts, who will take over his job, Dean Teeter wishes—"the best of everything."

Summer Session Offers 1,100 Courses

STUDENTS in the University's two summer sessions will have a choice this year of some 1,100 courses, according to Summer Session Dean Thomas A. H. Teeter. The first five-week term will run from June 14–July 17; the second, from July 19–August 21.

Some of the more unusual offerings this year include:

• *European Music Festivals Tour.* This trip through music festival centers in Wales, England, Austria, France, etc., will be led by a member of the music department staff and will include sight-seeing trips in countries visited. The class is limited to 20 students who may earn from 3 to 12 credits.

• *Summer Travel Course in European Art.* Prof. Lorenz Eitner will conduct this 5-credit course, Art 49, which runs from June 15 to July 27. Students will survey the main epochs of Western art-history through visits to the principal museums, cathedrals, and galleries in France, Italy, Germany, and Austria.

• *American Film Festival.* This short course was planned by George Amberg, associate professor of general studies, and is co-sponsored by the Center for Continuation Study, art department, and audio-visual education service. It will enable teachers, artists, designers, museum staff, film makers, and serious laymen to get a concentrated six-day look at production techniques and critical standards to be applied to the film as a creative medium. Featuring lectures, clinics, workshops, and premieres of outstanding fiction and documentary films, the course will run from June 21 to June 26 at the Center.

The art department courses in photography will be coordinated with this film festival during the first summer term.

• *Institute on Minnesota Government and Politics.* To be held during the first two weeks of the second term, this institute is designed primarily for school teachers in the social sciences, school administrators, and civic leaders. It can be taken for

continued on next page

Summer Session Offers 1,100 Courses

continued from preceding page

three credits or audited as a short course. Under the chairmanship of University of Minnesota professors, ten morning sessions will feature panels of state government officials discussing such topics as the need for a new constitution, Minnesota's judicial system, reapportionment, and citizen participation in state government. The institute has been planned by George Warp, associate professor of political science.

• *Foreign Language Auxilium.* Besides the traditional modern language residence houses in French, Spanish, and German, something new has been added—a Foreign Language Auxilium. (Professor DeWitt, classics, explains that "auxilium," Latin for *help*, was chosen to replace the much overworked "workshop.") Through a grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education, the Auxilium will offer 80 scholarships of $200 each to language teachers from elementary grades through sophomore college level. Teachers will exchange ideas on methods and techniques of language teaching, motivation, language and culture analysis, audio-visual aids, civic role of the foreign language teacher. Directors are Profs. Emma Birkmaier, Eugene Falk, and Margaret Forbes.

• *Itasca Institutes for High School and College Teachers of Biology.* Grants of $300 per person from the Fund for the Advancement of Education, and the National Science Foundation will permit 20 high school and ten college biology teachers to meet with their colleagues and graduate students to study biological problems and do field research in their own teaching interests at the University's biological and forestry station in Itasca State Park.

• *Mass Communications Courses.* Three courses in the School of Journalism—Communications Media Analysis, Public Opinion and Propaganda (a graduate seminar), and Communication Systems of the Free World—will emphasize communications in the democratic world and research problems in this field.

Other special features include courses in driver education, efficient reading, intensive intermediate Russian, beginning Italian, language arts, American studies, Scandinavian area studies, industrial education workshops and special courses, and nursing education workshop.

At the Duluth campus students can take advantage of built-in breezes by choosing from a varied list of courses. A popular tradition will continue this year—the workshop in painting held at the Lakeshore studio, a UMD facility overlooking Lake Superior. Artist-in-residence for 1954 is Fletcher Martin, who is a leading contemporary American painter.

Audio-Visual Education Offers Film Strip Service

Audio-Visual is now offering to faculty members a new film strip production service at a reasonable cost.

These 35 mm. single-frame film strips are of great value for classroom lectures, according to Don Cain, production manager at Audio-Visual. Such film strips prevent damage to valuable source material.

Cain says strips can be made from either colored or black and white slides; best results in black and white are obtained from 8x10 glossy prints.

The Museum of Natural History has used many film strips to publicize the museum throughout the state. Other University departments have also used this compact method to reach widespread audiences.

Audio-Visual will make strips specially or will assemble them from already prepared material. For further information concerning this service call extension 7070.

Chemical Engineering Head Wins Fulbright Award

Neal R. Amundson, head of chemical engineering, will study during the next academic year in the departments of chemical engineering and mathematics of Cambridge University, England, as a Fulbright scholar.

Amundson received his Bachelor's, Master's, and Doctor of Philosophy degrees at Minnesota.

Anatomy Building Gets New Name—Jackson Hall

The University structure which has been called the Anatomy building since it was constructed 42 years ago has recently been renamed Jackson Hall by the Board of Regents.

The hall was named for the late Dr. Clarence M. Jackson who became head of the division of anatomy in 1913 and lifted that department to a position of preeminence in the field of medical science.

ideas, anyone?

With this May issue, the last of the school year, comes a time for taking stock of *The Minnesotan.*

We've a whole summer ahead to plan our next year's *Minnesotans,* and we'd like your help.

• Are you planning an exciting summer that would interest others at the University?

• In its coverage of various U offices has *The Minnesotan* skipped your department?

• Do you or any staffers you know have unusual or interesting jobs?

• Are there any U services or facilities you would like to learn more about?

• Is there some U staff member you would like *The Minnesotan* to recognize for some worthwhile project he has undertaken?

Any comment is welcome, whether gripes, praise, or suggestions. Just drop a card to *The Minnesotan,* University Relations, 213 Administration Building, Minneapolis campus.

The President's Page

Editor's note: The following is excerpted from a speech delivered by President Morrill to an audience of public school administrators on April 13, at the opening session of Schoolmen's Week and Short Course.

EDUCATION, I deeply believe, is indivisible. The eggs of education are in one basket. The children in your schools today are the students on our campus tomorrow, and the campuses of the other colleges of the state. We are in the same boat, philosophically, and we share the same aims, the same dedication to democracy and to the best education of all American children and youth.

The practical indivisibility of public education in Minnesota is dramatized, I think, by these facts about our College of Education:

Our first and fundamental job, of course, is the training of teachers and school administrators. During the calendar year (which includes the Summer Session, so important to school people), some 3,200 undergraduates and 1,700 graduate students are enrolled in the College of Education. Nearly 1,000 students go from our campus into the schools each year — elementary, secondary, and higher.

Add to this the various in-service training activities of the University and it can be reported that approximately 6,000 present and prospective teachers in Minnesota are students, or participate in conferences, at the University at some time every year.

This Schoolmen's Week and Short Course is one example. There are many other subject-matter conferences and workshops — from English and language arts to distributive education and visual aids, along with workshops, conferences, and seminars for school administrators.

Moreover, the College of Education reaches approximately 1,000 teachers a year through its annual average of 33 courses sponsored by our Extension Division.

APPROXIMATELY 60 per cent of the 405 superintendents in the state have received their Masters' degrees in educational administration with our Dr. Neale. Seventy-five per cent of the senior high school principals in Minnesota have earned their Masters' degrees under Dr. Charles W. Boardman, whose retirement this year, with that of Professor Homer J. Smith in Industrial Education, we must accept with deep regret.

Through our Bureau of Recommendations, the College of Education keeps its finger on the pulse of teacher demand and supply and salary trends by continuing surveys. We know that one out of every five teachers placed in Minnesota will secure his or her position with the assistance of our Bureau — and that the combined salaries of University graduates placed last year in Minnesota and outside the state approximated $4,000,000.

Wise planning for physical plant development in the schools of our state is a perennial problem. It is only since 1948 that the University has been able, through its reorganized Bureau of Field Studies and Surveys to service these public schools more widely and usefully. In that period 45 major school surveys have been completed. In the communities where such surveys have been made, more than $33,000,000 has been spent or is now being spent for school buildings.

The College of Education is also a center for research and specialized training. Its psycho-educational clinic deals with the special problems of the gifted and the handicapped. Here the University seeks to recruit and train teachers for the 800-odd Special Education positions in the public and residential schools of the state, as well as educational psychologists and remedial specialists.

In this clinic, as in our elementary and high school, the University must provide its own laboratory for classroom test and trial, for practical exploration and demonstration of teaching methods which can be observed and applied in the public schools of the state.

In the practice-training placements of our College of Education students we again see the two-way street of reciprocity between the schools and the University. Each year more than 600 student teachers are given assignments in aproximately 125 different schools of the state.

THROUGH ALL these shared responsibilities we carry forward our commitment as educators. But always we are confronted by an enormous dilemma: the dilemma of what the American people will be willing to pay — and for what? It is our hard task to help our people to see beyond the instant.

For the thread of the future is in our loom. The potentials of knowledge as power, of productivity in the time to come, the reliance upon that vision without which the people perish — all these are in our trust because the human materials of them are committed to our care and instruction.

It is a staggering assignment when you think of it that way. And the fact that public education is so much taken for granted and so strongly supported must only deepen our sense of shared responsibility, depriving us of any complacency.

Better than our critics we realize our shortcomings. More clearly than the laymen who believe in our work and who encourage it, we discern the summons in these days to an educational statesmanship which recognizes the indivisibility of teaching and learning, and their incalculable significance for the future!

MAY 15 TO JUNE 15, 1954

University of Minnesota Calendar of Events

METROPOLITAN OPERA

May 15—Donizetti's *Lucia di Lammermoor*, 2:00 p.m.
May 15—Mozart's *Marriage of Figaro*, 8:00 p.m.
May 16—Gounod's *Faust*, 2:00 p.m
(Northrop Auditorium. Tickets from $3.00 to $7.50 on sale at the Opera Ticket Office, 106 Northrop.)†

BACCALAUREATE

June 6—Dr. Theodore Wedel, The College of Preachers, Washington Cathedral, Washington, D. C., "God and the American Dream."
(Northrop Auditorium, 3:00 p.m. Open to the public without charge.)

COMMENCEMENT

June 12—President James Lewis Morrill, speaker.
(Memorial Stadium, 8:00 p.m. Open to the public without charge.)

UNIVERSITY PRESS PUBLICATION DATES

May—*Minnesota's Rocks and Waters: A Geological Story*, by George M. Schwartz and George A. Thiel. Mr. Schwartz is a University professor of geology and mineralogy and director of the Minnesota Geological Survey and Mr. Thiel is professor and chairman of the department of geology and mineralogy. The book is an account for the non-specialist of the geological processes and features of the state. $4.00.

May 28—*Method and Perspective in Anthropology: Papers in Honor of Wilson D. Wallis.* Edited by Robert F. Spencer, associate professor of anthropology, this collection contains 13 papers by outstanding scholars in cultural anthropology, ethnology, and related fields. Presented as a tribute to Professor Wilson Wallis, retiring chairman of the University anthropology department. $4.50.

(Books are available at Minneapolis and St. Paul bookstores or may be ordered through your local bookstore.)

UNIVERSITY FILM SOCIETY

May 21—Festival of Short Films, including "Song of the Prairie," Czech color film; "Prowlers of the Everglades," Walt Disney True-Life Adventure; "The Emperor's New Clothes," "The Unicorn in the Garden," and "Mr. Magoo Slept Here," UPA cartoons; "Phantasy," experimental color film by Norman McLaren; "The Charm of Life," satire on French Academy painters; "Sunday by the Sea," British short film.
(Northrop Auditorium, 3:30 and 8:00 p.m. Tickets for adults, $.60; junior admission, $.35, available at the Lobby Ticket Office, the basement of Wesbrook Hall, or the Campus Club.)

SIGNIFICANT UNIVERSITY BROADCASTS

Saturday at the Opera . . . A series of operas which can be heard each week during the summer. June 5, "The Barber of Seville," and June 12, "A Masked Ball," Saturdays at 3:30 p.m.

Everest 1953 . . . On June 2 Colonel Sir John Hunt and members of his team tell the story of the expedition sponsored by the Royal Geographical Society and the Alpine Club which conquered the highest mountain in the world. Part of the BBC World Theatre Series heard on Wednesdays at 3:30 p.m.

(KUOM, the University radio station, broadcasts at 770 on the dial. Its complete spring schedule may be obtained by writing to the station.)

UNIVERSITY GALLERY EXHIBITIONS

Through June 15—20th Century Master Movements—Cubism. From the extensive collection of the Museum of Modern Art in New York these paintings, collages, drawings, and sculpture by the great names in cubism are carefully supplemented by explanatory material. Among the works are originals by Piccasso, Braque, and Gris.

Through June 15—African Sculpture. This is a large private collection of African sculpture, masks, gold weights, etc., from Northwestern University.

Through June 15—Student Work—Architecture, Art Education, Home Economics, and General College. Though not the work of the art department, this showing gives a clear idea of the projects of related groups. Architecture presents maps, plans, and finely designed models. Home Economics displays cloth, wood, and metal pieces done with pleasing skill, and Art Education and General College contribute art work of related importance.

(The University Gallery, on the third and fourth floors of Northrop Auditorium, is open to the public 8-5, Monday through Friday.)

MUSIC DEPARTMENT CONCERTS

May 19—Varsity Band Concert, Gale Sperry, director.
(St. Paul Campus Union, 12:30 p.m. Open to the public without charge.)

May 21—Annual Concert with University Chamber Singers, James Aliferis, director, in a program of contemporary choral music.
(Museum of Natural History Auditorium, 8:30 p.m. Open to the public without charge.)

May 25—Senior Commencement Recital. University Symphony Orchestra and graduating seniors as soloists.
(Northrop Auditorium, 8:30 p.m. Open to the public without charge.)

June 9—Normal Piano Course Recital, Blanche Kendall, director.
(Scott Hall Auditorium, 4:00 p.m. Open to the public without charge.)

ATHLETIC EVENTS

Baseball Games at Home

May 18—Augsburg.
(Nicollet Park, 8:00 p.m. Ticket prices to be announced.)
May 21—Northwestern University.
(Delta Field, 3:30 p.m. Tickets $.60.)
May 22—Wisconsin.
(Delta Field, 1:00 p.m. Tickets $.60.)
May 25—St. Thomas.
(Lexington Park, 8:00 p.m. Ticket prices to be announced.)

Spring Football Game

May 22—Spring Football Game.
(Memorial Stadium, 3:00 p.m. Ticket prices to be announced.)

Track Meet at Home

May 22—Wisconsin.
(Memorial Stadium, 1:00 p.m. Tickets $.60.)

Tennis Matches at Home

May 15—Indiana, 2:00 p.m.
May 22—Northwestern, 9:00 a.m.
(University Tennis Courts. Open to the public without charge.)

Golf Matches at Home

May 17—St. Thomas.
May 22—Wisconsin and Iowa.
(University Golf Course. Open to the public without charge.)

† Tickets for these events are also available at the Field Schlick Ticket Office in St. Paul and the Downtown Ticket Office, 188 Northwestern Bank Building in Minneapolis.