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News and Notes

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News and Notes

Inservice Science Conferences

Dr. Merle Michaelson, Professor of Biology and acting Director of the Graduate Program at St. Cloud State College is serving the Minnesota Academy of Science as the Director of the Inservice Conference Program.

This program is financed by a grant from the National Science Foundation and will provide inservice conferences in 12 Minnesota communities.

The communities and local directors are:

Alexandria
Mr. Peter Reque
Central Junior High School

Brainerd
Mr. Stephen B. Long
Brainerd Junior College

Cambridge
Mr. Jack Maki
Cambridge High School

Cannon Falls
Mr. Edward Olson
Cannon Falls High School

LeSueur
Mr. Earl Anthony
LeSueur High School

Litchfield
Mr. Gary Larson
Litchfield High School



Montevideo
Mr. Charles Brust
Montevideo High School

Park Rapids
Mr. Harold Johnson
Central High School

St. James
Mr. James Litchy
St. James High School

Slayton
Mr. Herman Conrad
Slayton High School

Stewartville
Mr. Allen Heitman
Stewartville High School

Virginia
Mr. Harold Schmitke
Roosevelt High School

Dr. Michaelson has been very active in Academy affairs since coming to St. Cloud in 1959. He has been director of the Central Science Fairs for five years and participated in the Visiting Scientist program for three years.

The Inservice Science Conferences are designed to alert science teachers to recent developments in the sciences that may be used in classroom instruction as well as in initiating and guiding student research. The participants, selected on the basis of application, receive stipends to defray travel expenses. The conferences are in session during two Saturdays which provide a total of 12 hours of intensive instruction.

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MAS Dates to Remember

- March 19, 1966 Board of Directors Meeting
April 1-2, 1966 Regional Science Fairs
April 1-5, 1966 NSTA—Annual Convention,
New York, N.Y.
April 15-16, 1966 Annual Meeting, Macalester
College
State Science Fair, Macalester
College
Youth Congress, Macalester
College
May 5-6-7, 1966 National Junior Science and
Humanities Symposium
May 11-14, 1966 International Science Fair
May 21, 1966 Board of Directors Meeting
June 18, 1966 Board of Directors Meeting

Regional Research Center Proposed Under Public Law 89-10

The Minnesota Academy of Science with the University of Minnesota was invited to participate in discussions and to co-initiate a prospectus for a Regional Research Center under Title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

MAS is also submitting a proposal under Title III, in conjunction with the St. Paul Public Schools and about 30 other cooperating schools and organizations, for a Supplementary Aids to Education Center. The Center is initially intended to serve the Metropolitan area and then, eventually, the entire state of Minnesota.

Clerical Addition to Office Staff

Under the auspices of the Neighborhood Youth Corps, Miss Linda Beeks, a South High School student, has been added to the MAS office staff to help with the duplicating and addressograph services.

Weather Cooperated During Fall Field Trip

The 1965 fall field trip drew 77 persons to Grand Rapids for a very interesting exposure to bog ecology, red pine studies, Chapman plantation, Dr. Scott Pauly's genetic experiments, and a tour of the Blandin Paper Mill.

The threatening weather held off allowing all to take full advantage of the arrangements made by John Slothower, Roger Bay, Bob Wambach, Dick Anderson, Dr. Matalamaki, and George Rossman, publisher of the Grand Rapids Herald-Review.

Junior Academy Representative at AAAS Conference



Linda Simonson, a student at the University of Minnesota, represented the Junior Academy of Science in the research paper session at the AAAS Conference in Berkeley, California, December 26-31, 1965. Linda qualified for this trip by placing first in the youth paper symposium held in conjunction with the State Science Fair and Research Paper Symposium at Gustavus Adolphus last spring. She

was a student at Sibley High School in St. Paul at the time.

While spending a week at the AAAS meetings in California, Miss Simonson had the opportunity to exchange views with 18 other students from representative sections of the nation. She was also able to take part in the sessions of AAAS presented under the 20 various sections of the organization.

Among the notable persons presenting papers or addresses at the meetings were Dr. Laurence Gould, Dr. George W. Beadle, Dr. Wolfgang Panofsky, Dr. Bentley Glass, and Dr. Harvey E. White.

Acting Director Appointed for Minnesota National Laboratory

Dr. William Gardner was appointed acting director of the Minnesota National Laboratory effective October 1, 1965. He will continue to serve with reduced load as Associate Professor of General Education at the University of Minnesota.

Other MNL Professional staff members include, Mr. William Keenan, Administrator; Dr. James Ryan, Director of Research; Dr. Ronald Weitzmann, Director of Test Construction; Dr. Gerald Rising, Director Math Section; Dr. Wells Hively, Director Programmed Correspondence Course; Dr. Gerald Erickson, Statistician; and Mr. Angelo Cohn, Editor.

The Minnesota National Laboratory is a Curriculum Research Center established in cooperation with the State Department of Education, the University of Minnesota, and the Minnesota Academy of Science to pursue curriculum research projects. The projects have been financed by grants from the National Science Foundation and the United States Office of Education. The former director, Dr. Paul Rosenbloom, was responsible for the Laboratory's inception and initial impetus.

To help coordinate the assistance of the Academy to the Laboratory, the M.A.S. has established an MAS-MNL Committee. Its members are, Dr. V. Elving Anderson, chairman, University of Minnesota; Dr. John Wil-

son, Economics Laboratory; Mr. Arthur Beisang, Fairview Junior High School; Mr. William Price, University of Minnesota; and Mr. Curtis Motchenbacher, Honeywell.

Available for Distribution

Ben L. Thoma and Dale E. Wright of Willmar Community College have offered to send to all interested persons the results of their survey of opinions of first-year biology programs. The survey was conducted by mail to determine the opinions of post-high-school biology teachers in Minnesota. It consisted of a limited set of questions that would in some way be applicable to "beginning college biology" courses.

Questionnaires were sent to 37 Minnesota schools. Responses were obtained from 113 instructors representing 30 different schools.

A report on some of the results was made at the Thirty-third Annual Meeting of the Minnesota Academy of Science.

Grant and Proposals

A significant portion of the MAS income is derived from the "overhead" received from administering federal grants for educational programs in Minnesota. With this issue of the *Journal* several grants have been approved for 1965-66. They include the following:

Grant No.	TOTAL GRANT	Academies 1965-66 * Share	Name of Program
25164 (1)	\$249,000	\$9,794.94	MNL—Math Curricula Study
25164 (2-3)	\$102,100	\$4,288.72	MNL—Correspondence Course
25164 (4)	\$ 44,000	\$3,844.67	MNL—Correspondence Course
9665	\$ 8,175	\$1,253.00	Visiting Scientist
9755	\$ 8,030	\$ 300.00	Inservice Conferences
		\$19,481.33	
<i>Pending Approval</i>			
25164 (5)	\$113,746.80	\$3,907.63	MNL—Math Curricula Study
USOE	\$ 2,500.00	\$2,500.00	Junior Academy Support
XXXX	\$ 7,000.00	\$1,760.00	Evening Science Lectures
		\$8,167.63	Total 1965-66

* Overhead, Secretarial, and Directors salary if it goes to a staff member.

NSF Announces Summer Research Opportunities for High School Teachers

The National Science Foundation announced in December the award of 53 grants totaling about \$800,000 to provide summer research opportunities for 360 high-school teachers. The grants will enable science teachers

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to participate in research projects in many fields of science, mathematics, and engineering at universities, colleges, and nonprofit research laboratories throughout the country.

The summer research projects will vary in length from 8 to 11 weeks and will permit teachers to participate in research with experienced scientific investigators. In many grants, provision is made for some of the participants to continue their research at their home institutions during the following academic year.

The participating institutions will provide, under the grants, stipends and dependency and travel allowances. For the sponsoring institutions the grants also include allowances for equipment, supplies, and other related expenses. A brochure listing the institutions sponsoring the projects may be obtained from the National Science Foundation in Washington, D. C. Information and application forms, however, must be obtained from the directors of the individual projects.

In Minnesota, the following institutions have received grants; the listed person is the Director of the project:

St. Mary's College, Winona, Dr. L. George, Department of Biology.

St. Olaf College, Northfield, Otonas E. Stanaitis, Department of Mathematics.

University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Alan G. Hunter, Department of Dairy Husbandry.

Information on institutions in other states may be obtained from the MAS Executive Secretary.

U.S. Steel Supports General Program of MAS

At the last MAS board of directors' meeting, S. H. Cohlmeier, general superintendent—Minnesota ore operations, presented President Frank M. Noice with a check for \$1,000 on behalf of the U. S. Steel Foundation. Other supporting memberships received since June



From left to right: S. H. Cohlmeier, F. M. Noice, and D. Bjornaraa.

came from Honeywell, Toro Manufacturing Company, Green Giant, and Char-Lynn.

Appearing with Mr. Cohlmeier at the meeting was Dreng Bjornaraa, public relations director for this district of U. S. Steel operations.

Mr. Cohlmeier is responsible for operation of the Minnesota mining facilities formerly operated by the Oliver Iron Mining Division before the reorganization of U. S. Steel in January, 1964. He replaced Mr. Mielke who has been promoted to general manager of ore operations, with headquarters in Pittsburgh.

A native of Ashley, Illinois, Mr. Cohlmeier graduated from the University of Illinois in 1941 with a B.S. in mining engineering. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers.

MAS Protects Wilderness Area in Itasca State Park

Representatives of the Minnesota Academy of Science attended the hearing of the Minnesota Outdoor Recreation Resources Commission on September 25, 1965, at Douglas Lodge, Itasca State Park, to oppose the human invasion of the wilderness sanctuary in that Park. The Commission had been directed by the last session of the legislature to study timber-cutting and natural area policies in Minnesota state parks and, in particular, in Itasca State Park, with the possibility of opening the area to timber-cutting and recreational facilities. By the concerted action of MAS, the Conservation Federation, the Izaak Walton League, and actively concerned individuals, the threat to the area was eliminated.

The 2,000 acre natural area was set aside as a sanctuary in 1939 through the efforts of the Minnesota Academy of Science. It has no roads, few trails, and no management of any kind. It is visited only by the scientists and their students from the Itasca forestry and biological stations and by park visitors who seek wilderness.

Appearing for the Academy was the Natural Conditions Committee, chaired by L. D. Frenzel, Jr., and including Robert Collins, Donald Lawrence, Blanchard Krogstad, and Ben Thoma. They submitted the following statement as the official position of MAS:

Academy Statement on the Itasca Wilderness Area

The Minnesota Academy of Science, an organization of approximately 2,500 persons representing the natural, and social sciences from the University of Minnesota and its branches, state and private colleges, public and private secondary schools, industry and lay people, has had a long and sincere interest in the Itasca State Park Wilderness Sanctuary. It was dedicated as a natural area in 1938 at the request of the Academy and a letter of agreement between the Academy and the Minnesota Conservation Department has been instrumental in maintaining its wilderness character since that time.

Reasons why this tract of approximately 2,000 acres has been considered as important as a primeval, natural area to the Academy membership are many. The area is significant as a portion of a State Park still little disturbed by the action of man. Its vegetation consists of a variety of habitat types representing the parent northern coniferous forest. These include stands of red, white, and jack pines, spruce and balsam fir, tamarack, alder, ce-

dar and mixed hardwoods. A small permanent lake is found within the area and its eastern border is a portion of the Lake Itasca shoreline. The area is accessible only by foot from a bordering road or by canoe or boat via the lake. This inaccessibility enhances its value as a wilderness area.

This tract of land has long been an asset to the Itasca State Park, the local region, and Minnesota by reasons of its aesthetic and scientific values. Visitors traveling along its border on the Park Drive readily recognize it as one of the marvelous attractions of the Park and a part of the country's heritage. Significant scientific research has been and is being conducted within the area. Further, it is utilized as a study area for class instruction by the staff of the Lake Itasca Forestry and Biology Station.

The Academy in its recommendations for setting aside and managing this primeval area requested it be marked by a roadside sign reading as follows:

"THIS AREA OF 2,000 ACRES OF VARIED LANDSCAPES WAS SET ASIDE IN 1938, AT THE SUGGESTION OF THE MINNESOTA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, TO REMAIN UNALTERED BY MAN. HERE ON THE WEST SHORE OF LAKE ITASCA IS THE ONLY PORTION OF THE PARK WHOSE FATE IS DETERMINED BY NATURAL FORCES ALONE AND WHERE, THROUGH THE STUDY OF ITS MANY PLANTS, ANIMALS, SOILS, AND WATERS, MAN MAY YET UNDERSTAND AND APPRECIATE THE LIFE OF THIS REGION IN ITS PRIMEVAL CONDITION."

Today the Academy is of the same mind and urges that the Itasca Wilderness Sanctuary be continued and managed as a wilderness area. Such management would prohibit commercial logging practices and/or the salvaging of down or dead timber and would prevent the building of roads into the area.

Approved by M.A.S. Board on
Saturday, September 18, 1965

Junior Academy of Science Trends

Certain regional, state, and national developments have created the need for change and revision in the annual Science Fair and the scientific paper programs.

The Science Fair

The Minnesota State Science Fair dates have been changed from the usual May dates to April 15 and 16, 1966, to coincide with the Annual Meeting of MAS. The Minnesota State Science Fair affiliated with the International Science Fair, which will be conducted at Dallas, Texas on May 11-14, 1966.

The decision to affiliate should strengthen Minnesota representation at the International Science Fair. It also means that the International Science Fair may be held in Minnesota in about 8 years. Gold medals will again be awarded to the most outstanding exhibit in the various categories, and several "open-class" awards will also be presented.

Teachers and pupils are reminded that only those students who participate in regional science fairs are eligible to qualify for state participation. The Science Fair posters were released during December with the detailed rules and regulations.

The Scientific Paper Program—

The Science Youth Congress will also be conducted April 15 and 16, 1966. The change of date has made it possible to select and announce the students who qualify for the trip to the National Junior Science and Human-

ities Symposium during the awards presentation. The Symposium will be conducted at Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey from May 4-8, 1966.

The trip to the National Junior Science and Humanities Symposium is made possible by the Minnesota Academy of Science in cooperation with the U.S. Office of Education and the U.S. Army.

Gold medals will be presented to the authors of the "most" outstanding paper in each category.

The author of the outstanding junior-high paper will receive a set of the World Book Encyclopedia through the courtesy of Field Enterprises Educational Corporation. The "runner-up" junior-high research paper will receive a Swift (9-50) series microscope, courtesy of General Office Products.

The enthusiasm for the Junior Academy of Science program shown by students and adults is growing rapidly as evidenced by the number of persons participating last year in comparison to previous years, by the number of letters received during the Fall of 1965, and by the interest shown by various corporations involved in the program.

MAS Committees Streamlined

Action by the Board of Directors of MAS at the meeting on November 20, 1965, resulted in replacing the old Finance and Ways and Means Committee by three new committees, and the old Meetings Committee by two new committees. The restructured committees and their personnel are as follows:

1. Personnel Committee (a committee of the Board of Directors), concerned with the professional and clerical staff and the policies that govern them.

Mike Baker, M. H. Baker Co.; Ted Molitor, Alexander Ramsey High School; and Rodney Harvey, University of Minnesota. (Chairman to be announced.)

2. Finance Committee (a committee of the Board of Directors), organized to examine and make recommendations on those items that affect the budget of MAS.

William Phinney, University of Minnesota, Chairman; Dick Myshak, University of Minnesota; and James Koenen, Archer-Daniels-Midland.

3. Supporting Membership Committee, which will make recommendations of programs for the solicitation of gifts, endowments, appropriations, grants, and industrial and organizational supporting memberships.

John Rendall, 3-M, Chairman; Joseph Opie, General Mills; Mike Baker, m. h. Baker Co.; and five persons to be appointed.

4. Annual Meeting Committee, which will plan, make recommendations and complete arrangements for the annual meetings of MAS and of the Junior Academy of Science.

Ned Bray, University of Minnesota, Chairman; Charles Hamrum and Arnie Langsjoen of Gustavus Adolphus; James Smail and Wayne Welsey of Macalester; and Duncan Stewart, Carleton.

5. Annual Field Trip Committee, which will plan, make recommendations and complete arrangements for the Annual Field Trip.

John Slothower, Northern States Power, Chairman; John Wilson, Economics Laboratory; and Leonard Anderson, St. Paul Public Schools.

Minnesota Academy of Science State Fair Booth

MAS was among the sponsors of exhibits that were displayed in the Baldwin Education Building at the 1965 State Fair, the first year of the building's operations. The theme, "Minnesota Academy of Science presents Youth Achievement in Science," introduced seven secondary-school-age students, each selected from one of the seven science fair regions in the state, and their scientific explorations.

The displays represented the variety and depth of scientific research being done by young people in the state. The Minnesota State Fair Organization also presented cash awards to the students to off-set expenses incurred in bringing their exhibits to the Fair.

The students, their schools, and the titles of their exhibits were. Mike Weider, 15, Hopkins Junior High School, "An Analysis of Eye Color in *Drosophila*"; James O'Malley, 18, Olivia High School, "Distribution of Body Water"; Stephen Hanson, 15, Bagley High School, "A Study of Lift and Drag on an Airplane Wing"; David Perkins, 18, St. Cloud Technical High School, "Hilsch Vortex Tube"; Bruce Shaver, 15, Fergus Falls Junior High School, "p² Tracer study Measuring Effects of Temperature changes on the Activity of Fish"; and Gordon Hanson, 18, Denfeld High School, Duluth, "A study in Collection and Analysis of Water."

Engineers to Meet

The Minnesota Federation of Engineering Societies will hold their Forty-Fourth Annual Convention at the Hotel St. Paul, St. Paul, February 17 and 18. The Convention Program is under the direction of Dr. John Wilson, Councillor of the Minnesota Academy of Science.

"Let's Build Minnesota" is the theme for the Convention. The basic factors involved will be considered at a general session starting with a luncheon Thursday noon, February 17. The general session will deal with such questions as the following:

Where are we now — what are our physical, economic and human resources?

Minnesota — its economy and people: what should our growth goals be?

What specific steps can be taken toward the projected goals?

What can engineers do about it?

Other sessions at the Convention will be devoted to

subjects related to the building of Minnesota, such as mining, agriculture, electronics, electric power industry, chemical engineering and petroleum industries, transportation, education, safety and conservation, and recreation.

Although the program has not yet been completed, the following speakers are scheduled for the program: Dr. Philip Helland, Albert V. Hartl, Frank Jungham, Dr. Francis M. Boddy, Professor Roy G. Francis, Dr. Arlon G. Hazen, and Thomas W. Segar.

Additional information may be obtained from the Minnesota Federation of Engineering Societies, Room 250, 1821 University Avenue, St. Paul, Minn. 55104.

MAS Members' Participation in AAAS

Dr. Clarence Boeck, publications committee chairman of MAS, was elected to two offices in the AAAS: Vice President and Chairman of the Education Section. In the latter office, he will organize the section's meeting at Washington D. C. in 1966.

Dr. V. Elving Anderson, past-president of MAS, was elected President-Elect of the Academy Conference, the organization of AAAS that deals directly with the 46 affiliated state and city academies of science. He will preside at the Academy Conference at New York in 1967.

Three MAS officers were made Fellows of AAAS: President Frank Noice, President-Elect Edmund Bray, and Executive Secretary Walt Larson. Larson served in the AAAS Council at the meetings in Berkeley. The Council is the policy-making body of AAAS.

Dr. Lawrence Gould, past-president of Carleton College and of MAS, served as the past-president and chairman of the Board of Directors of AAAS at the Berkeley meetings.

MAS to Send Science Fair Winners to National Junior Science and Humanities Symposium

The Minnesota Academy of Science has announced that two of the top qualifiers in the State Science Fair will be given trips to the 1966 National Junior Science and Humanities Symposium, to be held at Princeton University, New Jersey, from May 5 to 7.

The 1965 winners of the trips were Robert Clough, St. Cloud, and Michael Mueleners, Richfield, who attended the Symposium at West Point, N.Y.

Survey Results of First Year Biology Program Available for Distribution

A report of the survey conducted by Ben L. Thoma and Dale E. Wright, Willmar Community College, of the opinions on the First-Year Biology Program is available from the authors.

The report was presented at the Thirty-Third Annual Meeting of MAS, Science Education Section, at Gustavus Adolphus College, May 1965.

Executive Secretary Authors Article on Animals in the Class Room

Walter G. Larson, executive secretary of MAS, is the author of an article, "To See, Hear, Feel, Smell, and Taste," in the November, 1965, issue of the *Minnesota Journal of Education*.

Taking as his thesis the idea that children should have "the opportunity to see, to hear, to feel, to smell, and even taste their environment," Walt discussed the problems and goals of bringing small animals into the classroom, and listed six basic rules for handling such animals.

Until assuming his post with MAS, Walt was an instructor in biology at St. Cloud State College. He received his B.A. from St. Olaf College and his M.A. from Iowa State Teachers College.

Science Education

The following editorial is reprinted from SCIENCE, 26 November 1965, Vol. 150, p. 1107.

Japan Points a Way

In many sciences, as in biology today, the conceptual fabric has changed fundamentally in the past 15 years. Together with the important task of resynthesizing our knowledge, new and old, we face the imperative task of retraining teachers at all levels, but especially in the lower schools. It is no longer endurable to permit teachers to continue using a stock in trade acquired 30, or even 15, years ago. Summer institutes are only a partial answer. In 12 years they have involved only about one-third of all our secondary-school science teachers, and those, because of qualifications for admission, the better ones. Moreover, the courses provided in summer science institutes often do not present material prepared to bring teachers up to the level of modern thinking across the advancing front in biology, chemistry, physics, or earth sciences.

In the United States the principal effort toward reform has been the curriculum studies, which are producing a revolution in American high school teaching and will shortly pose serious problems for college teachers, presenting them with an influx of better prepared and better motivated students than they are accustomed to expect. In Japan another approach has been developed, one of tremendous promise. Through local pressure from teachers and schools, some of the prefectures began to establish "science education centers" about five years ago. The first ones proved so successful that the movement rapidly spread, until today nearly every prefecture in Japan has such an institution.

Each center has a laboratory for physics, for chemistry, for biology, and for earth sciences. There is a permanent staff, usually of 8 to 12 persons, two or three for each science. A Ph.D. working with two experienced former secondary school science teachers is the usual unit. Groups of 25 to 30 teachers are enrolled in short, specially planned refresher courses and courses dealing with modern teaching methods. Other groups of teachers, on leave from their schools, may spend half a year in residence. Inasmuch as teachers in Japan are regularly employed on a 12-month basis, they can be required to participate in courses given during the school's vacation time: but they are so eager to

do so that little suasion is needed. Some centers provide dormitories for the teachers in residence; others depend on local lodgings. Many teachers commute from their homes.

I was privileged to visit six of these institutions, while courses were in progress. The instructors were well acquainted with the new science curricula developed in the United States and were using them as a basis of much of their training programs. Not uncritically, however! Constructive criticism and improvement of the American materials was going on, as well as adaptation for Japanese conditions. One demonstration class of high school students taught by a teacher enrolled in the course was the finest science teaching I have ever seen. The students were led to develop their own experimental investigations of an enzyme in the true spirit of scientific inquiry. Although the Japanese Science Education Centers are insufficient in size to permit rotation of all teachers in any prefecture through them in a period of 5 or even 10 years, their permanent status as elements of a successful local school system is assured. So evident is their success that they are now being expanded to include retraining courses for teachers in *all* subjects.

—BENTLEY GLASS, *State University of New York, Stony Brook*

Industry Participation in High School Science Program

The article by three International Falls High School Students in this issue (see Science Education) is an example of the industry participation in high-school science programs that was described by Edward Barnes, teacher of chemistry and physics in International Falls High School, in the Winter Issue of 1965 (vol. 32, no. 2) of this *Journal*.

Graduate Women in Science Entertain Science Fair Winners

Sigma Delta Epsilon (graduate women in science) entertained the girls who won blue ribbons at the regional science fair, and their mothers, at a tea at the University of Minnesota, September 21, 1965. Several girls had been guests to the teas on previous years.

After a short introduction by Dr. Almut Dettmers of Animal Husbandry to explain the purposes of S.D.E. and to describe the various professions of its members, Miss Midred Olson showed a film and explained the work of the University's Rehabilitation Center. The group was then taken on a tour of the Center and given an opportunity to view its new facilities and to become acquainted with the work being done for handicapped children.

At the conclusion of the tour, S.D.E. offered its assistance to any girls in the area to carry out science fair projects.

In previous years, S.D.E. and its science fair guests visited the University Dairy Department, the Health Department, and various departments at the University of Minnesota Hospital to show the many possibilities that exist in these areas for girls to work and study.