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## News and Notes

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## News and Notes

### Mason Boudrye Resigns Office

After 8 years in office as Executive Secretary of the Minnesota Academy of Science, Mason Boudrye resigned as of January 15, 1965, to accept an appointment with Minnemath Center of the Institute of Technology, University of Minnesota. During his term in office, the membership of the Academy increased from 450, of whom 50 were high-school science and mathematics teachers, to 1300, of whom 500 are high-school science and mathematics teachers. The annual budget during that period quintupled.

Prior to his association with the Academy, Mason was Associate Professor of Biology at Moorhead State Teachers College (now Moorhead State College). He received his B.E. from Superior State Teachers College in Wisconsin and did graduate work at the University of Minnesota. His interests were primarily in biology and science education.

With Donald B. Lawrence, Professor of Botany at the University of Minnesota, he prepared draft recommendations and a partial inventory of natural areas of scientific interest for the staff of the Minnesota Outdoor Recreation and Resources Commission. These are largely state-owned outdoor plots that should be preserved as study and research areas. Lawrence and others identified and described 219 areas in the state of which 25 or 26 were already available as tracts in such places as Superior National Forest, Itasca State Park and the Cedar Creek area. Mason expanded the original idea of preservation for research purposes to include outdoor laboratories for use by high schools and small colleges in the state.

As a consequence of his interest in the work carried on in the development of mathematics curricula by Paul Rosenbloom, professor of mathematics at the University of Minnesota, Mason proposed that the Academy assume fiscal sponsorship of the mathematics studies being carried on by Rosenbloom in the Minnesota National Laboratory (of the Minnesota Department of Education). Since 1958, therefore, the Academy has administered funds from the Hill Foundation, the National Science Foundation and, at present, is in the fourth year of a five-state study sponsored by Minnesota National Laboratory on various experimental mathematics curricula.

As an outgrowth, correspondence courses have been developed in geometry and algebra as inservice training courses for mathematics teachers. These courses are being built around the principle of programmed learning.

The Academy has benefitted to the extent that all expenses involved in the handling of the funds have come out of the grant overhead and include compensation for the time put in by Academy personnel. More importantly, however, said Mason, "The fiscal sponsorship of research surely falls within the purposes of the Academy and concretely implements that purpose in

the one way in which the Academy can actively participate."

For two years, 1957-58, Mason was the unofficial Academy representative on the State Board of Education's advisory committee to consider problems of science and mathematics education in the public schools, and also served as secretary of the committee.

His position now is Administrator of Minnemath Center.

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Mason Boudrye and Dr. William H. Marshall attended a meeting concerning natural areas, November 13 and 14, in Madison, Wisconsin, as representatives of the Academy.

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### AAAS Meeting

Dr. V. Elving Anderson, President of the Academy, represented MAS at the conference of state academies held during the AAAS meetings in Montreal the last week in December. A major topic of discussion at the conference was the role of the executive secretary in the state organizations.

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Membership in the AAAS now approaches 100,000.

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Registered attendance at the Montreal meetings was about 4,000.

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### Questionnaire

This Fall, the Academy office sent out 3,281 questionnaires to senior high school teachers of mathematics and science in the state.

The questionnaire, prepared by a committee chaired by Robert Jackson, solicited reactions to a possible requirement of math and science courses for high school graduation.

Approximately half the forms have been returned and are now being tabulated.

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### Secretary-Treasurer Resigns

Dr. Paul O'Connor has resigned from his post of secretary-treasurer of MAS because his responsibilities with the U.S. AID India project will require several extended trips away from the state.

The Board of Directors has asked Mr. Charles W. Anderson, secretary-treasurer of the Junior Academy of Science, to take over Dr. O'Connor's duties for the remainder of the fiscal year.

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### Committee Seeks New Executive Secretary

The following members have been appointed to a committee to interview candidates for the position of Execu-

tive Secretary: Dr. John L. Wilson, chairman; Dr. Frank Noice; Dr. Courtland Agre and Richard Myshak.

Members of the Academy are urged to recommend candidates or to make application for the position.

Further information may be obtained by writing to Dr. John L. Wilson at the Academy office.

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### Standing Committees, 1964-65

In order to carry on the activities and special interests of the Academy, a number of standing committees are necessary. The chairmen and members of these committees are asked to give a great deal of their time and devotion to the work and unflinchingly deserve the gratitude of the entire membership.

Listed below are the names of the various committees and their chairmen.

<i>Committee</i>	<i>Chairman</i>
Ways and Means	M. H. Baker, m h Baker Company, Inc.
Finance	Dr. John Rendall, 3M Company
Special Projects	Dr. Ted Sudia, University of Minnesota, St. Paul
Preservation of Natural Conditions	Dr. Dan Frenzel, Macalester College
Publications	Dr. Robert Spencer, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis
Scholarship Awards	Dr. Earl Alton, Augsburg College
Professional Relations	Dr. Frank Noice, Moorhead State College
Meetings	Dr. Arne Langsjoen and Dr. Charles Hamrum, Gustavus Adolphus College
Education	Dr. Harry Goehring, St. Cloud State College
Industry-Education	Dr. William B. Reynolds, General Mills, Inc.

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### Election of Officers

The membership of the Minnesota Academy of Science approved, at the Fall meeting in Duluth, a change in the procedure of voting for officers. Instead of holding elections by voice vote during the annual meetings in May, from now on all elections will be held by mail. Ballots will be mailed out to the membership for return prior to the Annual Meetings.

Candidates for office have been proposed by the nominating committee but additional nominations may be made by one per cent (14 or more members) of the membership. Sample nominating ballots have been mailed out. The members of the nominating committee are Walter O. Lundberg, Robert L. Evans and Courtland Agre.

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### Annual Meeting Plans

Plans are well under way for the annual meeting of the Academy to be held on May 7 and 8 at Gustavus Adolphus College in St. Peter. The following sections and affiliated societies are planning sessions:

<i>Section</i>	<i>Chairman</i>
Science Education	Donald Humphreys, Owatonna High School
Botany	Dr. Robert Tolbert, Moorhead State College
Zoology	Dr. Hugh Barker, St. Cloud State College
Geography	Howard Stensrud, University of Minnesota, Morris
Earth Science	Dr. Tibor Zoltai, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis
Data Processing	Leslie Knutson, Univac, St. Paul
History and Philosophy of Science	Father Ernan McMullin, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis
Anthropology-Social Science	Vernon Helmen, Science Museum, St. Paul
Political Science	Dr. Werner Feld, Moorhead State College
Minnesota Science Teachers Association	Denneth Dvergsten, Kellogg High School, Roseville
Sigma Delta Epsilon	Dr. Marie Berg, Northwestern College
College Chemistry Teachers	Dr. Stuart Fenton, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis
Minnesota Area Association of Physics Teachers	Dr. Milward T. Rodine, Gustavus Adolphus College

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### Formation of Philosophy and History of Science Division of MAS Announced

The possibility of adding a Philosophy and History of Science division to the Minnesota Academy of Science was raised by Dr. Frank Noice, president-elect of MAS, at the annual meeting of the Minnesota Philosophical Association held in Moorhead, October 24, 1964. For some years, such a division in the National AAAS organization has had its own body of officers and has sponsored Section L of the AAAS Annual Meetings. The section concentrates on philosophy of science and on history of science in alternate years. Last year's meeting in Cleveland drew a large attendance of philosophers of science from all over the country. Many interested scientists were also in the audience.

The Minnesota Philosophical Association decided unanimously to go ahead with preparations for setting up a similar division within the Minnesota Academy of Science.

At the next meeting of the Minnesota Academy of Science in May, therefore, a section meeting will be devoted to philosophy and history of science. The section will have a dual purpose: it will present some research papers in current philosophy or history of science and, in addition, will include a panel discussion that should be of interest to many of the teachers of science attending the meeting. The topic for the panel discussion will be, *Is there a well defined scientific method?* Papers for the research section will be limited to 20 minutes to

allow time for general discussion and should be, as far as possible, intelligible and interesting to the general scientific audience.

To contribute papers or to volunteer to serve on the discussion panel, persons should write, as soon as possible, to

DR. ERNAN McMULLIN,  
Minnesota Center for the Philosophy  
of Science,  
University of Minnesota,

enclosing a summary of the topic and a brief *curriculum vitae*.

The 1965 Annual Meeting will be held at Gustavus Adolphus College.

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**Werner Feld to Leave Moorhead State  
College for Louisiana State University**

Werner J. Feld, Chairman of the Moorhead State College department of political science and economics since 1962, and long active in the political science section of MAS, will become chairman of the department of government at Louisiana State University, New Orleans, in the Fall of 1965. While at Moorhead, Dr. Feld published two books in the area of international affairs.

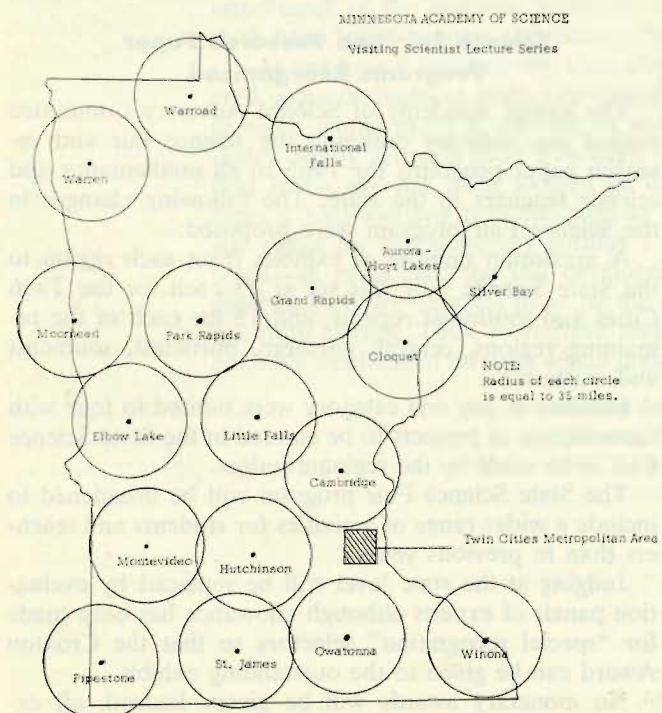
For some years, Dr. Feld was section chairman of the political science section of MAS.

His departure is a great loss to the College, the Academy and the State.

\* \* \*

**Visiting Scientist Lecture Series**

The Minnesota Academy of Science recently received approval from the National Science Foundation to initiate a "Visiting Scientist Lecture Series" in eighteen centers throughout Minnesota, excluding the Twin Cities Metropolitan area.



ropolitan area. The accompanying map indicates the cities in which the Academy plans to conduct the lectures for the circled areas.

The purpose of the Visiting Scientist Lecture Series is to encourage regional schools, especially science clubs and teachers, to meet jointly and share in an exchange of mutual understandings in recent scientific and technological advances. In addition, the lay public will be invited and encouraged to participate in this program, thus providing them with a rare opportunity to hear a noted scientist. Ultimately, this will result in a more common understanding of science and education within the academic and lay community.

Responsible teachers from the host schools have been asked to act as area chairmen of the series and to coordinate all local planning, announcements and liaison. The Academy provides the services of a noted Minnesota scientist.

Anyone wishing further information regarding this program may write to,

RICHARD J. MYSHAK  
MINNEMAST Center  
University of Minnesota  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

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**Biological Abstracts Expands  
Services and Modifies Name**

As of January, 1965, the name Biological Sciences Information Services (BIOSIS) of Biological Abstracts is the name adopted by Biological Abstracts, Inc. (BA) to denote its expanded services to the world's biological community.

The modification was announced by the Board of Trustees to reflect more accurately the diversified, comprehensive nature of BA's existing programs and future plans to offer more complete information services to biological scientists. BIOSIS will concentrate on the development of diversified techniques and methods of accommodating both general and specialized require-

**An Invitation to Minnesota Authors  
of Scientific Papers and Books**

Since the JOURNAL of the Minnesota Academy of Science is a medium of communication among the scientists in the state of Minnesota, the Editor invites the Minnesota authors of scientific papers and books that have been published elsewhere to send in abstracts of their publications for listing in a projected column of the JOURNAL.

Abstracts should not exceed 100 words in length and should contain name and academic or business affiliation of author; title of article or book as published; name, volume, number and page numbers of journal in which published, or city and name of publisher, if a book.

Membership in the Academy is not a prerequisite for publication in the JOURNAL.

## EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Members of the Academy are invited to apply or recommend candidates for the position of Executive Secretary. Please write promptly to Dr. John L. Wilson, Minnesota Academy of Science, 3100-38th Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55406.

ments of biologists for rapid, efficient communication of the world's biological research.

Under the new program, *Biological Abstracts*, the world's largest life science abstracting and indexing journal, will continue as the major publication of BIOSIS.

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### MAS Member Co-authors Biology Text



Larry G. Nason, popular science department chairman at Fairview Junior High School in Roseville, a suburb of St. Paul, has written "An Ecological Approach to Conservation" with Dr. Russell L. Hamm, coordinator of curriculum and instruction for the Roseville schools.

The authors charge that the human species for the first time has overpopulated the earth. This fact, in combination with the impossibility of isolating any single natural resource or environmental aspect, led the authors to write their work considering man's own needs and place on a limited earth with vanishing, nonrenewable resources.

The teachers' source book was published in November by Burgess Publishing Company of Minneapolis. It includes a broad bibliography and audio-visual aid listing with suggestions for classroom activities — all keyed for elementary, secondary or college undergraduate use.

A review of the book will appear in the next issue of the *JOURNAL*.

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### MAS Field Secretary Visits Schools

John Crocker, Field Secretary of the Minnesota Academy of Science, visited 101 junior and senior high schools in the western, central, northern and twin cities regions of Minnesota, during October and November of 1964.

The visits provided an opportunity for him to meet

the principals, mathematics and science teachers, and present current information on and answer questions concerning the programs for high schools that are sponsored by MAS. Much interest was expressed in the Visiting Scientist program, the Science Fair and Research Essay programs, the financial grants-in-aid that are available to students, the organization of Junior Academy of Science chapters and membership in the Minnesota Academy of Science.

Copies of the *JOURNAL* and of the Transactions of the Junior Academy of Science were displayed during the visits.

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### Field Secretary's Duties Increased

The duties of John Crocker, Field Secretary of MAS, took a lively and perhaps somewhat damp increase on October 16, 1964, when his wife presented him with a daughter. The Crockers are the parents of a son, also.

\* \* \*

### Science Fair and Research Paper Programs Reorganized

The Junior Academy of Science Advisory Committee mailed out bulletins outlining the science fair and research paper programs for 1965 to all mathematics and science teachers in the state. The following changes in the Science Fair program were proposed:

A maximum number of exhibits from each region to the State Science Fair was set at 25 each for the Twin Cities and southwest regions, and 15 for each of the remaining regions, central, northern, northeast, southeast and western.

Exhibits in any one category were limited to four with the selection of projects to be entered in the State Science Fair to be made by the regional judges.

The State Science Fair program will be broadened to include a wider range of activities for students and teachers than in previous years.

Judging at the state level will be replaced by evaluation panels of experts although allowance has been made for "special recognition" selectors so that the Croxton Award can be given to the outstanding exhibit.

No monetary awards will be given. Instead, all ex-

hibitors and essay finalists will be the honored guests at a Recognition Dinner to be given by MAS. It was also suggested that special pins be made available for purchase by students as a privilege of participation in the State Science Fair.

#### *Changes of Rules for Research Essays*

The maximum number of essays entered in state competition from each region are, twin cities, 10 senior high and 8 junior high; from all other regions, 5 senior-high and 4 junior-high papers each. All essays entered in the state-wide competition will be presented orally at the science youth congress.

Regional essay directors must send all papers to the Field Secretary on or before April 8, 1965.

#### **Transactions of the Minnesota Junior Academy of Science**

Publication of Volume 2, no. 1, of the *Transactions* has been published and mailed to all Junior Academy of Science members. Additional copies are available and will be mailed upon request. Reprints may be obtained of any article in the *Transactions*. Parents, students, teachers, friends and scientists are invited to write in for information regarding the reprints. Inquiries should be addressed to,

Office of the Field Secretary,  
Minnesota Academy of Science,  
3100 38th Avenue South,  
Minneapolis, Minn. 55406.

Without doubt, stone tools are the most abundant evidence of the presence of early man; when found in an ancient deposit, they alone are sufficient to indicate his presence. But here a difficulty arises. Stone is ubiquitous in the world; purposefully shaped stone, as compared to stone shaped by natural agencies, is rare. The farther back in time, the more unsophisticated and the closer to natural forms the forms created by man are likely to be. How to recognize the very rare purposefully shaped stone in the midst of stones shaped by natural agencies is an unsolved problem for those seeking the traces of early man. The question "When does man appear?" is answered whenever early man's products are recognized. Our concern here is with the means of accomplishing such recognition.

The problem of determining whether a group of stones was or was not purposefully shaped first arose in 1867 when Abbé Louis Bourgeois asked if certain flints of eoliths from Tertiary deposits could have been shaped by early man. The difficulty in solving the problem is best expressed by an anonymous Frenchman, who is reported to have said . . . : "Man made one, God made ten thousand — God help the Man who tries to see the one in the ten thousand." The importance of the problem, however, has become evident only in recent years, as tools have taken on new significance for understanding the emergence of man.

At one time it was believed that, after numerous fossil primates had been discovered, a discontinuity in brain size would become apparent. This discontinuity, it was thought, would make it possible to separate the earliest hominids from other primates. Many primates have now been excavated, but no gap — no celebrated Cerebral Rubicon — has been located in the fossil record. On the contrary, the first bipedal tool-wielding primates appear to have had brains well within the normal size range for contemporary gorillas . . . . If tools precede the enlargement of the brain — in particular, the full development of the cerebral cortex — then *commitment* to tools for survival must be the novel adaptive design that accounts for the quantum change. Thus, to retrieve and study early tools is to gain insight into the adaptive mechanism through which man evolved.

Taken from, Ascher, R. and Ascher, M. 1965.  
"Recognizing the Emergence of Man." *SCIENCE*,  
147:3655, p. 243.