

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. fax	Mary Hicks to Sabrina [partial] (1 page)	06/08/1995	b(6)
002. fax	re: political (3 pages)	05/18/1995	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Speechwriting
Lissa Muscatine
OA/Box Number: 12075

FOLDER TITLE:

HRC - University of Minnesota 5/11/95

2017-1164-S

rc2369

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

V of Minn / AmeriCorps

V of Minn - no grant

Lots of activity in Twin Cities

Jim Kielsmeyer

V of Minn in ^{service} leavaj → youth leadership council
head was v-active in coming sense

Service leavj that led to the AC program

↑
Fresh Force - St. Paul - Future Force
/ neighborhoods /

Some students involved

350 in state

helping pre-school
broken down
immigration
homeless families
renovating house

Future Force
65 AmeriCorps
volunteers

JUN 07 '95 08:59AM

P.2/3

cc: Lisa

MEMORANDUM

TO: Hillary Rodham Clinton
FROM: Mike Berman *Mike*
DATE: June 7, 1995
SUBJECT: Speech at University of Minnesota

Following up on your request for some ideas for your commencement speech at Minnesota next Sunday...I asked the master commencement speech maker...Fritz Mondale...for some ideas. He sent along the attached.

You'll notice in paragraph 4 a suggested reference to someone else who might be named there...himself.

He also suggested that you have someone take a look at Blegen's one volume history of Minnesota...he recalls there is a lot of good stuff in it.

I'll continue to try and come up with some other ideas.

JUN 07 '95 09:00AM
JUN 07 '95 04:43PM US EMBASSY EXECUTIVE OFFICE

P. 3/3

In 1861, President Lincoln signed the Morrill Land Grant Act which established the remarkable American system of land grant universities of which the University of Minnesota is a magnificent example. While little remembered, that one federal act created the miracle of much of American higher education which today educates millions of Americans and attracts more foreign students to our shores than does any other system in the world.

When we hear that government can do no good, let us try to remember the millions of Americans and Minnesotans who were able to educate themselves, serve their communities, discover the new, heal the sick, enrich the arts, energize our economy and lead our society because of this one great federal measure.

We need that same spirit today, for American education continues to require that same vision and support of future generations if Americans are to have the same opportunity to further their lives that we are celebrating in your lives today.

Minnesota has been famous for its leadership in ideas and moral purpose in America. I think about Hubert Humphrey who learned and taught here and then for all of those many years became one of our nation's most thoughtful and progressive leaders. It is fitting that the Humphrey Institute continues to build on the foundations laid by his remarkable years of public leadership. I think of Walter Heller, who taught here and later became the superb Chairman of Economic Advisors under President Kennedy. (There is someone else who might be mentioned here but I don't remember his name.) The list of Minnesota graduates who have contributed to our nation is long and distinguished.

James Watts Falwell (?), one of the giants of this institution, who for many years served as President of the University, in his famous history of Minnesota, said that he saw the University as the "jewel in the crown" of Minnesota. Founded in the first session of the Minnesota territorial legislature, your University indeed continues to be that sparkling "jewel" of which he wrote. I am pleased to be with you today as we celebrate your success and rejoice in the promise and magnificence of this source of so much hope and promise for you, your state, the nation, and the world. Thank you for allowing me to be with you as we rejoice in the wonders of American higher education at its very best.

THE POPULAR MISCONCEPTION OF GENERATION X

Thank you Dean Davis. I would like to extend a special welcome and thank you to Mrs. Hillary Clinton and other distinguished guests for taking the time to be with us on this special occasion. And Welcome class of 1995. It is my pleasure to be your student speaker this morning. When I received this honor I started to think about what I would talk about. I know that most student speakers talk about the future and what to expect in the "real world", well to be honest I have no clue what the "real world" is like (*PAUSE*) or what the future has in store for us (*PAUSE*) . One thing I do know about though is our generation, the so

called generation X. I know that we are prepared for the challenges that await us.

We are the generation that grew up with MTV, cabbage patch kids, and the Duke's of Hazzard (*PAUSE*) . We all can remember the surprise when we found out who Luke Skywalker's father was, (*PAUSE*) and I for one wish that KISS actually kept their makeup (*PAUSE*) . We were taught to be individuals and to think for our selves. I think the movie The Breakfast Club shows what our generation is like. They were all individuals with different personalities, but after a day talking with each other they became friends. I think all of us can relate to one or more of its characters. That's what makes our generation so unique, the ability to break with tradition and to be who we want to

be, not what others think we should be. We are a generation that has come a long way, we've evolved from big wheels to mountain bikes (*PAUSE*) , and from playing Atari to surfing the internet (*PAUSE*) . But still, some things have remained the same, Spider Man underroos are still around (*PAUSE*) , and the Brady Bunch has recently released a movie, go figure (*PAUSE*) .

Some experts call us the "slacker generation". A generation with no goals *or* aspirations in life. They think we are either all dreamers, without a care in the world or all so disillusioned that we just don't give a damn. They think we all sport the "grunge" look and for some reason enjoy body piercing (*PAUSE*) . Well I think the experts have some powerful misconceptions. They don't

realize that 48% of our generation volunteers their time and 60% donate their money. They don't realize that our generation has the highest percentage ever that is enrolled in college and vocational schools. They don't realize that even though our generation is facing the toughest job market in years, and most are enrolled in school, that we still have a 90% employment rate. The experts don't realize that our generation will have to fix a lot of problems created by their generation.

We have a 3 trillion dollar deficit that has been created, and somehow we must pay it off. Our country is falling behind the rest of the world in education and health care and we must turn the tide in order to give our children the opportunity to excel. Our environment

had been badly neglected for a very long time and we must continue with efforts to help heal and protect it. Our generation faces many challenges ahead, both regional and world wide. And it is up to us, generation X to step forward and overcome these challenges. We are the ones who must solve these problems, and many more. We have to take responsibility for our future and for ourselves, the entire world will be dependent on our decisions and our actions to survive. We have an incredibly difficult path ahead of us, but I am confident that we shall over come.

We are fortunate to have gained the knowledge and experience necessary to accomplish these goals. The College of Liberal Arts here at the University of Minnesota has prepared us to enter the

world with new ideas and new skills. Over the past few years here at the University we have had the opportunity to meet people from all generations and cultures, and gain new perspectives about the world. We are leaving this institution well rounded adults and have truly earned a diverse liberal education.

In closing I would like to say I am proud to be a part of generation X, and you should be too. We are not a generation of slackers, but the generation of the future, and from where I stand our future looks mighty bright. We do have the dedication and skill to continue making the United States of America the *best* country in the world. And despite what the experts say, we are highly motivated and willing to give our time

and energy to succeed. I wish you the
best of luck class of 1995 and God Bless.

THANK YOU!

MEMORANDUM

To: Lissa
Fr: Sabrina
Re: More Minnesota stuff
Da: June 9, 1995

Hubert Humphry

"The struggle for equal opportunity in America is a struggle for America's soul. The ugliness of bigotry stands in direct contradiction to the very meaning of America." *Beyond Civil Rights -- A New Day of Equality*

"What we need are critical lovers of America -- patriots who express their faith in their country by working to *improve it*." Ibid.

"We are the standard-bearers in the only really authentic revolution, the democratic revolution against tyrannies. Our strength is not to be measured by our military capacity alone, by our industry, or by our technology. We will be remembered, not for the power of our weapons, but for the power of our compassion, our dedication to human welfare." Ibid.

"The first quality of a good education is good manners -- and some people flunk the course." remark to hecklers at San Fernando Valley State College

Sinclair Lewis

"Intellectually I know that America is no better than any other country; emotionally I know she is better than every other country." Interview, 12/29/30

Eugene McCarthy

"Conspicuous waste beyond the imagination of Thorstein Veblen has become the mark of American life. As a nation we find ourselves overbuilt, if not overhoused; overfed, although millions poor people are undernourished; overtransported in overpowered cars..." *America Revisited*, 1978

May 27/95
617 293 1695
625 5541

MEMORANDUM

To: Lissa, Liz
Fr: Greg and Sabrina
Re: Minnesota
Da: June 8, 1995

The University

The University of Minnesota was created as a preparatory school in February 1851. Its campus is divided by the Mississippi River with sixty buildings on the east bank and ten buildings on the west bank.

The University is a public, coeducational, commuter and residential university. In the 1980's there were more than 58,000 students and a faculty of more than 5,000. The university is organized into colleges of Agriculture, Biological Sciences, Education, Forestry, Home Economics, Liberal Arts, Pharmacy, and Veterinary Medicine; schools of Dentistry, Management, Nursing, and Public health; General College; Graduate School; Law School; Medical School; Hubert Humphry Institute of Public Affairs, Institute of Technology; University College; and Department of Mortuary Science. The college is one of the largest in the nation.

[NOTE: The University sent information on student hang-outs and good deeds. You have that info in the file]

The state

Minnesota is a leading agricultural state with a strong industrial base. Its mines account for most of the ore produced in the United States. Glaciers helped create the thousands of lakes the state is famous for. The northern third of the state, with its dark pine forests, lakes, and long shoreline at Lake Superior, is noted as a major vacationland in both winter and summer.

Minnesota has an interesting ethnic mix, with a tilt toward cultural dominance by descendants of Lutheran immigrants from Scandinavian countries. However, the largest single ethnic group is German.

The state has been famous for its political iconoclasm, notably the Farmer-Labor party of the 1930's. It has provided a base from which such leaders as Walter Mondale, Hubert Humphry, and Eugene McCarthy have emerged.

Authors include Sinclair Lewis and F. Scott Fitzgerald. Others include Bob Dylan, Harry Blackmun, Warren Burger, Judy Garland.

Minneapolis is the state's largest city. An old rivalry exists between this town and St. Paul. However, visitors and often residents cannot tell when they have left one and entered the other, they have grown so close physically.

Citizens of the state have been consistently generous in support of education.

Since 1963 the Guthrie Theatre in Minneapolis has dominated the cultural scene with its outstanding repertory productions.

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June 8, 1995

TO: Sabrina
White House Scheduling

FORM: Mary Hicks *MH*
CLA External Relations
612/ 625-5541

I trust the set of materials I faxed yesterday reached you and are helpful as you prepare the First Lady's remarks for Sunday's commencement. I have done a bit of casual research to help address the remainder of your questions.

Local bar hang-outs: 'Stub & Herbs' and 'Bullwinkles'

Local coffee shop hang outs: 'Expresso Royale' and 'The Purple Onion'

Regent's seal: antique lamp - the metaphysical sciences, the telescope
telescope - the physical sciences
plow - the industrial arts
palette with brushes - the fine arts

Latin motto - "a common band for all the arts"

Student concerns: increasing tuition and shrinking financial aid programs

Interesting students who have set themselves apart
(obviously this is just a sampling):

Lisa Sponholtz was in a tragic car accident a few years ago, endured through a coma in spite of the doctors prediction that she would not survive, is graduating with honors Sunday, and has secured an internship with the State Department.

Charlotte Kresner, struggling single mother of two, is graduating Sunday with honors.

Kathryn Lentz, while leading an active life as a volunteer and mother, decided to return to college part-time to earn her degree. Since starting school she has raised her children, (b)(6) and is [Cool] graduating summa cum laude.

Student leadership awards: Each year the Allan T.H. Bluhm Award is presented to a member of the junior class who has shown exceptional leadership and service, worked to fund his/her education, and who desires to continue his/her schooling.

Kristeen Oberlander (graduating honor student) was recipient of the Allan T.H. Bluhm Award in her junior year. Kristeen was nominated for her contributions as a tutor through the U Community Action Network and the Indian Health Board; participation in the International Reciprocal Student Exchange Program; her volunteer work as an usher at Northrop Memorial Auditorium and Rarig Center; participation in the CLA Honors Student Association; and her exceptional work record in the CLA Office of External Relations. Her activities both within and outside the University are commendable and demonstrate her commitment to the community. It is apparent from the recommendation letters that she gives of herself enthusiastically and willingly to enrich the lives of those she encounters.

Andrea Bible (graduating honor student), was nominated for the Bluhm Award for her work as a peer adviser in the Honors Program, her active membership in the Women's Studies Student Association, and her volunteer work for Habitat for Humanity and Project Motivation through the YMCA. Her stellar academic accomplishments are even more extraordinary, given her concurrent activities. It is apparent that she has enriched the lives of many others through her enthusiasm and personal insight.

[Andrea did not receive the award, but was an outstanding contender.]

Athletic Achievements:

(These are all Men's Athletics. We have not heard from Women's Athletics.)

- Tennis -- won its 4th Big Ten Title
- Hockey -- (25-14) went to NCAA Tourney
- Baseball -- went to the NCAA Tourney
- Gymnastics -- won the Big Ten Title

**UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS**

Office of External Relations

225 Johnston Hall

101 Pleasant Street SE

Minneapolis, MN 55455

612/625-5031

Fax: 612/624-6839

fax

 t r a n s m i t t a l

to:	Sabrina
fax number:	(202) 456-5709
from:	Mary Hicks
date:	6-6-95
re:	Commencement 6-11-95
pages:	6 (including this cover sheet)

NOTES:

ORDER OF EVENTS

SYMPHONIC BAND

Music provided by the University of Minnesota ~~Brass Orchestra~~
conducted by Eric Becher, assistant professor in the School of Music.

Processional	(music selections)
Star Spangled Banner THE NATIONAL ANTHEM	Dr. Vern Sutton, professor and chair of the School of Music (music)
Welcome	Dean Julia M. Davis
Student Speaker	"The Popular Misconception of Generation X," Eric Elfert (B.S. '95)
Presentation of Honors	Dr. Gerhard Weiss - 1994-95 Arthur "Red" Motley Exemplary Teaching Award Dr. Chris Anson, Dr. C.J. Sugnet, and Dr. John Sullivan 1994-95 Horace T. Morse-Minnesota Alumni Association Award Dr. Paul E. Meehl will be recognized by Dr. Nancy Cole, president of the ETS as this year's recipient of the ETS Award for Service to Measurement. EDUCATIONAL TESTING SERVICE Roger Erickson - 1994-95 Alumni Service Award
Keynote Introduction	U.S. Senator Paul Wellstone
Keynote Address	First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
Honorary Degree	President Nils Hasselmo, Regent Chair Jean Keffeler, and Dean Julia Davis will present First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton with a University of Minnesota Honorary Doctorate of Laws.
Presentation of Candidates for Degrees	Eugene Borgida, associate dean for Planning and Fiscal for Degrees Management, Peter Reed, associate dean for Academic Programs, and Dianne Van Tasell, associate dean for faculty, will present the candidates for degrees. All candidates will proceed across the court as their names are read.
Conferring of Degrees	The Honorable Jean B. Keffeler will confer the degrees upon the candidates.
Closing Remarks	Dean Julia M. Davis
"Hail! Minnesota"	Dr. Vern Sutton <i>ITALICS</i> Minnesota, hail to thee! Hail to thee, our college dear! Thy light shall ever be A beacon bright and clear, Thy sons and daughters true Will proclaim thee near and far; They will guard thy fame And adore thy name! Thou shalt be their Northern Star Like the stream that bends to sea, Like the pine that seeks the blue, Minnesota, still for thee Thy sons and daughters are strong and true; From thy woods and waters fair, From thy prairies waving far, At thy call they throng With their shout and song Hailing thee their Northern Star.
Recessional	The audience is requested to remain seated during the ceremony and recessional until those in the academic procession have marched out. (music selections)
Reception	A reception will be held for graduates, family, faculty, and guests in the Williams Arena Sports Pavillion following the ceremony.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

The University of Minnesota, ranked among the nation's top ten public universities, reflects the commitment to education of a state that is only 21st in population. It is almost alone among universities in the United States in its combination of three characteristics; an international research university, a land-grant institution with a strong tradition of education and public service, and a metropolitan academic community.

The Twin Cities campus, its largest campus, is made up of 20 colleges and offers the full range of academic and professional degrees. A comprehensive campus in Duluth offers undergraduates and graduate programs. The Morris campus offers a four-year liberal arts program. A two-year technical college in Crookston provides paraprofessional and technical education, primarily in agriculture-related fields. Through the Minnesota Extension Service, the University is present in each of Minnesota's 87 counties.

The University is the primary center in Minnesota (and parts of the surrounding region) for instruction and research in the health sciences, law, engineering, agriculture, and forestry; it offers all of the graduate-level programs in these fields. In all the arts and sciences and in teacher preparation the University is the only doctorate-granting institution in the state.

When the University was founded as a preparatory school in 1851, Minnesota had been a territory for just two years, and statehood was still seven years away. The school was built on not much more than the pioneers' faith in education. The University struggled financially in its early years and was forced to close during the Civil War. It reopened in 1867.

Two students received bachelor of arts degrees at the first commencement in June 1873. Since then, the University has granted a total of 483,487 degrees. Students earn undergraduate and graduate degrees in more than 250 fields of study. During the 1993-1994 academic year, the University of Minnesota conferred 10,630 degrees on all its campuses.

The Duluth campus joined the University in 1974, the Morris campus opened in 1960, the Crookston campus in 1966, and the Waseca campus, which opened in 1971, closed in August 1992. Enrollment in fall 1994 was 47,647 on all five campuses. Enrollment was 36,699 on the Twin Cities campus, 7,467 at Duluth, 1,924 at Morris, and 1,557 at Crookston.

University alumni include four Nobel Prize winners, a former chief justice of the United States, two former vice presidents, the heads of Fortune 500 companies, pioneers in medicine, civil rights leaders, top journalists, and men and women who have achieved distinction in every field. Alumni and their families and friends are always welcome at the University. Alumni are invited to continue their relationship with the University through the Minnesota Alumni Association and its college groups.

THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS 125 YEARS OF ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE

At the heart of every great university is a college encompassing the basic disciplines of knowledge. That college at the University of Minnesota is the College of Liberal Arts (CLA).

Fall 1994 enrollment in CLA reflects a student population of 12,900 undergraduates and 1,950 graduate students in CLA programs. The college is staffed by 493 permanent faculty members, who are distinguished teachers and researchers in their fields. The national reputation of many of our units is directly related to the excellence of the renowned faculty. From its inception, the college has stressed the importance of both disciplinary and interdisciplinary teaching and scholarship. The result has been to broaden significantly students' knowledge of the world, the approaches that may be taken to discover new knowledge, and the importance of relationships among various ideas and the strategies used to employ and understand them.

When the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts first offered classes in 1869, a faculty of nine taught courses in English, mathematics, philosophy, military science, agriculture, and classics. The rise of industry brought a rush of students to the college and, by 1913, much of the curriculum was designed to prepare students for the professions.

During the 1940s and 1950s, emphasis within the college shifted from the preparation of leaders in selected academic disciplines to the liberal education of men and women, who were expected to turn their "social intelligence...into social leadership." As was the case in most institutions, the curriculum was broadened beyond its original specialized disciplines. The purpose of education was to teach students to become responsible citizens and active participants in the democratic process.

The social unrest of the 1960s ushered in sweeping changes as more and more students crowded the University and infused the campus with a vital democratic tension. Students increasingly determined the direction of the liberal arts curriculum, and staged protests to demonstrate their passionate political views. In the summer of 1963, the sciences were removed from SLA and placed in other collegiate units, and the college was renamed the College of Liberal Arts. The activism of students, faculty, and staff was essential to the establishment in the late 1960s and 1970s of leading interdisciplinary and cultural studies programs such as the Department of Afro-American and African Studies, Women's Studies, and Chicano Studies. Academic support programs like the Martin Luther King Program and Office for Special Learning Opportunities offered students opportunities and support beyond the traditional classroom. These changes in the curriculum reshaped the relationship between the academy and society as students sought direct connections to the "outside" world.

The 1980s saw CLA at its largest as the college's enrollment peaked at 18,000 in 1986. The curriculum and the student body continue to diversify, reflecting the range of cultures and disciplines co-existing in Minnesota, the U.S., and the world. The implementation in 1985 of a cultural pluralism component to University degree programs was an important step toward representing that diversity, and the strengthening of international studies and language requirements provides an education that is global in outlook. The opening in 1993 of Ted Mann Concert Hall demonstrates the growth of programs in the fine arts. Allied with technological innovations such as the Internet and computer-aided advising, and with study and research opportunities in more than 60 major areas, the liberal arts curriculum equips CLA graduates with the flexibility and learning skills to meet the demands of a shifting job market and a changing world.

The University of Minnesota met its five-year diversity goals in recruiting and graduating students of color and hiring more minority faculty. Here's how the numbers add up.



Diversity by Numbers

NUMBERS TELL only a small part of the story about the University's attempts to increase diversity among its students, staff, and faculty. Yet they remain the most tangible method of charting the efforts to recruit and retain people of color. ¶ In 1988 administrators established three five-year diversity goals to be achieved by fall 1994: to double minority faculty hires, to increase minority enrollment to 10 percent of the systemwide total, and to improve by 50 percent the five-year graduation rate of undergraduate students of color. ¶ In January 1995, administrators reported to the Board of Regents that the number of minority faculty members rose 34 percent, from 212 to 283, between October 1988 and October 1994. ¶ Between fall 1989 and fall 1994, the systemwide minority student population increased by 36 percent, from 3,686 to 5,007. ¶ Under the five-year diversity goal, 22.4 percent of the minority freshmen in the fall 1989 class should have graduated from the University by the end of summer session 1994. In fact, 23 percent of people in this group received their degrees within five years, representing a 55 percent improvement over the graduation rate of students of color in the fall 1984 freshman class.



Systemwide Minority Student Enrollment by Ethnicity and Percent of Total Enrollment

American Indian		
Fall 1988*	377	.7%
Fall 1993	428	.9%
Fall 1994	442	.9%
Chicano/Latino		
Fall 1988*	534	1.0%
Fall 1993	679	1.4%
Fall 1994	698	1.5%
African American		
Fall 1988*	956	1.7%
Fall 1993	1,175	2.4%
Fall 1994	1,235	2.6%
Asian/Pacific		
Fall 1988*	1,803	3.3%
Fall 1993	2,501	5.2%
Fall 1994	2,632	5.5%
All Minority		
Fall 1988*	3,670	6.7%
Fall 1993	4,786	9.9%
Fall 1994	5,007	10.5%

* Includes University of Minnesota, Waseca

Note: The data include all full-time and part-time minority undergraduates, graduates, professional, and unclassified students, and exclude international students.

Source: Office of the Registrar



Minority Undergraduate Enrollment in Fall 1993, Minority Recipients of Bachelor's Degrees in 1993-94, and Percent of Total Enrollment and Graduates, Twin Cities Campus

American Indian		
Enrollment	171	.5%
Graduates	23	.4%
Chicano/Latino		
Enrollment	399	1.1%
Graduates	53	1.0%
African American		
Enrollment	756	2.0%
Graduates	103	2.0%
Asian/Pacific		
Enrollment	1,783	4.7%
Graduates	261	5.0%
All Minority		
Enrollment	3,109	8.3%
Graduates	440	8.4%
Total		
Enrollment	37,548	100%
Graduates	5,209	100%

Source: Office of the Registrar

Systemwide Minority Tenured and Tenure-Track Faculty and Percent of Total Tenured and Tenure-Track Faculty

American Indian		
October 1988	6	.2%
October 1993	13	.4%
October 1994	12	.4%
African American		
October 1988	25	.8%
October 1993	42	1.3%
October 1994	39	1.3%
Chicano/Latino		
October 1988	35	1.1%
October 1993	38	1.2%
October 1994	39	1.3%
Asian/Pacific American		
October 1988	146	4.5%
October 1993	184	5.7%
October 1994	193	6.2%
All Minority		
October 1988	212	6.6%
October 1993	277	8.6%
October 1994	283	9.1%
Total Faculty		
October 1988	3,228	100%
October 1993	3,228	100%
October 1994	3,102	100%

Note: The tenured and tenure-track faculty includes professors, associate professors, assistant professors, instructors, and Regents' Professors.

Source: Human Resources Information System, Counts of Regular Faculty by Sex and Race

Systemwide Minority Academic Executives and Percent of Total Academic Executives

American Indian		
October 1988	3	.5%
October 1993	4	.8%
October 1994	4	.7%
Chicano/Latino		
October 1988	3	.5%
October 1993	5	1.0%
October 1994	11	1.9%
Asian/Pacific American		
October 1988	5	.9%
October 1993	12	2.3%
October 1994	15	2.6%
African American		
October 1988	13	2.4%
October 1993	15	2.9%
October 1994	15	2.6%
All Minority		
October 1988	24	4.4%
October 1993	36	6.9%
October 1994	45	7.7%

Total Executives		
October 1988	546	100%
October 1993	522	100%
October 1994	582	100%

Note: The academic executives category includes president, senior vice president, vice president, associate and assistant vice president, chancellor, vice chancellor, associate and assistant vice chancellor, dean, associate and assistant dean, university librarian, executive director and corporate secretary to the Board of Regents, general counsel, University attorney, vice provost, director (University-wide), associate and assistant director (University-wide), Office of Minority and Special Student Affairs coordinator, director (campus/college level), associate and assistant directors (campus/college level), departmental director, associate and assistant departmental director, chair (with faculty rank), head (with faculty rank), director (with faculty rank), library division head, and Wasasca/Crookston division director.

Source: Human Resources Information System, Counts of Administrative Academics by Sex and Race

Minority Undergraduate Enrollment at Big Ten Institutions Fall 1993

Institution	Minority Undergraduate Enrollment	Percentage	Total Undergraduate Enrollment
University of Illinois-Urbana	6,431	24.4%	26,333
Northwestern University	1,831	24.3%	7,542
University of Michigan	5,344	22.9%	23,382
Michigan State University	4,301	14.0%	30,760
University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	3,109	13.0%	23,876
Ohio State University	4,558	12.3%	37,044
Purdue University	2,739	10.0%	27,490
Pennsylvania State University	2,856	9.2%	30,963
Indiana University	2,383	8.7%	27,480
University of Wisconsin-Madison	2,293	8.2%	27,907
University of Iowa	1,341	7.3%	18,441

Source: Office of the Registrar

9TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Saturday Evening Post

September, 1986

SECTION: Vol. 258 ; Pg. 42; ISSN: 0048-9239

LENGTH: 1912 words

HEADLINE: Lake Wobegon: the little town that time forgot; where women are strong, the men good-looking, and the children above average.

BYLINE: Sutin, Lawrence

BODY:

LAKE WOBEGON: THE LITTLE TOWN THAT TIME FORGOT

Lake Wobegon--a mythical small town, set in the Minnesota prairie heartlands, that millions of otherwise practical-minded Americans believe to be absolutely real. Saturday evenings, as dinner is cooking in the kitchens, these believers--listeners served by the 260-station American Public Radio network (including Hawaii and Alaska)--huddle by their radios to hear the latest news from Lake Wobegon on "A Prairie Home Companion."

After the broadcast, they might devote the evening to reading Lake Wobegon Days (Viking Penguin, 1985), the No. 1-best-selling chronicle of the town's history that was, along with its author, Garrison Keillor, the subject of a Time cover story.

As in the case of Paul Bunyan, Minnesota's previous mythical export (Mary Tyler Moore aside), Lake Wobegon and its residents have taken on life by the sheer fact of their vivid place in our imaginations--quite an accomplishment for a community that, as Lake Wobegon Days tells it, had a less-than-auspicious beginning:

"... Lake Wobegon is mostly poor sandy soil, and every spring the earth heaves up a new crop of rocks. Piles of rock ten feet high in the corners of fields, picked by generations of us, monuments to our industry. Our ancestors chose the place, tired from their long journey, sad for having left the motherland behind, and this place reminded them of there, so they settled here, forgetting that they had left there because the land wasn't so good. So the new life turned out to be a lot like the old, except the winters are worse."

Lake Wobegon is, as that excerpt underscores, not a Shangri-La. Its populace, largely Norwegian Lutherans (led by Pastor Ingqvist of Lake Wobegon Lutheran Church) and German Catholics (tended by Father Emil of Our Lady of Perpetual Responsibility Church), are of hearty, seemingly serious stock. Life is a thrifty business for them.

And yet they have a simplicity and warmth, not to mention an unpredictable wayward streak. How else could The Sidetrack Tap ("the dim little tavern on Main Street where it's safe to be foolish") and the Fearmonger's Shoppe ("serving all your phobia needs since 1954--when it comes to safety, don't expect to save money") both be doing such roaring business?

At times, Keillor's Lake Wobegon resembles the Russian village of Chelm--the setting of Fiddler on the roof--where fools, peddlers, and rabbis continued the eternal debate over the nature of God while their wives complained, their children played, and their roofs leaked. Lake Wobegons--similarly isolated, similarly filled with faith--surmount the difficulties (often hilariously self-created) of their lives through an awkward, endearing loyalty to the values of their ancestors: honesty, industry, church. In so doing, they have escaped from the world of "literature" or "entertainment" to become familiar figures--friends--presented on a live (not a pretaped) radio program.

Keillor, the creator of the Lake Wobegon world, addressed the issue of the reality of Lake Wobegon in a recent piece entitled "Eleven Questions Most Often Asked About 'A Prairie Home Companion,' and Eleven Answers Not Given Previously":

"No, there is no town in Minnesota named Lake Wobegon that I could show you; at least I'm not aware of one. But I would also have a hard time showing you the Ninth Federal Reserve District, the Archdiocese of Saint Paul and Minneapolis, the Big Ten, or the upper middle class. Most people deal very comfortably with abstractions much more far-fetched than Lake Wobegon--the Moral Majority, secular humanists, Hollywood, etc.

"Compared to any of those, Lake Wobegon is as real as my hands on this typewriter and sometimes more real than flat. I once dreamed that I drove over a hill in central Minnesota and found it Lake Wobegon. In the dream, they weren't particularly happy to see me, but they managed to be fairly polite. I was invited to someone's house for supper, and then I woke up."

The dream of finding Lake Wobegon, due to the success of both the radio show and the book, has become a nationwide obsession and haven. Keillor had longed to create a live radio show since doing a piece for the New Yorker on the Grand Ole Opry in Nashville. The first live "A Prairie Home Companion" broadcast--aired solely to a Minnesota audience--took place in a small college auditorium on July 6, 1974. There was an audience of 12 in the 400-seat hall, and the total gate (\$1 for adults, 50¢ for children) was less than \$8. By 1980, the first nationwide American Public Radio broadcasts were carried by only 30 stations.

Since then, nearly everyone has been to Lake Wobegon at least once. Each week, 4 million or more listeners spend two hours in "the little town that time forgot, that decades cannot improve, where all the women are strong, all the men are good-looking, and all the children are above average." The demographics of "Home Companion" regulars comprise an ad executive's heaven: young and old, male and female, urban and rural, yuppie and counterculture--not to mention the legion of "shy" people of all persuasions for whom Keillor is an inspiration to come out of their shells.

Families come together to listen: If they live in separate cities, they call each other after the shows to talk about the latest gossip overhead at the Chatterbox Cafe, "where the coffeepot is always on, which is why it tastes that way." In small Midwest towns you can see farmers in official Lake Wobegon "Whippets" baseball caps. Chic apartments in New York's SoHo district are adorned by posters celebrating Keillor and Powdermilk Biscuits--"biscuit mix in the big blue box or biscuits already baked in the big brown bag with the dark stains that indicate freshness. Heavens, they're tasty and expeditious!"

Although "Home Companion" is not regularly broadcast outside the United States with the exception of a weekly airing in Australia (there have been limited airings--to enthusiastic response--in Sweden), the show's weekly fan-mail bag of 1,000 letters (not including the extra hundred straightforward ticket requests) confirms that its listenership is distinctly international. Cassettes of the show--both those produced for sale by Minnesota Public Radio and those bootlegged by home-taping listeners--pass hands throughout the world. Consider this recent letter from a Lutheran missionary in Madagascar (who had not had "home leave" for three years):

"Your program is immensely popular with ALC American Lutheran Church missionaries over here, and I think you should know that. Missing America does play a large part in our lives, and your blend of nostalgia and humor is very therapeutic. Relatives no longer wonder about what to get missionaries for Christmas; they simply tape a bunch of 'Home Companion' shows. . . It used to be that when a person from our headquarters in Minneapolis would make a trip out here, he would be filled with requests to carry medicines. Now he carries 'PHC' tapes! (Which, for us, are a kind of medicine.)"

A young American girl, homesick in December during her year abroad for studies in France, met a Frenchman who had spent time in the States and had brought back cassettes of the show upon his return. In her letter to Keillor she wrote: "I listened to your telling of the Christmas Story, and I laughed a good bit and cried some, too. . . So thank you for my Christmas present: You gave it completely and unselfishly, to as many people as you could, not needing any thanks. And if that's not what Christmas is all about, I don't what is."

Although those closely involved in the production of "Home Companion" are grateful for the intensive listener response, they can only guess at which qualities of the program make it so successful. Lynne Cruise, the director of the show, works with Keillor and the musical performers in setting the structure for each episode; she also oversees all technical arrangements. After a number of years with "Home Companion," surely she should know just what makes great radio.

She laughs at the statement. "We're still working on an answer to that. If we ever did get it right, we'd probably quit. But radio is a remarkable medium. It communicates directly to listeners--you're with them--as opposed to video, in which you are an onlooker staring at a screen.

"The hardest part of the technical aspect of the broadcast is to achieve a quality that will make the persons at home full participants. When that happens, they do have a visual component to the show--they're imagining as we go along, and everyone imagines differently, which makes it very personal. Videos provide the visual component," she says.

Cruise emphasizes that both the live and the audio audiences play an important part in creating the mood and the feel of "Home Companion" broadcasts. "We have entirely separate audio mixes for the at-home and the in-house audiences," she says. "The person at home is in a small room, an entirely different environment and feeling. We use a technique called 'panned mono' to create a three-dimensional sound--at a seemingly genuine distance from a performance stage--with depth, like the live audience hears."

Saturday Evening Post, September, 1986

Ilene Zatal, a volunteer staff member who has been with the show for more than five years, has as her special assignment the handling of the voluminous listener mail. Zatal, who makes her living as a consultant to hospice programs, takes great pleasure in fashioning personal written responses to the hundreds of letters Keillor himself cannot review.

"At times it can be emotionally overwhelming that listeners, complete strangers before they write, can produce letters that share so much, with so much warmth and caring," Zatal says. "Their egos are usually not heavily involved. They don't write to tell us how they could do the show better. They're giving a piece of themselves. That's what opening the letters is like--discovering pieces of lives.

"Every kind of person writes. I'm surprised at the number of handwritten letters from men--they haven't been dictated to a corporate secretary. For many people, the show seems to remind them of a childhood they may not have had but would have liked to have had. Garrison is always emphasizing that the primary thrust of the show is not nostalgic--to take you back there--but it does, regardless.

"People often write to say how a show reminds them of some important moral lesson they once learned--by applying it and saving the day in a difficult situation. A number of people wrote to describe instances when they turned away from something because it didn't just affect themselves, but others as well."

The home base for "A Prairie Home Companion" is the recently renovated World Theater in downtown Saint Paul. A one-time movie palace in the '30s, the World had fallen--before its occupancy by Keillor and crew--onto hard times as an inner-city derelict, abandoned by audiences preferring suburban cinema outlets. (Keillor headlined a live broadcast marking the reopening of the World Theater on April 26.)

Now the World Theater--from which the very real Lake Wobegon takes to the airwaves each week--has taken on new luster. One New York listener wrote after a trip to Saint Paul:

"WE're so faithful that last spring, on a brief visit to our daughter in The Other Twin City, we drove by the front of the World Theater as if it were a famous cathedral!"

GRAPHIC: Photograph; Portrait; Garrison Keillor. (portrait)

IAC-NUMBER: IAC 04326534

IAC-CLASS: Magazine

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: July 18, 1994

1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Time

February 1, 1982, U.S. Edition

SECTION: BOOKS; Pg. 74

LENGTH: 934 words

HEADLINE: Main Street's Shy Revisionist;
HAPPY TO BE HERE by Garrison Keillor; Atheneum; 210 pages; \$ 11.95

BYLINE: By John Skow

BODY:

Excerpt

"After Bobby Jo's phone call, I got another from the Lawston Foundry, informing me that Stan Lewandowski's sculpture, Oppresso, would not be cast in time for the opening of the Minot Performing Arts Center. The foundry workers, after hearing what Lewandowski was being paid for creating what looked to them like a large gerbil cage, went out on strike . . . I wasted fifteen minutes trying to make a lunch date with Hugo Groveland, the mining heir, to discuss the Arts Mall. He was going away for a while . . . He hinted at dark personal tragedies . . . and suggested I call his mother. 'She's more your type,' he said, 'plus she's about to kick off if you know what I mean.'"

Garrison Keillor is the somewhat moonstruck and lately much celebrated rustic whimsyfier whose monologues from Lake Woebegeton, Minn, embellish Public Radio's Saturday evening country-music broadcasts. The first response of an uninitiated listener is likely to be, "That fellow is being funny," and the second, uttered with reproach, "No, that fellow is being serious."

What gives Keillor's comic voice its amiable singularity in this excellent first collection of sketches and stories is a quality hard to describe without making him seem fatuous and the describer sound balmy. He is in love with the upper Midwest, with the region and the people that Sinclair Lewis derided. He is rooted, fond of hickishness, fascinated by the utter, daft strangeness of the ordinary. At 39, he lives in St. Paul, not far from where he grew up, and although he has taken note of East Coast sophistication to the extent of sending most of these pieces to The New Yorker, he is firmly in place as a gifted regional humorist.

Not all of Keillor's jokes are rural; he raises an eyebrow ever so slightly at the Midwesternizing of the counterculture in his parody of a shopping-guide ad for "St. Paul's Episcopal Drop-In Hair Center (in the rectory basement)" where the Rev. Ray and the Rev. Don, trained barbers, "offer warm, supportive pre- and post-trim counseling . . . and if you just want to come in and talk about haircuts, well, that's cool too." Another ad, inserted by a people's used-furniture collective, condemns alienating queen-size beds, recommending instead "our Warm Valley Bed . . . narrow and soft and shaped like a trough, gently urging its occupants toward the middle: the bed of commitment." There is a hesitant manifesto titled "Shy Rights: Why Not Pretty Soon?" by a militant shy who confesses that "while we don't have a Shy Pride Week, we do have many

Time, February 1, 1982

private moments when we keep our thoughts to ourselves, such as 'Shy is nice,' 'Walk short,' 'Be proud -- shut up' and 'Shy is beautiful, for the most part.'"

Psychologized baseball produces the following shared experience as a manager assesses his season: "After talking with the pitchers, we agreed that pitching less hard was their way of punishing themselves for past losses and perpetuating their self-image as 'bad' pitchers. We agreed that this was childish behavior, and we tried to write a new scenario, or game plan, in which the umpire was cast in the role of persecutor and a hard pitch in the strike zone would 'hurt' him. Unfortunately we did not include the catcher (whom I'll call 'Milt') in these sessions. Milt felt that the hard pitches were aimed at him personally and unconsciously tried to 'escape' from them, which resulted in many passed balls . . . With more counseling and perhaps more protective equipment, I feel that Milt can make a real contribution."

Keillor loves names and hypnotizes himself by repeating them in the best long pieces in his book. There is the "North Dakota Prairie Queen, the jewel of the plains," a luxury train he invents in a reminiscence by a crazed old railroader. Dance bands played regularly on the Prairie Queen, and they had great names: "The Kolachy Brothers, the Big Pisek Hot Band, Cecil Pootz and His Grafton Spuds, the Wonderbar Orchestra, and yes, the great Bill Baroon and His Paloreenies . . ." A marvelously spurious history of radio in Minneapolis produces "Wingo Beals and His Blue Movers," who lost their Sun Rise Waffle show at 5 a.m. daily to Slim Graves and His Southland Sheiks, featuring Courteous Carl Harper, the Guitar Man. "Rise and shine," Slim would tell his listeners every day, "sit up and howl, there's daylight in the swamps!"

This is a nostalgia gone delightfully mad, and the reader is happy to inhale it by the cubic yard. But it comes flirtatiously close to novelizing, a practice Keillor claims in a funny preface to have forsworn after one grotesquely bad unpublishable failure. He writes short pieces, he says, in homage to The New Yorker's former great infield of James Thurber, A.J. Liebling, S.J. Perelman and E.B. White.

A great infield indeed, and mighty fine homage. But doubts are raised. The straightest story in the book is also a very good one -- an account of a 17-year-old boy named Don, who, following normal teen-age tropisms ("I know you hate to see me playing rock 'n' roll, / But Mom, I gotta break your heart to save my soul"), performs in a punk rock band whose acts feature the musicians biting the feathers off a live chicken. The group is successful, naturally. Hallelujah, except that Don, a nice, decent fellow, realizes queasily at the story's end that he faces an indeterminate future of biting the feathers off chickens. This is good comedy, but Don is so much more than a shadow figure in a joke that the reader wonders whether there may not be a novel in him somewhere, trying to get out.

GRAPHIC: Picture, Garrison Keillor: rooted, fond of hickishness, fascinated by the strangeness of the ordinary, D. MICHAEL ZERBY

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

FAX COVER PAGE

Date: _____ Time: _____
To: Ann Basich
From: Lisa Nelson Phone # _____
RE: Dops for Hillary Clinton
Pages: _____ (including cover page)



Women's Intercollegiate Athletics
Telephone: (612) 624-8000 FAX: (612) 624-8018
University of Minnesota
250 Bierman Building 516 15th Avenue S.E.
Minneapolis, MN 55455

1994-95 Year in Review

The Minnesota women's athletics department experienced another banner year in 1994-95 as they once again were in the conference and national spotlight both athletically and academically. The year was highlighted with the 1995 Women's Final Four at the Target Center, the first soccer game sponsored by the Big Ten Conference taking place at the St. Paul Campus soccer field, the first sellout of the Sports Pavilion and many individual athletes competing at the NCAA Championships.

Minnesota soccer took another big step in only its second year of existence in 1994-95. Head coach Sue Montagne and the team took part in history as they hosted Michigan State in the first officially sanctioned Big Ten Conference soccer game. Minnesota and the Spartans played to a 1-1 tie in the contest and gave all fans a taste of what to expect from conference soccer. The Gophers then went on to place second in the first annual Big Ten Soccer Championships in Madison, Wisc. Minnesota lost to 10th-ranked Wisconsin, 3-0, in the championship game, but finished the year ranked ninth in the NCAA Central Region, its first top 10 regional ranking in the history of the program.

The volleyball team extended its streak of postseason play by advancing to the National Invitational Volleyball Championship in Kansas City, Mo. Minnesota defeated Connecticut, Oregon State and Sam Houston State before losing to eventual champion Cal-State Northridge, 3-2. During the season, Minnesota finished the year 21-15 and was sixth in the Big Ten.

It was then onto basketball where Linda Hill-MacDonald's team finished the year 12-15 and 7-9 in the Big Ten. The high point of the season occurred on a cold weekend in January when the Gophers upset #7 Penn State and #19 Purdue in consecutive games at the Sports Pavilion in what Hill-MacDonald termed the "greatest weekend in the history of Minnesota women's basketball." Against the Boilers, senior Cara Pearson made two free throws with 0.00 seconds remaining in the game to win the contest, but not without some excitement, as the Gophers stormed the floor after the first free throw resulting in a two-shot technical foul. Purdue's Stacey Gophers won the game 68-67. The Gophers also

made history later in the season as they sold out the Sports Pavilion, and set a new record for the first-ever Big Ten Basketball Championship in Indianapolis.

Minnesota basketball and the women's athletics department put itself on the map in 1994-95 as they hosted the 1995 NCAA Women's Final Four at the Target Center. The event was sold out in September, the earliest sellout for a facility the size of the Target Center, as all 17,328 tickets were sold. For a week, Minnesota was in the spotlight as Georgia, Stanford, Tennessee and eventual national champion Connecticut gave the nation and Minnesota a most memorable event.

Swimming and diving experienced its first undefeated season in 18 years as it had a perfect 10-0 dual meet record and placed second at the Big Ten Championships, its highest finish in history. The Gophers then went to the NCAA Championships in Austin, Texas, placing 19th and earning all-American honors for nine athletes.

Gymnastics also had a record setting season as they set or broke eight team records including the all-around team score. During the Minnesota Challenge, the Gophers finished with a score of 193.675 and defeated nationally-ranked Penn State and Illinois. The maroon and gold went on to place fourth at the Big Ten Championships in Champaign, Ill., and head coach Jim Stephenson was named Co-Coach of the Year.

Track and field/cross country enjoyed good years again as Minnesota and head coach Gary Wilson garnered 23rd place at the 1995 NCAA Outdoor Championships in Knoxville, Tenn. Senior Heather Berlin placed second in the javelin tying the best finish ever by a Gopher athlete at the NCAA Championships. Senior Lori Townsend also placed sixth in the 5,000 to earn all-American honors. Two weeks earlier, the Gophers placed third at the 1995 Big Ten Championships held at the Bierman Track and Field Stadium. Minnesota had two individual winners in Berlin and junior Dani Parkos and 15 different point getters. The maroon and gold also introduced sprinter Kim Martin to the collegiate scene as she set seven Minnesota records during indoor and outdoor season.

Tennis sophomore Tiffany Gates also made Minnesota history as she received an invitation to the NCAA Singles Championships in Malibu, Calif. Gates became the first Minnesota player to participate in the singles championships. As a team, the Gophers placed seventh in the Big Ten and were 9-14 overall. During the season, they lost five matches by a score of 5-4, including a heartbreaker to 18th-ranked Indiana at the 4th Street Courts.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Twin Cities Campus

Office of the Dean
College of Liberal Arts215 Johnson Hall
101 Pleasant Street S.E.
Minneapolis, MN 55455
Fax: 612-624-6839

FAX TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

Date:

May 9, 1995

TO:

Patty Solis
White Housefax# 202-456-2317

FROM:

Mary Hicks
Univ. of Minnesotafax# 612/ 624-6839

NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING THIS COVER SHEET:

3

COMMENTS:

If there is a problem with this transmission, please call 612/ 624-5031

11

May 8, 1995

*Patti
University of
Minnesota*

Patty Solis
Director of Scheduling
Office of the First Lady
White House
Washington, DC

Dear Ms. Solis,

Thank you for sending the photograph and biography of the First Lady. A condensed biography will be published in the commencement program. We are delighted that Mrs. Clinton is able to join our June 11 Commencement.

We have received numerous requests for Mrs. Clinton's time. It is my understanding that she will fly into the Twin Cities Sunday morning and intends to return to Washington Sunday evening. I have explained this schedule to individuals and directed them to contact your office if they want to make a proposal. However, I do have one request that I need to extend.

University of Minnesota President and Mrs. Nils Hasselmo would very much like to host Mrs. Clinton for a special breakfast at Eastcliff, the University president's home, on Sunday morning at 8:00. The commencement processional will begin at 9:30 a.m., and it will be critical to have the First Lady at Williams arena by 9:00. Is there any possibility that the schedule would permit this special breakfast?

We also have been contacted by *USA Today* with interest in doing a special behind-the-scenes story on the First Lady and commencement at a major research institution. As I understand it, this would require backstage photo time, a brief interview, and possibly access to other events you have scheduled throughout the day. Are you interested in having this opportunity pursued?

As I mentioned some time ago, we have nominated the First Lady for an Honorary Degree of Law from the University of Minnesota. That honor will be finalized when the University Board of Regents meets this Friday. Please inform me if Mrs. Clinton has any reservations or concerns regarding this honor.

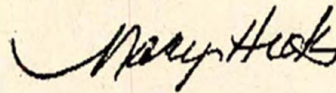
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
CLA
125
YEARS

It would help our planning to know when to anticipate the advance team on campus. I will be able to forward seating charts and facility blueprints within the next few days. In accordance with your instructions, we will reserve places for two security staff and five office staff members.

We have invited the Minnesota Congressional delegation to join us for Commencement. I don't know yet how many of them will be attending, but is there some effort at the White House to coordinate transportation? There may be some advantages to such an effort, but I don't know the protocol. Also, Colorado Representative Pat Schroeder is a University of Minnesota alumnus and has expressed an interest in joining us for Commencement. She possibly could be interested in any group travel plans.

We are honored with Mrs. Clinton's participation in this very special day for the College of Liberal Arts. I look forward to working with you to coordinate the details of her visit.

Sincerely,



Mary Hicks
Director of Development
612/ 625-5541

MKH/hg

10am - 1pm

12:45pm

ROUTING SLIP

DATE: 3/8/95

FROM: Billy Webster
Director of Scheduling and Advance

SUBJECT: University of Minnesota Commencement Speech

Don Baer	<u>X</u>	Abner J. Mikva	_____
Erskine Bowles	_____	NEC	_____
Rebecca Cameron	_____	Leon Panetta	_____
Rahm Emanuel	_____	John Podesta	_____
Mark Gearan	<u>X</u>	Jack Quinn	_____
Jack Gibbons	_____	Carol Rasco	_____
Cindy Gire	_____	Lee Satterfield	_____
Pat Griffin	<u>✓</u>	Steve Silverman	_____
Marcia Hale	_____	Patti Solis	<u>X</u>
Alexis Herman	_____	Doug Sosnik	<u>✓</u>
Nancy Hernreich	<u>✓</u>	G. Stephanopoulos	_____
Kitty Higgins	<u>✓</u>	Ann Stock	_____
Harold Ickes	_____	Stephanie Street	_____
Anthony Lake	_____	Kim Tilley	<u>✓</u>
Bruce Lindsey	_____	Jodie Torkelson	<u>X</u>
Mike McCurry	<u>X</u>	Melanne Verveer	_____
Anne McGuire	<u>X</u>	Anne Walley	<u>X</u>
Mack McLarty	_____	Maggie Williams	_____

FILE: Regret surrogate to HREC, VP

FYI ✓ ADVICE _____ ACTION _____

REGRET POTUS, suggest surrogate is needed: _____

COMMENTS: Per 3/8 mtg w/ Billy

ROUTING SLIP

DATE: 2/13/95

FROM: Billy Webster
Director of Scheduling and Advance

SUBJECT: University of Minnesota Commencement Speech
Sunday

Don Baer	☒	Abner J. Mikva	☐
Erskine Bowles	☐	NEC	☐
Rebecca Cameron	☐	Leon Panetta	☐
Rahm Emanuel	☐	John Podesta	☐
Mark Gearan	☒	Jack Quinn	☐
Jack Gibbons	☐	Carol Rasco	☐
Cindy Gire	☐	Lee Satterfield	☐
Pat Griffin	☐	Steve Silverman	☐
Marcia Hale	☐	Patti Solis	☐
axis Herman	☐	G. Stephanopoulos	☐
nancy Hernreich	☐	Ann Stock	☐
Kitty Higgins	☐	Stephanie Streett	☐
Harold Ickes	☐	Jodie Torkelson	☒
Anthony Lake	☐	Kris Van Giesen	☐
Bruce Lindsey	☐	Melanne Verveer	☐
Mike McCurry	☒	Anne Walley	☒
Anne McGuire	☒	Maggie Williams	☐
Mack McLarty	☐		

June 11

FILE: X pending

FYI ☒ ADVICE ☐ ACTION ☐

REGRET POTUS, suggest a surrogate is needed: _____

COMMENTS: Will be discussed in Commencement(s)

21 11:00 PM Bill 2/13/95

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

FEBRUARY 10, 1995

	ACCEPT	REGRET	PENDING
TO:			
FROM:			
REQUEST:			
PURPOSE:			
BACKGROUND:			
PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION:			
DATE AND TIME:			
DURATION:			
LOCATION:			
PARTICIPANTS:			
REMARKS REQUIRED:			
MEDIA COVERAGE:			
FIRST LADY'S ATTENDANCE:			
VICE POTUS ATTENDANCE:			

Will be discussed in Commencement
utg
per
BN
2/13/95

Billy Webster
 Director of Scheduling and Advance

Jodie Torkelson
 Deputy Assistant to the President
 for Management and Administration

Commencement Speech at the University
 of Minnesota

Have the POTUS deliver a commencement
 address in a state that has warmly
 welcomed and supported him. Minnesota
 is known for its community activism and
 volunteerism -- a good setting for a
 national service tie-in.

This is the 125th anniversary of the
 University. The entire Minnesota
 congressional delegation and Ambassador
 Mondale urge the President's acceptance
 of this invitation.

None

Sunday, June 11, 1995 Morning

Flight to and from Minnesota. Actual
 speech time of 30-45 minutes. Additional
 events/fundraisers can be arranged if
 schedule permits.

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN

POTUS, MN Congressional delegation,
 University officials, 1200 graduates

Commencement address prepared by speech-
 writers

Local Minnesota television and radio
 stations

At her discretion

Would like VPOTUS if POTUS cannot
 deliver speech

RECOMMENDED BY:

Minnesota congressional delegation,
Ambassador Mondale

CONTACT:

Jodie Torkelson x62861

ORIGIN OF THIS PROPOSAL: Original invitation send September 1993
by University president Nils Hasselmo
with followup invitations sent by MN
congressional delegation

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Office of the President

202 Morrill Hall
100 Church Street S.E.
Minneapolis, MN 55455-0110
612-626-1616
Fax: 612-625-3875

September 17, 1993

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Clinton:

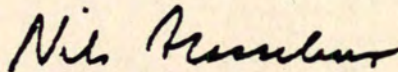
On behalf of the University of Minnesota, I write to invite you to deliver the commencement address for the College of Liberal Arts on Sunday, June 11, 1995. The spring commencement will be the finale to a year-long 125th anniversary celebration for the college. Your participation would be an exciting conclusion.

The College of Liberal Arts is the primary degree-granting undergraduate college at the University and will have one of the country's largest graduating classes, with over 1200 students receiving degrees. Minnesota has been cited as one of the country's leaders in volunteerism, so it is fair to expect that our new alumni and students will benefit greatly from your student service program.

As one of the first land-grant institutions in the country, the University boasts a prestigious list of accomplishments and over 300,000 alumni including: Garrison Keillor, Hubert Humphrey, Hedley Donovan, Graham Hovey, Roy Wilkins, Geri Joseph, Max Kampelman, Olivia Cole, Loni Anderson, Peter Graves, Walter Mondale, Eric Sevareid, Harry Reasoner, and many others.

I look forward to your acceptance of our invitation. If you or your staff have questions, please call Julia Davis, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, at (612) 624-2535.

Cordially,



Nils Hasselmo
President

NH:kb

c: Senator Paul Wellstone

P.S. Mr. President, I'm literally writing this letter moments after chairing a panel on health care before 5,000 appreciative Minnesotans, a panel in which the First Lady in the most magnificent manner responded to questions from the Minnesota Congressional Delegation. Thank you from one citizen for the dialogue you and Mrs. Clinton have established with the nation, an extraordinary contribution to the life of our democratic society.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Twin Cities Campus

Office of the Dean
College of Liberal Arts215 Johnston Hall
101 Pleasant Street S.E.
Minneapolis, MN 55455
Fax: 612-624-6839

224 4530

September 23, 1993

Senator Wellstone
Attn: Kari Moe
US Senate
Washington, DC 20510-2303

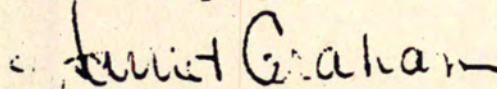
Senator Wellstone:

Enclosed is a copy of the letter that University President Hasselmo recently sent to President Clinton inviting him to speak at commencement in 1995. Although the letter has gone directly to President Clinton, we are still anxious to have your endorsement of the invitation.

Mary Hicks has asked that I forward this copy to you for enclosure with your endorsement to President Clinton. Mary will be back in town on Monday, September 27, if you have questions.

Thank you for your help in this matter.

Sincerely,



Harriet Graham
CLA Office of External Relations
612/ 625-5031

enclosure
/hg

Margaret Goldstein - talked to Oct 1 -
letter will go out week Oct 4 -

PAUL D. WELLSTONE
MINNESOTA

MINNESOTA TOLL FREE NUMBER:
1-800-842-8041

COMMITTEES:
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES
SMALL BUSINESS
INDIAN AFFAIRS

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-2303

October 1, 1993

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

15:11
I am writing on behalf of University of Minnesota President Nils Hasselmo to convey an important invitation to you. In 1995, the University of Minnesota will commemorate the 125th anniversary of its founding.

Therefore, the faculty, alumni and students of the University of Minnesota would be very honored to have you deliver the spring commencement address scheduled for Sunday, June 11, 1995.

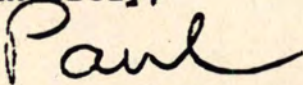
One of the first land grant institutions in the country, the University of Minnesota has one of the country's largest graduating classes with over 1200 students receiving degrees from the College of Liberal Arts. Many distinguished individuals are among the University's 300,000 alumni.

I realize that this event is very far ahead, however, the commencement is the culmination of a year long 125th anniversary celebration. Your presence on this occasion would be an exciting conclusion to the festivities.

Let me say that the citizens of Minneapolis and the University community would be privileged to have you present at this occasion. If I may provide additional information regarding this event, please do not hesitate to let me know. Your consideration of this request would be greatly appreciated.

All the best.

Sincerely,



Paul D. Wellstone
United States Senator

PDW:mg

Enclosure

PAUL D. WELLSTONE
MINNESOTA

MINNESOTA TOLL FREE NUMBER:
1-800-642-8041

COMMITTEES:
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES
SMALL BUSINESS
INDIAN AFFAIRS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-2303

October 5, 1993

Nils Hasselmo
President
University of Minnesota
202 Morrill Hall
100 Church Street S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455-0110

Dear Nils:

Thank you for contacting me regarding conveying your kind invitation to President Clinton to speak at commencement in 1995.

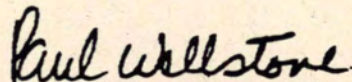
I wanted to let you know that the appropriate letter of support has been sent to President Clinton. A copy is enclosed for your information.

Let me assure you that we will be tracking this request carefully. You may presume that the President's scheduling office will also be contacting you directly regarding this request.

Please continue to stay in touch with Kari Moe, my Chief of Staff regarding this matter. She will be happy to help you.

All the best.

Sincerely,



Paul D. Wellstone
United States Senator

PDW:mg

cc: Mary Hicks
Director of Development

Enclosures

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

8460
NOV 30 1993

November 17, 1993

Dr. Nils Hasselmo
President
University of Minnesota
202 Morrill Hall
100 Church Street, S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455-0110

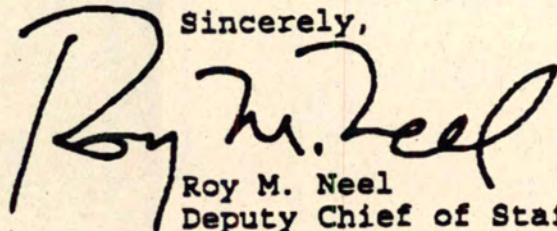
Dear Dr. Hasselmo:

Thank you for inviting President Clinton to deliver the commencement address for the College of Liberal Arts at the University of Minnesota. The President has asked me to convey his appreciation for your kind offer.

At this time, I am unable to make a commitment to your request. However, I will keep your invitation on file for further consideration as the date of the commencement approaches. Please be assured that I will contact you if it is possible for the President to participate in the 125th anniversary celebration of the University.

On behalf of the President, thank you again for your thoughtful invitation. I encourage you to contact my office if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,



Roy M. Neel
Deputy Chief of Staff

RMN/inc

cc: The Honorable Paul D. Wellstone

Handwritten note:
Thank you for the invitation.
I will keep it in mind.
Nils Hasselmo

NOV 02 1993

PAUL D. WELLSTONE
MINNESOTA

MINNESOTA TOLL FREE NUMBER:
1-800-842-8041

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-2303

COMMITTEES:
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES
SMALL BUSINESS
INDIAN AFFAIRS

March 10, 1994

The Honorable
Walter F. Mondale
Ambassador to Japan
Unit 45004, Box 200
APO AP 96337-0001

Dear Fritz:

I wanted to make you aware of an invitation that the Minnesota Congressional Delegation is conveying to President Clinton on behalf of the College of Liberal Arts at the University of Minnesota.

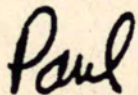
1995 will mark the 125th anniversary of the founding of the College of Liberal Arts. Therefore, the faculty, alumni and students at the University of Minnesota would be very honored to have President Clinton deliver the spring commencement address scheduled for Sunday, June 11, 1995.

I would greatly appreciate it if you would write a letter of support to President Clinton on behalf of the University's request. Although the actual date of the event is far ahead, I felt that it was appropriate to let you know in advance because of the President's heavily booked schedule.

Please contact me if you need further information about this event. Your assistance would be very helpful in making the President's visit to Minnesota a reality.

All the best.

Sincerely,



Paul D. Wellstone
United States Senator

PDW:mg

PAUL D. WELLSTONE
MINNESOTA

MINNESOTA TOLL FREE NUMBER:
1-800-842-8041

COMMITTEES:
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES
SMALL BUSINESS
INDIAN AFFAIRS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-2303

March 10, 1994

Ricki Seidman
Assistant to the President
& Director of Scheduling & Advance
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ricki:

I wanted to make you aware of an invitation that Senator Wellstone and the Minnesota congressional delegation is conveying to President Clinton on behalf of the College of Liberal Arts at the University of Minnesota.

1995 will mark the 125th anniversary of the founding of the College of Liberal Arts. Therefore, the faculty, alumni and students at the University of Minnesota would be honored to have President Clinton deliver the spring commencement address scheduled for Sunday, June 11, 1995.

Although the actual date of the event is far ahead, I felt that it was appropriate to let you know in advance because of the President's heavily booked schedule.

Please contact me if you need further information about this event. Your assistance would be greatly appreciated in helping to make the President's visit to Minnesota a reality.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Kari

Kari Moe
Chief of Staff
to U.S. Senator Paul D. Wellstone

KJM:mg

Enclosure

PS I hope you're doing well. Pls. call when you get a chance about this request.

• PAUL D. WELLSTONE
MINNESOTA

MINNESOTA TOLL FREE NUMBER:
1-800-842-8041

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-2303

COMMITTEES:
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES
SMALL BUSINESS
INDIAN AFFAIRS

March 10, 1994

Mr. Pat Griffin
Assistant to the President
and Director for Legislative Affairs
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Pat:

I wanted to make you aware of an invitation that the Minnesota congressional delegation is conveying to President Clinton on behalf of the College of Liberal Arts at the University of Minnesota.

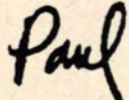
1995 will mark the 125th anniversary of the founding of the College of Liberal Arts. Therefore, the faculty, alumni and students at the University of Minnesota would be honored to have President Clinton deliver the spring commencement address scheduled for Sunday, June 11, 1995.

Although the actual date of the event is far ahead, I felt that it was appropriate to let you know in advance because of the President's heavily booked schedule.

Please contact me if you need further information about this event. Your assistance would be greatly appreciated in helping to make the President's visit to Minnesota a reality.

All the best.

Sincerely,



Paul D. Wellstone
United States Senator

PDW:mg

Enclosure

PAUL D. WELLSTONE
MINNESOTA

MINNAPOLIS TOLL FREE NUMBER:
1-800-642-8041

COMMITTEES:
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES
SMALL BUSINESS
INDIAN AFFAIRS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-2303

March 18, 1994

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We are writing on behalf of University of Minnesota President Nils Hasselmo to convey an important invitation to you. In 1995, the College of Liberal Arts at the University of Minnesota will commemorate the 125th anniversary of its founding.

The faculty, alumni and students of the College of Liberal Arts and the University would be very honored to have you deliver the 1995 spring commencement address scheduled for Sunday, June 11, 1995.

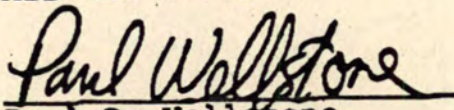
The University of Minnesota is one of the first land grant institutions in the country. The University has one of our nation's largest graduating classes with over 1200 students receiving degrees from the College of Liberal Arts. Many distinguished individuals are among the University's 300,000 alumni.

We realize that this event is very far ahead, however, the commencement is the culmination of a year long 125th anniversary celebration of the College of Liberal Arts. It is estimated that 20,000 people will see the commencement ceremony, including the expected audience and via a telecast to the entire university community. Therefore, your presence on this occasion would be an exciting conclusion to the festivities.

The citizens of Minneapolis and the University community would be privileged to have you present on this occasion. If we may provide additional information regarding this event, please do not hesitate to let us know. The Minnesota Congressional Delegation appreciates your consideration of this request.

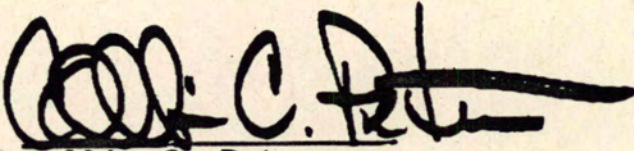
All the best.

Sincerely,

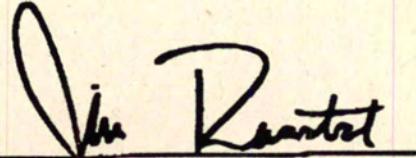

Paul D. Wellstone
United States Senator


Dave Durenberger
United States Senator

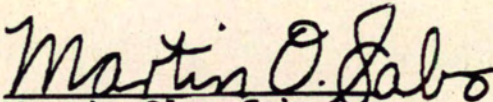
The President
March 18, 1994
Page 2



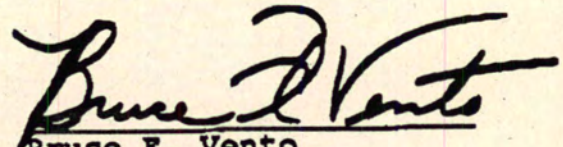
Collin C. Peterson
Member of Congress



Jim Rasmussen
Member of Congress



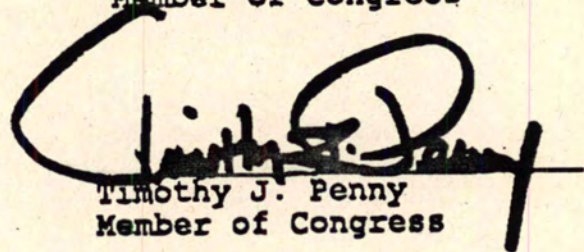
Martin Olav Sabo
Member of Congress



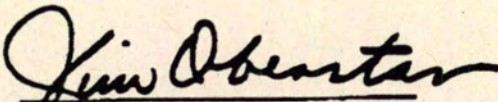
Bruce F. Vento
Member of Congress



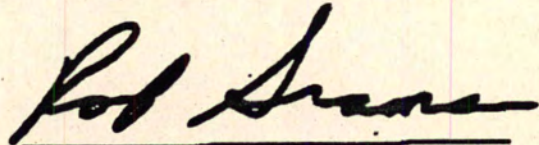
David Minge
Member of Congress



Timothy J. Penny
Member of Congress



James L. Oberstar
Member of Congress



Rod Grams
Member of Congress

with some of the nation's most advanced electronic research and manufacturing. The state's "economic miracle" is over, and Massachusetts endured a sharp decline in the recession of the early 1990s. In 1989 its Standard & Poor's credit rating was downgraded to BBB—the lowest rating for a state.

Example of the Massachusetts scene is the state, in which the state is a national leader alone boasts such institutions as the University (founded 1636), M.I.T., Harvard, Brandeis, Boston University, Boston College, Wellesley, and Tufts. To the west, the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Westfield, and Mt. Holyoke.

For Massachusetts tribe, whose name means "at or about the great hill." Nicknames: The Cape. CAPITAL Boston. ENTERED UNION 1780 (6th). MOTTO *Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem* (By the sword we seek peace, but only under liberty).

BEVERAGE Cranberry juice. BIRD Chickadee. BUILDING & MONUMENT Stone Archway. BOSTON terrier. EXPLORER ROCK Dighton. FISH Cod. FLOWER Mayflower. FOLK song "The Masses." GEM Rhodonite. HERON Deane. HISTORICAL ROCK Plymouth Rock. MORGAN. INSECT Ladybug. MARINE whale. MINERAL Babingtonite. PETS Hills of Massachusetts. "Rock Run." SONG "All Hail to Massachusetts." STONE Granite. TREE American elm. TOTAL AREA 8,284 sq. mi. (45th), incl. inland water. BORDERS Vt., N.H., Atlantic Ocean, R.I., Conn., N.Y. RIVERS Cape Cod, Connecticut, Merrimack, Taunton. OTHER FEATURES Buzzard's Bay, Cape Cod, Cape Cod Bay, Connecticut Valley, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket Island.

Officials Gov. William Weld (R, term 1995). Lt. Gov. Argeo Paul Cellucci (R). Commonwealth Michael Joseph Conaway. Gen. L. Scott Harshbarger (D). (1993) 6,012,268 (13th). RACE/NATIONALITY (1990): White 89.8%, Black 5.0%, Indian 0.1%, Asian 2.4%, Other 2.6%, Hispanic 4.1%. (1990) Boston 574,283. Worcester 169,712. Springfield 156,983. Lowell 103,439. New Bedford 92,222. Cambridge 95,802. Brockton 92,790. Quincy 84,985. Newton 82,500. GROSS STATE PRODUCT (GSP, 1990) \$188.04 bil. (10th). SECTORS OF GSP: Farms 1.01%; agricultural services, forestry, and fishing 0.49%; mining 0.05%; construction 4.0%; manufacturing 18.34%; transportation and public utilities 7.2%; wholesale trade 7.1%; retail trade 10.7%; finance, insurance, and real estate services 24.47%; federal government 1.2%; federal military 0.43%; state and local government 7.47%. FORTUNE 500 COMPANIES 14: Digital Equipment, Raytheon, G&G, Polaroid, Cabot, Thermo Electron Laboratories, Ocean Spray, Data General, International, EMC, Stanhome, Analog.

Notable natives John Adams, U.S. president.

Notable natives John Adams, U.S. president. Samuel Adams, patriot. Horatio Alger, clergyman/author. B. Anthony, suffragette. Clara Barton, nurse. Leonard Bernstein, composer. George Walker Bush, U.S. president. John Appleseed, Chapman, pioneer. Richard Cushing, prelate. Bette Davis, actress. Emily Dickinson, poet. Ralph Waldo Emerson, author. Marshall Field, merchant. Alexander Fuller, inventor/engineer. John F. Kennedy, patriot. Oliver Wendell Holmes, justice. John F. Kennedy, president. Jack Kerouac, author. Cotton Mather, theologian. Samuel Eliot Morison, historian. Samuel Morse, inventor. Thomas P. O'Connell, congressman. Edgar Allan Poe, author. Paul Revere, patriot/silversmith. Sullivan, architect. Henry David Thoreau, author.

Notable places Addison Gallery of American Art, Andover. Arnold Arboretum, Boston. M. Sackler Museum, Cambridge. Berklee College of Music, Boston. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Natl. Hist. Park (incl. Bunker Hill, Charlestown Navy Yard, Old North Church, Busch-Reisinger Museum, Cambridge). Natl. Seashore. Clark Art Institute, Williamstown. Fogg Art Museum, Boston. Gardner Museum, Boston. Lowell Natl. Hist. Park. Minute Man Natl. Hist. Park, Lexington. Nantucket Hist. Society. Old Sturbridge Museum, Salem. Plimoth Plantation, Plymouth. Shaker Village, Tanglewood. USS Constitution ("Old Ironsides"), Charlestown. Walden Pond. Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute. Worcester Art Museum.

Memorable events Pilgrims land at Plymouth. First Thanksgiving celebrated 1621. Harvard College founded 1636. Region acquires name of Maine 1652. Colonists battle Wampanoag in King Philip's War 1655-56. Boston Massacre 1770. Boston Tea Party protests taxation 1773. Battles at Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill 1775. Shays's Rebellion 1785-86. State becomes a separate state 1820. Massachusetts receives influx of Irish immigrants during famine 1845. Textile workers' strike at Lawrence brings International Workers of the Order (IWW) to prominence in East 1912. Cape Cod Canal completed 1914. International protest follows trial and execution of anarchists Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti for robbery and murder 1920; names cleared by governor's proclamation 1970. Eleven robbers steal \$2 million from Brink's North Terminal Garage 1950. Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket vote to secede from state 1973. Tourist information 1-617-727-3201 or 1-617-429-4290 (Greater Boston).

Michigan

Automobile is the single commodity with which Michigan is most identified, and it is the state's big three automakers, General Motors and Chrysler. More than 50 percent

of Michiganders live in the southeastern corner of the state, where the car industry flourishes. In the Upper Peninsula, across the Straits of Mackinac, lumber and copper have been the principal commodities from the 19th century, and the northern part of the Lower Peninsula boasts rich farmland. Michigan's boundaries include parts of four of the five Great Lakes, and it has more coastline than any state except Alaska. Michigan has had an outstanding reputation in higher education, and the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and Michigan State are helping to foster the state's high-tech industries. But the state's heavy reliance on auto manufacturing makes it vulnerable to economic downturns, as well as the general contraction of the American industry. The state's unemployment rate was 8.2 percent in early 1992 and was expected to remain high for the foreseeable future.

NAME FROM Fox *mesikami*, "large lake." NICKNAMES Wolverine State, Lake State. CAPITAL Lansing. ENTERED UNION Jan. 26, 1837 (26th). MOTTO *Si quaeris peninsulam amoenam circumspice* (If you are looking for a beautiful peninsula, look around you).

Emblems BIRD Robin. FISH Trout. FLOWER Apple blossom. GEM Chlorastrolite. INSECT Dragonfly. SONG "Michigan, My Michigan." STONE Petoskey stone. TREE White pine.

Land TOTAL AREA 58,527 sq. mi. (23rd), incl. 15,733 sq. mi. inland water. BORDERS Lake Superior, Ontario, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, Ohio, Ind., Lake Michigan, Wis. RIVERS Brule, Detroit, Kalamazoo, Menominee, Montreal, Muskegon, St. Joseph, St. Mary's. LAKES Burt, Higgins, Houghton, Huron, Manistique, Michigan, Mullett, St. Clair, Superior. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES Isle Royale, Mt. Curwood (1,980 ft.), Saginaw Bay, Traverse Bay, Whitefish Bay. Elected officials Gov. John Engler (R, term exp. 1995). Lt. Gov. Connie Binsfeld (R). Sec. State Richard H. Austin (D). Atty. Gen. Frank J. Kelley (D). People (1993) 9,477,545 (8th). RACE/NATIONAL ORIGIN (1990): White 83.4%. Black 13.9%. Indian 0.6%. Asian 1.1%. Other 0.9%. Hispanic 2.2%. Cities (1990) Detroit 1,027,974. Grand Rapids 189,126. Warren 144,864. Flint 140,761. Lansing 127,321. Sterling Heights 117,810. Ann Arbor 109,592. Livonia 100,850. Dearborn 89,286. Westland 84,724.

Business GROSS STATE PRODUCT (GSP, 1990) \$188.04 bil. (9th). SECTORS OF GSP: Farms 1.01%; agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries 0.32%; mining 0.61%; construction 3.83%; manufacturing 27.13%; transportation and public utilities 7.36%; wholesale trade 6.39%; retail trade 9.33%; finance, insurance, and real estate 15.75%; services 17.51%; federal government 1.21%; federal military 0.31%; state and local government 9.21%. FORTUNE 500 COMPANIES (1993): 22: incl. General Motors, Ford Motor, Chrysler, Dow Chemical, Whirlpool, Kellogg, Upjohn, Dow Corning, Gerber Products, Thorn Apple Valley, La-Z-Boy Chair.

Famous natives Ralph J. Bunche, statesman (Nobel Peace Prize, 1950). Paul de Kruif, bacte-

riologist. Thomas Dewey, politician. Herbert H. Dow (b. Canada), chemical manufacturer. Edna Ferber, author. Henry Ford, industrialist. Edgar Guest, journalist/poet. Robert Ingersoll, industrialist. Will Kellogg, businessman/philanthropist. Charles A. Lindbergh, aviator. Antoine de La Mothe, sieur de Cadillac (b. France), founded Detroit. Pontiac, Ottawa chief. William Upjohn, drug manufacturer.

Noteworthy places Detroit Historical Society. Detroit Institute of Arts. Dossin Great Lakes Museum, Detroit. Great Lakes Indian Interpretive Museum, Detroit. Greenfield Village, Dearborn. Historic Ft. Wayne, Detroit. Isle Royale Natl. Park. Mackinac Island. Pictured Rocks Natl. Lakeshore, Lake Superior. Sleeping Bear Dunes Natl. Lakeshore, Lake Superior.

Memorable events French explorers in region 1634. Jacques Marquette settles Sault Ste. Marie 1668. Detroit founded as French military post 1701. Region ceded to England 1763; to U.S. 1783. Included in Northwest Territory but British maintain control until 1796. Michigan Territory 1805. First steamboat on Great Lakes reaches Detroit 1818. Statehood 1837. First state to outlaw capital punishment 1846. Republican party organized at Jackson 1854. Canals at Sault Ste. Marie link Lakes Superior and Huron 1855. Ransom E. Olds and Henry Ford, working independently, develop gas-powered car 1896. United Auto Workers first to use sit-down strike successfully in contract negotiations 1935. Race riot, one of the worst in U.S. history, leaves 43 dead and \$200 million in damages in Detroit 1967. Congress authorizes \$1.5 billion in federal loan guarantees to bail out Chrysler Corporation 1979.

Tourist information 1-800-543-2YES or 1-517-373-1195.

Minnesota

A land of at least 10,000 lakes, Minnesota is a magnet for outdoorsmen, canoeists, and fishermen. It is also home to the largest Scandinavian populations in the United States. Originally exploited for its wealth of lumber and iron—the Mesabi Range still produces 60 percent of the nation's iron ore—Minnesota also has highly developed agribusinesses (especially dairy products), manufacturing, and transportation industries. Minneapolis and St. Paul are at the north end of the Mississippi River system, and Duluth at the westernmost point of Lake Superior is the largest U.S. inland port. Both self-sufficient and politically liberal, Minnesota has one of the best state school systems.

NAME FROM the Sioux *minisota*, "sky-tinted waters." NICKNAMES North Star State, Gopher State. CAPITAL St. Paul. ENTERED UNION May 11, 1858 (32nd). MOTTO *L'étoile du nord* (Star of the north).

Emblems BIRD Common loon. DRINK Milk. FISH Walleye. FLOWER Pink and white lady's slipper. GEM Lake Superior agate. GRAIN Wild rice. MUSHROOM Morel, or sponge mushroom. SONG "Hail, Minnesota!" TREE Red pine.

Land TOTAL AREA 84,402 sq. mi. (12th), incl. 4,854 sq. mi. inland water. **BORDERS** Manitoba, Ontario, Lake Superior, Wis., Iowa, S.Dak., N.Dak. **RIVERS** Minnesota, Mississippi, Red River of the North, St. Croix. **LAKES** Itasca, Lake of the Woods, Leech, Mille Lacs, Red, Winnibigoshish. **OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES** Mesabi Range.

Elected officials Gov. Arne Carlson (R, term exp. 1995). Lt. Gov. Joanell Dyrstad (R). Sec. State Joan Anderson Growe (D). Atty. Gen. Hubert H. Humphrey III (Democratic-Farmer-Labor).

People (1993) 4,517,416 (20th). **RACE/NATIONAL ORIGIN** (1990): White 94.4%. Black 2.2%. Indian 1.1%. Asian 1.8%. Other 0.5%. Hispanic 1.2%. **Cities** (1990) Minneapolis 368,383. St. Paul 272,235. Bloomington 86,335. Duluth 85,493. Rochester 70,745. Brooklyn Park 56,381. Coon Rapids 52,978. Burnsville 51,288. Plymouth 50,889. St. Cloud 48,812.

Business GROSS STATE PRODUCT (GSP, 1990) \$100.01 bil. (19th). **SECTORS OF GSP:** Farms 3.71%; agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries 0.40%; mining 0.60%; construction 4.28%; manufacturing 21.75%; transportation and public utilities 8.08%; wholesale trade 7.43%; retail trade 9.18%; finance, insurance, and real estate 16.67%; services 17.20%; federal government 1.96%; federal military 0.26%; state and local government 8.48%. **FORTUNE 500 COMPANIES** (1993): 18: incl. Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing (3M), General Mills, Honeywell, Geo. R. Hormel, Land O' Lakes, Josten's, Cray Research, Toro.

Famous natives Warren Burger, jurist. Bob Dylan, musician. F. Scott Fitzgerald, novelist. Judy Garland, actress. J. Paul Getty, businessman. Garrison Keillor, humorist. Sinclair Lewis, author (Nobel Prize, 1930). Paul Manship, sculptor. William and Charles Mayo, surgeons. Eugene McCarthy, politician. Walter F. Mondale, politician. Charles Schulz, cartoonist. Richard W. Sears, merchant.

Noteworthy places Boundary Waters Canoe Area. Grand Portage Natl. Monument. International Falls. Lake Itasca State Park (headwaters of Mississippi). Mayo Clinic, Rochester. Minneapolis Institute of Arts. Minnehaha Falls, Minneapolis. Minnesota Zoo, Apple Valley. Pipestone Natl. Monument. Tyrone Guthrie Theater, Minneapolis. Voyageurs Natl. Park. Walker Art Center, Minneapolis.

Memorable events Pierre Esprit Radisson and Médard Chouart des Groselliers visit area 1654-60. René-Robert de La Salle and Louis Hennepin explore upper Mississippi 1680. Daniel Greysolon, sieur Duluth, claims region for France 1679. Area east of Mississippi to Britain 1763; to U.S. 1783. Western region of state as part of Louisiana Purchase 1803. Britain cedes northern strip to U.S. 1818. Ft. Snelling built 1820. Northern border settled by Ashburton Treaty 1842. Minnesota Territory created 1849. Statehood 1858. Sioux driven from state after uprising led by Chief Little Crow 1862. Iron ore deposits discovered in Mesabi Range 1890.

Democratic party merges with Farmer-Labor party 1944.

Tourist information 1-800-657-3700 or 1-612-296-5029.

Mississippi

Mississippi's rank as the poorest state in the nation can be traced to the Civil War. Before the Civil War, Mississippi was the fifth-wealthiest state in the nation. The war cost the state 30,000 men (65% of the Southerners who died). Plantation owners who survived the war were virtually bankrupted by the emancipation of the slaves, and Union troops under Sherman and others left widespread destruction in their wake. The increasingly harsh race laws passed around 1900 also cost the state in the emigration of almost half a million (75% blacks, 25% whites) in the 1940s. Compounding all this was the fact that until World War II, Mississippi had virtually no urban center such as Jackson to attract or sustain major industry. In race relations particularly, Mississippi has made vast improvements, and there have been substantial gains in education and the attraction of out-of-state companies, especially light industry.

NAME From Ojibwa *missi sipi*, "great river." **NICKNAME** Magnolia State. **CAPITAL** Jackson. **ENTERED UNION** Dec. 10, 1817 (20th). **MOTTO** *Virtute et armis* (By virtue and arms).

Emblems BEVERAGE Milk. BIRD Mockingbird. FISH Largemouth or black bass. FLOWER Magnolia. FOSSIL Prehistoric whale. INSECT Honeybee. MAMMAL White-tailed deer. SONG "Go, Mississippi." **STONE** Petrified wood. **TREE** Magnolia. **WATERFOWL** Wood duck. **WATER MAMMAL** Porpoise. **Land** TOTAL AREA 47,689 sq. mi. (32nd), incl. 456 sq. mi. inland water. **BORDERS** Tenn., Ala., Gulf of Mexico, La., Ark. **RIVERS** Big Black, Mississippi, Pearl, Tennessee, Yazoo. **LAKES** Arkabutla, Grenada, Ross Barnett Res., Sardis. **OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES** Pontotoc Ridge.

Elected officials Gov. Kirk Fordice (D, term exp. 1996). Lt. Gov. Eddie Briggs (D). Sec. State Dick Molpus (D); Atty. Gen. Mike Moore (D).

People (1993) 2,642,748 (31st). **RACE/NATIONAL ORIGIN** (1990): White 63.5%. Black 35.6%. Indian 0.3%. Asian 0.5%. Other 0.1%. Hispanic 0.6%.

Cities (1990) Jackson 196,637. Biloxi 46,319. Greenville 45,226. Hattiesburg 41,882. Meridian 41,036. Gulfport 40,775. Tupelo 30,685. Pascagoula 25,899. Columbus 23,799. Clinton 21,847.

Business GROSS STATE PRODUCT (GSP, 1990) \$39.82 bil. (32nd). **SECTORS OF GSP:** Farms 2.80%; agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries 0.49%; mining 2.29%; construction 3.28%; manufacturing 24.27%; transportation and public utilities 11.98%; wholesale trade 5.08%; retail trade 10.00%; finance, insurance, and real estate 13.86%; services 12.29%; federal government 2.68%; federal military 1.85%; state and local government 9.13%. **FORTUNE 500 COMPANIES** (1993): 0.

Famous natives Medgar Evers, reformer. William Faulkner, novelist. Shelby Foote, histo-

rian. Jim Henson, puppeteer. B.B. King, musician. Elvis Presley, singer. Leontyne Price, opera singer. John C. Stennis, politician. Conway Twitty, singer. Muddy Waters, musician. Eudora Welty, novelist. Ben Ames Williams, novelist. Tennessee Williams, playwright. Richard Wright, author.

Noteworthy places Delta Blues Museum, Clarksdale. Natchez Trace Natl. Parkway. Seafood Industry Museum, Biloxi. Tupelo Natl. Battle field. Vicksburg Natl. Military Park.

Memorable events Hernando de Soto's expedition travels through Mississippi 1540-41. René-Robert Cavalier de La Salle claims Mississippi Valley for France 1682. Pierre La Moyné, sieur d'Iberville builds Ft. Maurepas on Biloxi Bay 1699. Natchez (Ft. Rosalie) established 1716. France cedes territory to Britain 1763. Mississippi Territory (including present-day Alabama) created 1798. Statehood (Natchez first capital) 1817. Secedes from Union; Jefferson Davis becomes president of Confederacy 1861. Siege of Vicksburg 1863. Petroleum discovered 1939. Gov. Ross R. Barnett found guilty of contempt in preventing desegregation of University of Mississippi; James H. Meredith first black enrolled at University of Mississippi 1962. Civil rights leader Medgar Evers assassinated in Jackson and buried in Arlington National Cemetery 1963. White civil rights worker James Cheney, Andrew Goodman, and Michael Schwerner killed 1964.

Tourist information 1-800-647-2290 or 1-601-359-3297.

Missouri

Missouri is remarkable for the number and variety of its neighbors—southern states (Arkansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee), midwestern states (Illinois and Iowa), and Plains states (Oklahoma, Nebraska, and Kansas). For Missouri, geography was destiny. Still one of the country's most important inland ports, St. Louis was founded at the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers and became the gateway to the West; and Independence (now part of metropolitan Kansas City) got its start provisioning wagons for the Oregon and Santa Fe trails. The Pony Express from St. Joseph to Sacramento began in 1860, and the first attempt at airmail service was tried in St. Louis in 1911. While farming and livestock are still important to the state's economy, manufacturing and services are now the biggest sectors.

NAME From Iliniwek *missouri*, "owner of big canoes." **NICKNAME** Show-Me State. **CAPITAL** Jefferson City. **ENTERED UNION** Aug. 10, 1821 (24th). **MOTTO** *Salus populi suprema lex esto* (The welfare of the people shall be the supreme law). **Emblems** BIRD Bluebird. FLOWER Hawthorne. INSECT Honeybee. MINERAL Galena. ROCK Moai kite. SONG "Missouri Waltz." **TREE** Dogwood. **Land** TOTAL AREA 69,697 sq. mi. (19th), incl. 752 sq. mi. inland water. **BORDERS** Iowa, Ill., Ky., Tenn., Ark., Okla., Kans., Nebr. **RIVERS** Des Moines, Mississippi, Missouri, Osage, St. Francis

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The Greenwood Encyclopedia of American Institutions

Public Colleges and Universities

JOHN F. OHLES AND
SHIRLEY M. OHLES

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State University.

PENNSYLVANIA. Millersville,
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9, 1857. The Lancaster County
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5, 1855. After acquisition by
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Under E. Oram Lyte (BDAE),
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program was authorized. The
2. William H. Duncan served
was changed to Millersville
npus are sixty-six buildings,
fer Executive Center, Lyte
am, Roddy Science Center,

Stayer Research and Learning Center, Student Memorial Center, and student residence halls. John Fair Stoddard (BDAE) was a member of the Lancaster County Normal School faculty from 1855 to 1857. Joseph S. Taylor (BDAE) was a graduate, and Albert Newton Raub (BDAE) served on the faculty.

Millersville University of Pennsylvania is a public, coeducational, residential and commuter university operating on the semester academic calendar with summer sessions. In the 1980s there were about 4,500 full-time and 1,500 part-time students with a faculty of about 350. The university is organized into schools of Science and Mathematics, Humanities and Social Sciences, and Education. Degrees offered are bachelor of arts, science, and science in education; master of arts; and master of education. There are dual-degree programs in engineering with Lafayette College,† Pennsylvania State University,* and the University of Pennsylvania.† There are cross-registration programs with Franklin and Marshall College† and Lancaster Theological Seminary of the United Church of Christ.† The university is a member of the Marine Science Consortium with seventeen other colleges and universities.

Students may enroll in foreign study programs and in the Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps program. There are more than 100 student organizations, including the Student Senate, professional associations, 11 honor societies, 12 social fraternities, and 9 social sororities. Students publish the *Snapper* weekly student newspaper, *Touchstone* yearbook, and *George Street Carnival* literary magazine and operate WIXQ-FM radio station. The university is a member of the Pennsylvania State Athletic Conference and competes in intercollegiate athletics in men's baseball, football, golf, soccer, and wrestling; women's field hockey, lacrosse, softball, and synchronized swimming; and men's and women's basketball, cross-country, tennis, and track. The Helen H. Ganser Library has 342,000 volumes and special collections, including the Wickersham Pedagogical Collection, Leo Asher Collection for the Study of Operetta Music, and Living Pennsylvania Composers Collection. The university is accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools. Joseph Anthony Caputo has been president since 1981.

REFERENCE: Lee A. Graver, *A History of the First Pennsylvania State Normal School, Now the State Teachers College at Millersville* (Millersville: State Teachers College, 1955).

MILWAUKEE, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN. See under Wisconsin System, University of.

MINNESOTA, UNIVERSITY OF. Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455 (612) 373-2851. In February 1851 the Minnesota territorial legislature, under the leadership of Governor Alexander Ramsey, created the University of Minnesota as a preparatory school. It was located on a site donated by Franklin Steele in the village of Saint Anthony. The school was opened on November 26, 1851, with twenty pupils and Elijah W. Merrill as the teacher. The university acquired a

new twenty-five-acre site in 1852. The school was opened in Old Main on the new site on May 28, 1858, with A. H. Barber as principal. Edward Duffield Neill (BDAE) served as chancellor from 1858 to 1861, when he resigned to serve as a chaplain in the Union Forces and the school was closed. Under the leadership of university regent, state senator, and governor, John Sargent Pillsbury, the university was reopened on September 15, 1869, with eighteen students and a faculty of nine. William Watts Folwell (BDAE) was the first president; he served until 1884. The university included a land-grant college established under the Morrill Act of 1862. The first two students were graduated in 1873. The first master's degree was awarded in 1880 and the first doctor's degree in 1888. In 1881 the original old university farm was sold, and the Bass farm was purchased on Como Road; it developed into the Saint Paul campus.

Folwell was succeeded by Cyrus Northrop (BDAE), who presided over the university from 1884 to 1911. The College of Law and College of Medicine were established in 1888. The College of Pharmacy was organized in 1892 and the College of Education in 1905. Old Main was destroyed by fire in 1904. Schools of agriculture were established in Crookston (1906), Morris (1910), and Grand Rapids (1926), Minnesota. Through a special secondary school program they provided a student body for the College of Agriculture. In 1909 the Training School for Nurses was organized; it was the first nursing school established at a state university. The university was reorganized by Northrop's successor, George Edgar Vincent (1911-1917). During Vincent's administration the university formed an affiliation of the Medical School with the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota. The Students' Army Training Corps was conducted on the campus during World War I. Lotus Delta Coffman (BDAE) was president from 1920 until his death in 1938. The University College was established in 1930, General College in 1932, the Institute of Technology in 1935, and the Center for Continuation Study in 1936. During World War II a number of training programs were conducted on the campus, including the Army Specialized Training Program, Cadet Nursing Corps, and Navy V-12 program. Starvation experiments under Ancel Keys resulted in development of K Rations for the armed forces. Under James Lewis Morrill, president from 1945 to 1960, a major building program provided facilities for instruction and research. In 1947 the Duluth State Teachers College was placed under the university as the University of Minnesota, Duluth Branch; it later became University of Minnesota, Duluth.* A branch campus was established at Morris in 1959 (later the University of Minnesota, Morris*). Other branch campuses (later technical colleges) were established at Crookston (1965) and Waseca (1969). The Gray Freshwater Biological Institute was founded in 1974. Serving as president were Owen Meredith Wilson (1960-1967), Malcolm Moos (1967-1974), and C. Peter Magrath (1974-1984).

The 233-acre Minneapolis campus is divided by the Mississippi River with more than sixty buildings on the east bank and ten buildings on the west bank. Among them are Walter Library (1923), O. Meredith Wilson Library, Rarig Center, Social Sciences building, Burton Hall (1895), Blegen Hall, West Bank

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Union, Law Building, Art Building, Coffman Memorial Union (1940), University Hospitals, Physics building (1927), Architecture building, Northrop Memorial Auditorium (1928), Williams Arena (1927), Bell Museum of Natural History (1940), Armory (1896), Folwell Hall (1907), and seven student residence halls. On the 752-acre Saint Paul campus are more than fifty buildings, including Stakman Hall of Plant Pathology (1943), Old Dairy building (1891), Agricultural Engineering building (1913), Home Economics building (1914), Veterinary Hospitals, Food Science and Nutrition building, and a student residence hall. University branch agricultural stations total 18,999 acres. There are twenty-two buildings at the Technical College and Agricultural Station at Crookston in the 97-acre campus and more than twenty buildings at the Technical College and Agricultural Station at Waseca on the 1,203-acre campus. The 695-acre Landscape Arboretum is located near Chanhassen, Minnesota. The university operates nine- and eighteen-hole golf courses.

Among graduates of the university were J. Paul Goode (BDAE), Alonzo G. Grace (BDAE), Benjamin Charles Gruenberg (BDAE), Karl John Holzinger (BDAE), Henry Johnson (BDAE), and Theodore Gerald Soares (BDAE). Graduates who also served on the faculty included Clara Brown Army (BDAE), Dora V. Smith (BDAE), and Willis Mason West (BDAE). Among faculty members were Harold R. W. Benjamin (BDAE), Theodore B. H. Brameld (BDAE), Leo Brueckner (BDAE), Harl Roy Douglass (BDAE), Fred Englehardt (BDAE), Walter W. Heller, Palmer O. Johnson (BDAE), David Litchard Kiehle (BDAE), Leonard Vincent Koos (BDAE), Thomas Raymond McConnell (BDAE), B. F. Skinner (BDAE), Allen Tate, Owen H. Wangensteen, C. Gilbert Wrenn (BDAE), Frederick John Wulling (BDAE), and college and university presidents Ada Louise Comstock (BDAE), Harry Pratt Judson (BDAE), Frank LeRond McVey (BDAE), and Albert Fred Woods (BDAE). There have been four graduate and seven faculty Nobel Prize winners.

University of Minnesota is a public, coeducational, commuter and residential, land-grant university operating on the quarter academic calendar with summer sessions. In the 1980s there were more than 58,000 students and a faculty of more than 5,000. The university is organized into colleges of Agriculture, Biological Sciences, Education, Forestry, Home Economics, Liberal Arts, Pharmacy, and Veterinary Medicine; schools of Dentistry, Management, Nursing, and Public Health; General College; Graduate School; Law School; Medical School; Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs; Institute of Technology; University College; and Department of Mortuary Science. The College of Agriculture offers bachelor of science, agricultural business administration, and landscape architecture degrees. It maintains the Agricultural Experiment Station and conducts the Agricultural Extension Service with extension agents in ninety-one counties. Student organizations include the Student Board, professional associations, and honor societies. The College of Biological Sciences awards bachelor of science, master of science, and doctor of philosophy degrees. The

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and Environment, and Midwest Center for Occupational Health and Safety. The General College grants bachelor of general studies, bachelor of applied studies, and associate in arts degrees. The Graduate School offers master of agriculture, architecture, geo-engineering, metallurgy and materials science, music, planning, science, and social work; master of aeronautical, agricultural, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, and mineral engineering; master of science in anesthesiology, dermatology, experimental surgery, geo-engineering, metallurgy and materials science, neurology, neurosurgery, obstetrics and gynecology, ophthalmology, orthopedic surgery, otolaryngology, pediatrics, physical medicine and rehabilitation, psychiatry, radiology, surgery, therapeutic radiology, and urology; master of science in aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, and mineral engineering; and doctor of education, musical arts, and philosophy degrees.

The Law School awards the juris doctor degree and a master of arts degree in American institutions to lawyers from foreign countries. Student organizations include the Law School Council and a law student honor society. Students publish the *Minnesota Law Review*. The Medical School confers bachelor of science and doctor of medicine degrees. There is a combined doctor of medicine/doctor of philosophy degrees program. Medical student activities include the Medical Student Council and a national honor society. The *University of Minnesota Medical Bulletin* is distributed to the school's alumni. The school offers a medical technology program and courses in physical therapy and occupational therapy. The Continuation Study Program offers postgraduate courses to practitioners. The Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs grants master of arts and master of planning degrees. There are joint degree programs with the Law School, School of Social Work, Department of Political Science, and the Program in Hospital and Health Care Administration. The Institute of Technology offers bachelor of architecture, landscape architecture, chemistry, computer science, environmental design, geo-engineering, materials science and engineering, mathematics, physics, and statistics; science in astrophysics, geology, and geophysics; bachelor of agricultural, chemical, civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering; master of engineering; and master of science degrees. University College confers bachelor of arts and bachelor of science degrees. The college conducts the University Without Walls, University Scholars, Inter-College, and Foreign Studies programs. The Department of Mortuary Science awards the bachelor of science degree; a master of education degree in school health education for mortuary science students is available through the College of Education.

The University of Minnesota Technical College, Crookston, is located on the campus of the Northwest School of Agriculture. It is a two-year technical college with more than 1,100 students and a faculty of 80. The college offers the associate in applied science degree. Among thirty student organizations is the Student Senate. Students publish the *Commuter* student newspaper and operate KCUM-FM radio station. The college is a member of the Minnesota Junior College Conference and participates in intercollegiate athletics in men's football, wrestling,

college conducts the Gray Freshwater Biological Institute at Navarre, Minnesota, on Lake Minnetonka. The College of Education confers bachelor of science, master of education, master of arts, doctor of education, and doctor of philosophy degrees. It conducts the Institute of Child Development, Center for Early Education and Development, and Minnesota Research and Development Center.

The College of Forestry grants bachelor of science, master of science, master of forestry, and doctor of philosophy degrees. It operates the Cloquet Forestry Center and Lake Itasca Forestry and Biological Station. The College of Home Economics offers the bachelor of science, master of arts, master of science and doctor of philosophy degrees. It includes the School of Social Work. The Student Board is the student government association for the college. The college operates the Center for Youth Development and Research. The College of Liberal Arts awards bachelor of arts, fine arts, music, science, and individualized studies and associate in liberal arts degrees. Among student organizations are professional associations and the Student Intermediary Board that represents the students to the administration. Degrees conferred by the College of Pharmacy are bachelor of science and doctor of pharmacy. Among student organizations are the College Board governing body, two professional associations, three professional fraternities, and one honor society. Students publish *Pharmacopa* student magazine. The College of Veterinary Medicine grants the doctor of veterinary medicine degree. Veterinary student organizations include the Student Council, two professional associations, and a national honor society. The college publishes the semiannual *Minnesota Veterinarian*. The School of Dentistry conducts a program in dental hygiene. It grants bachelor of science, doctor of dental surgery, and graduate dental hygienist degrees. The School of Management offers bachelor of science in business-regular; bachelor of science in business-accounting; master of business administration, business taxation, and arts in industrial relations; and doctor of philosophy degrees. It conducts the Employer Education Service; Labor Education Service; Executive Development Center and Accounting Research, Industrial Relations, Management Information Systems Research, Operation Management, and Strategic Management Research centers. Among student organizations are the Student Board government body, six professional associations, four professional fraternities, and one honor society. Students publish the *10-K Review* quarterly magazine. The bachelor of science in nursing and master of science in nursing degrees are awarded by the School of Nursing. Nursing student organizations include the Nursing College Board, a professional fraternity, and an honor society.

The School of Public Health confers master of public health, hospital administration, and science and doctor of philosophy degrees and conducts certificate programs. There are dual master of public health/master of social work degrees programs with the School of Social Work, Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, Graduate School of Management, and School of Social Development at the University of Minnesota, Duluth. The school conducts the Center for Health Services Research, Center to Study Human-Animal Relationships

baseball, and hockey; women's volleyball and softball; and men's and women's basketball. The University of Minnesota Technical College, Waseca, is a two-year technical college with a student body of about 1,100 and a faculty of about 68. The college offers the associate in applied science degree. Among student organizations are the Student Senate, professional associations, and an honor society. Students publish *Ram-Page* student newspaper and operate KUMW-FM radio station. The college is a member of the Minnesota Junior College Athletic Association and participates in men's football and wrestling; women's volleyball and softball; and men's and women's cross-country golf, track, and basketball.

The university operates the Center for Urban and Regional Affairs and the University of Minnesota Press. It is a Sea Grant institution. Programs for young people ages twelve to twenty-one are available through the Center for Youth Development and Research. A variety of credit and noncredit programs are provided by the Office of Continuing Education and Extension. Students may enroll in Army, Air Force, and Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps programs. There are about 550 student organizations, including the Minnesota Student Association, Twin Cities Student Assembly, many professional societies, 24 professional fraternities, 32 social fraternities, 20 social sororities, and Phi Beta Kappa (1892) and 26 other honor societies. Students publish the *Minnesota Daily* student newspaper and *Northern Lit Quarterly* literary magazine; they operate WMMR campus radio station. The University operates KUOM radio station and KTCA-TV public television station. It is a member of the Big Ten Conference and participates in men's baseball, football, hockey, and wrestling; women's volleyball and softball; and men's and women's basketball, cross-country, gymnastics, swimming and diving, track and field, tennis and golf. The university libraries have nearly 4 million volumes. The university is accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools. Kenneth Harrison Keller became president in 1985.

REFERENCES: Emily Page, University of Minnesota; Guy Stanton Ford, *The Making of the University: An Unorthodox Report* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1940); James Gray, *Open Wide the Door: The Story of the University of Minnesota* (New York: Putnam, 1958); James Gray, *The University of Minnesota: 1851-1951* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1951).

Minnesota, Duluth, University of. Duluth, Minnesota 55812 (218) 726-8000. The Minnesota legislature authorized the establishment of the State Normal School at Duluth in 1895; the city of Duluth donated a six-acre site at Twenty-third Avenue West and Fifth Street for a campus. Old Main was constructed but was destroyed by fire in 1902 before the school had opened. The normal school was opened on September 2, 1902, with 91 students and 10 faculty under Eugene William Bohannon as president (1901-1938). In 1905 the name was changed to Duluth State Normal School. The school was closed from October 11 to December 3, 1918, due to an influenza epidemic and a massive forest fire that scorched northern Minnesota. The normal school fed some 250 to 300 influenza



GRANT HEILMAN

St. Paul, the capital and second-largest city of Minnesota, is situated on the banks of the Mississippi.

MINNESOTA

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State Seal of Minnesota

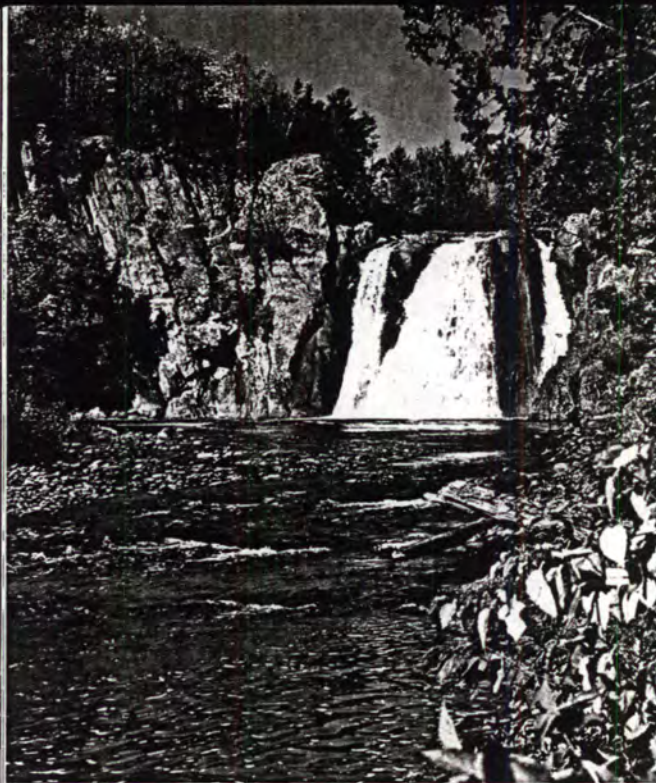
MINNESOTA, one of the north central states of the United States, is a leading agricultural state that also benefits from a strong industrial base. Its mines account for most of the iron ore produced in the United States. Minnesota ranks as the commercial center of the Upper Midwest, a region that embraces also the Dakotas, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Upper Michigan. Both agriculture and manufacturing are highly diversified.

The northern third of the state, with its dark forests, sparkling lakes, and long shoreline on Lake Superior, is noted as a major vacation spot in both winter and summer. Routes along the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers on the eastern border offer much scenic beauty. The southern two thirds of the state is mainly agricultural, though there is a sprinkling of rural towns and small cities that often have significant industrial activity. In the east central portion of Minnesota are the two major cities, Minneapolis and St. Paul (the Twin Cities) and their growing suburbs, in which are located the major cultural and industrial activities of the state.

Minnesota is noteworthy for its interesting

ethnic mix, with a tilt toward cultural dominance by descendants of Lutheran immigrants from the Scandinavian countries. However, the single largest ethnic group is German, divided about evenly between Lutherans and Roman Catholics. Significant numbers of Italians, Slovenes, Croatians, Serbians, and Finns live in the northeastern part of the state, many of them descended from persons who came as laborers in the iron mines. The largest concentration of Irish traditionally has been in St. Paul and in certain rural counties. American Indians are a visible minority in the Twin Cities, as well as in those rural areas designated as reservations.

The state has been famous for its political iconoclasm, notably the Farmer-Labor party of the 1930's. It has provided a base from which such leaders as Walter Mondale, Hubert Humphrey, and Eugene McCarthy have emerged.



RON WINCH, PHOTO RESEARCHERS

High Falls of the Baptism River are one of many waterfalls that enhance the rugged beauty of Minnesota.

As a literary counterpart to political iconoclasm, such authors as Thorstein Veblen, Sinclair Lewis, and F. Scott Fitzgerald have won international fame. Folk traditions still thrive in the form of old-time fiddling, rug weaving, and other activities, often celebrated in festivals held during the summer in various towns.

INFORMATION HIGHLIGHTS

Location: In west north central United States, bordered east by Wisconsin and Lake Superior, north by Ontario and Manitoba, west by North Dakota and South Dakota, south by Iowa.

Elevation: Highest point—Eagle Mountain, Cook county, 2,301 feet (702 meters); lowest point—Lake Superior, 602 feet (184 meters); approximate mean elevation—1,200 feet (366 meters).

Area: 84,402 square miles (218,601 sq km); rank, 12th.

Population: 1980 census, 4,075,970; rank, 21st. Increase (1970–1980), 7.1%.

Climate: Marked by extreme variations in temperature, with frequently hot summers and severe winters.

Statehood: May 11, 1858; order of admission, 32d.

Origin of Name: From two Indian words meaning "sky-tinted water."

Capital: St. Paul.

Largest City: Minneapolis.

Number of Counties: 87.

Principal Products: Manufactures—chemicals, electrical machinery, food and food products, business equipment; farm products—corn, soybeans, cattle, milk; minerals—iron ore, sand and gravel, stone, cement.

State Motto: L'Etoile du Nord (The Star of the North).

State Song: Hail! Minnesota.

State Nicknames: The North Star State; Gopher State; Land of Sky-Blue Waters; Land of Ten Thousand Lakes; Bread and Butter State.

State Bird: Common loon.

State Flower: Pink and white lady's-slipper.

State Tree: Red, or Norway, pine.

State Flag: State seal centered on a field of blue. Surrounding the seal are a flowered wreath and a white circular band containing 19 stars.

1. The Land

The four great glaciers of the Ice Age that, one after another, spread over all but the southeastern tip of Minnesota molded the land into patterns of lake and rolling plain, river and deep valley. The glaciers helped create the thousands of lakes for which the state is famous.

Major Physical Divisions. Covering almost half the state is the central hill and lake region. Here, low hills abound, along with lakes, streams, and marshes. Here, too, the old Laurentian highland survives as a divide from which originate three of the continent's great river systems: one draining northward through the Red River to Hudson Bay; one eastward by way of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River to the Atlantic Ocean; and one southward by way of the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico.

To the northeast, in a section shaped like the tip of an arrow, rocky ridges and deep lakes make up the Arrowhead Country, where the highest and lowest points of Minnesota are found. Across the southern reaches of the state are rolling plains, interspersed in the southeast with deep river valleys.

In the bed of glacial Lake Agassiz lies the fourth distinct region, the flat plain of the northwest. Once 700 miles (1,125 km) long and 200 miles (322 km) wide, Lake Agassiz drained away to the north as the last of the rivers of ice receded, but it left behind traces of its lowering beach lines in many flat, sandy ridges. It was finally reduced to Lake Winnipeg, Manitoba, and its level, fertile bottom became the valley of the Red River of the North.

Rivers and Lakes. Much of Minnesota's boundary is outlined by natural waterways, and the interior of the state is laced by navigable rivers and their numerous good-sized tributaries. The Mississippi is fed by the Crow Wing, Rum, Minnesota, St. Croix, Cannon, Zumbro, and Root; the Minnesota by the Blue Earth, Cottonwood, Redwood, Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, and Lac qui Parle; the Red by the Red Lake and Wild Rice; the Rainy by the Vermilion, Big Fork, and Little Fork; and the St. Croix by the Kettle and the Snake.

The lakes of Minnesota number about 5,000 more than the 10,000 of legend, and some estimates place the total as high as 22,000. The lakes provide Minnesota with one of the greatest water areas of any state—more than 4,750 square miles (12,300 sq km). They range in size from a few acres to the 200 square miles (518 sq km) each of Leech Lake and Mille Lacs, and the 440 square miles (1,140 sq km) of Red Lake. Perhaps the most famous is Lake Itasca, principal source of the Mississippi River.

Many waterfalls add to the natural beauty of the state, including Minnehaha Falls (53 feet, or 16 meters) in Minneapolis, celebrated in Longfellow's poem *The Song of Hiawatha*; High Falls (133 feet, or 41 meters) on the Minnesota-Ontario border; and Cascade Falls (124 feet, or 38 meters) on the Cascade River in Cook county.

Climate. Minnesota has a dramatic round of seasons, with extremes of temperature and rapid changes characteristic of both summer and winter. The winters are often severe, with an average of 70 inches (1,800 mm) of snowfall in the northeast. The summers are marked by sudden intense heat waves. Indian summer, in October, is a season of exceptional beauty and charm. The



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Lake Itasca, in Itasca State Park, is the source of the Mississippi River.

annual mean temperature is 44° F (6.7° C), but in some counties the range may be from -35° F (-37° C) to 108° F (42° C).

The growing season is longest (160 days) in the south central and southeastern sections. In the northern counties it is much shorter, in some places only 100 days. Rainfall varies from 32 inches (810 mm) along the central and southeastern boundaries to 20 inches (510 mm) in the northwest.

Plant and Animal Life. At one time the most important of Minnesota's plant resources was the timber that covered more than two thirds of the state. Great coniferous forests, spread over the entire northern section as far as the Red River, accounted for most of Minnesota's 38 million acres (15.4 million hectares) of virgin timber. Only about half this area remains in forest today, and in that half little is left of the virgin timber. The new growth is in jack pine, white birch, aspen, and pin cherry.

The prairies that formed the original vegetation area in the west and southwest were treeless except along the rivers. There the willows, cottonwoods, box elders, and sugar maples still grow. Flowers in many varieties are found, and clover and other grasses are widespread.

Of the big game that once roamed the prairies and forests of Minnesota, only the white-tailed deer is still abundant. Moose and caribou are found only in small herds in the far northern swamps. The fur-bearing animals have survived through adaptability and tenacity. The beaver, now protected, has been reestablished. Muskrat, mink, fox, and raccoon are also found.

The shallow lakes and marshes of the northern counties make good feeding and breeding grounds for waterfowl. Ducks in 25 species and several kinds of geese are found in Minnesota waters. Partridge, sharp-tailed grouse, and the ring-necked pheasant also abound. The most

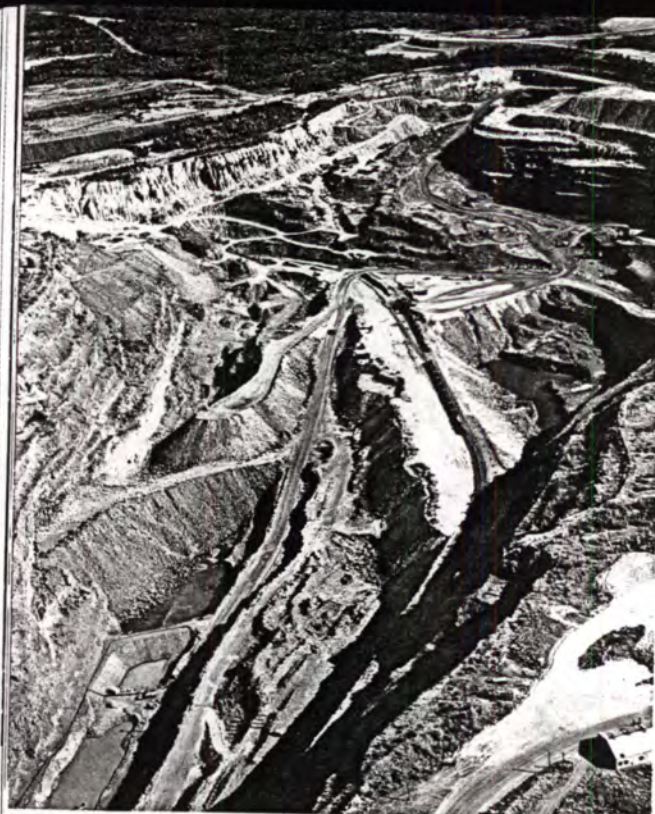
valuable game fish found in Minnesota is the northern pike. Also common are largemouthed and smallmouthed bass, brook and rainbow trout, crappies, perch, sunfish, bluegills, whitefish, and walleyed pike.

Mineral Resources. The glaciers that gouged out hollows and paths for lakes and rivers also determined the character of the soil and contributed to the mineral resources of the state. Glacial drift—boulders, sand, and clay carried by the sheets of ice and then dropped as the ice melted—formed the parent material for almost all the soil of Minnesota.

The great iron ranges of Minnesota—Vermilion, Mesabi, and Cuyuna, stretching from Lake county southwest to Morrison county—were formed slowly, over geologic ages. Finally the glaciers cut deeply into the rock above the iron beds and, as they retreated, left at Mesabi and Cuyuna only a thin layer of drift over soft ores. The topographic face of northern Minnesota is pocked with the open pits from which this ore has been scooped. With the depletion of high-grade, natural ores, a low-grade ore called taconite has come into prominence.

Conservation. Minnesota pioneers, one commentator has said, "created with one hand and destroyed with the other." The bounty of nature seemed unlimited to the early settlers. The ruthless felling of pine trees, the unlimited taking of game and fish, and the exhaustion of the soil all seemed justified by the demands of advancing civilization. In 1876 a forestry association to protect timber resources was founded, the first of a long line of groups that gave increasing though sporadic and haphazard attention to the conservation of the state's natural resources.

Finally in 1931 the state department of conservation was established. It developed a systematic program for the preservation and wise use of the state's forest, game and fish, soil and



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Open-pit mining in the Mesabi Range contributes to Minnesota's role as the major producer of iron ore.

mineral, and water resources. It also supervises the activities of more than a million fishermen and some half-million hunters, and watches over the park system of the state.

Beginning in the 1950's, there were increasing demands for a comprehensive water-use program. Mismanagement of land, reduction of storage areas through indiscriminate drainage, and pollution of water posed serious threats to the state's waters at the same time that industry's requirements for water were growing. In response to these problems, an array of state and federal agencies, often with overlapping authority, was established to pass upon various forms of water usage.

2. The People

A major influx of immigrants in the late 19th century swelled the population of Minnesota and left its imprint on the state. Although 97% of Minnesotans today were born in the United States, large numbers of them are of Scandinavian or German ancestry. Lutherans and Roman Catholics constitute Minnesota's major religious groups.

Characteristics of the Population. The population growth of Minnesota in the first decades after its organization as a territory in 1849 was explosive. In the census of 1850, 6,077 residents were reported. In 1860, two years after Minnesota became a state, the people numbered 172,023. Very rapid increases continued through the rest of the century, and by 1900 the state boasted a population of 1,751,394.

The earliest pioneers included French, English, Scots, Swiss, and French Canadians, and the first large wave of settlers was made up chiefly of newcomers from New England. But the dramatic increase in population in the last half of the 19th century was due to the arrival of

immigrants from Europe. Needing more workers to till the land and fell the trees, the enterprising New Englanders who had settled in Minnesota reached out to sell the idea to the peoples of Europe through personal agents and glowing reports of the state's attractions. The first rush of immigration in response was made up principally of Germans, Irish, Norwegians, and Swedes. By 1890 there were 467,356 foreign-born living in Minnesota, and of these all but 30,000 were Germans, Scandinavians, or immigrants from English-speaking countries.

During the 1880's and 1890's an earlier trickle of Czechs, Slovaks, Poles, and Finns swelled rapidly as the iron mines and the lumber industry called for laborers. The Finns, however, soon became the largest group in this new wave of immigration. In smaller numbers came Slovenes, Russians, Icelanders, Greeks, and Italians.

After the turn of the century the rate of increase declined markedly, due to a drastic reduction in immigration and a falling birthrate, although each decade saw a growth in population. By the 1940's Minnesota was rapidly approaching a stabilized population, but then a sharp upturn in the birthrate helped reverse the trend. Significant gains were recorded in each succeeding decade.

Of the present population, almost 97% are white. In the 1980 census there were about 53,000 blacks and 35,000 American Indians.

GROWTH OF POPULATION SINCE 1860

Year	Population	Year	Population
1860	172,023	1950	2,982,483
1880	780,773	1960	3,413,864
1900	1,751,394	1970	3,805,069
1920	2,387,125	1980	4,075,970
1940	2,792,300		

Gain, 1970-1980: 7.1% (U.S. gain, 11.4%). Density, 1980: 51.2 persons per sq mi (U.S. density, 62.6).

URBAN-RURAL DISTRIBUTION

Year	Percent urban	Percent rural
1920	44.1 (U.S., 51.2)	55.9
1930	49.0 (U.S., 56.1)	51.0
1940	49.8 (U.S., 56.6)	50.2
1950	54.5 (U.S., 64.0)	45.5
1960	62.2 (U.S., 69.9)	37.8
1970	66.4 (U.S., 73.5)	33.6
1980	66.9 (U.S., 73.7)	33.1

LARGEST CENTERS OF POPULATION

(Incorporated places and metropolitan areas¹)

City or metropolitan area	1980	1970	1960
Minneapolis	370,951	434,400	482,872
Metropolitan area ²	2,113,533	1,965,391	1,482,030
St. Paul	270,230	309,866	313,411
Duluth	92,811	100,578	106,884
Metropolitan area ³	266,650	265,350	276,596
Bloomington	81,831	81,970	50,498
Rochester	57,890	53,766	40,663
Metropolitan area	92,006	84,104	65,532
Edina	46,073	44,046	28,501
Brooklyn Park	43,332	26,230	10,197
St. Louis Park	42,931	48,883	43,310
St. Cloud	42,566	39,691	33,815
Minnetonka	38,683	35,776	25,037
Richfield	37,851	47,231	42,523
Coon Rapids	35,826	30,505	14,931
Roseville	35,820	34,438	23,997
Burnsville	35,674	19,940	...

¹Standard metropolitan statistical areas. ²Minneapolis-St. Paul. ³Duluth-Superior.

MINNESOTA

COUNTIES

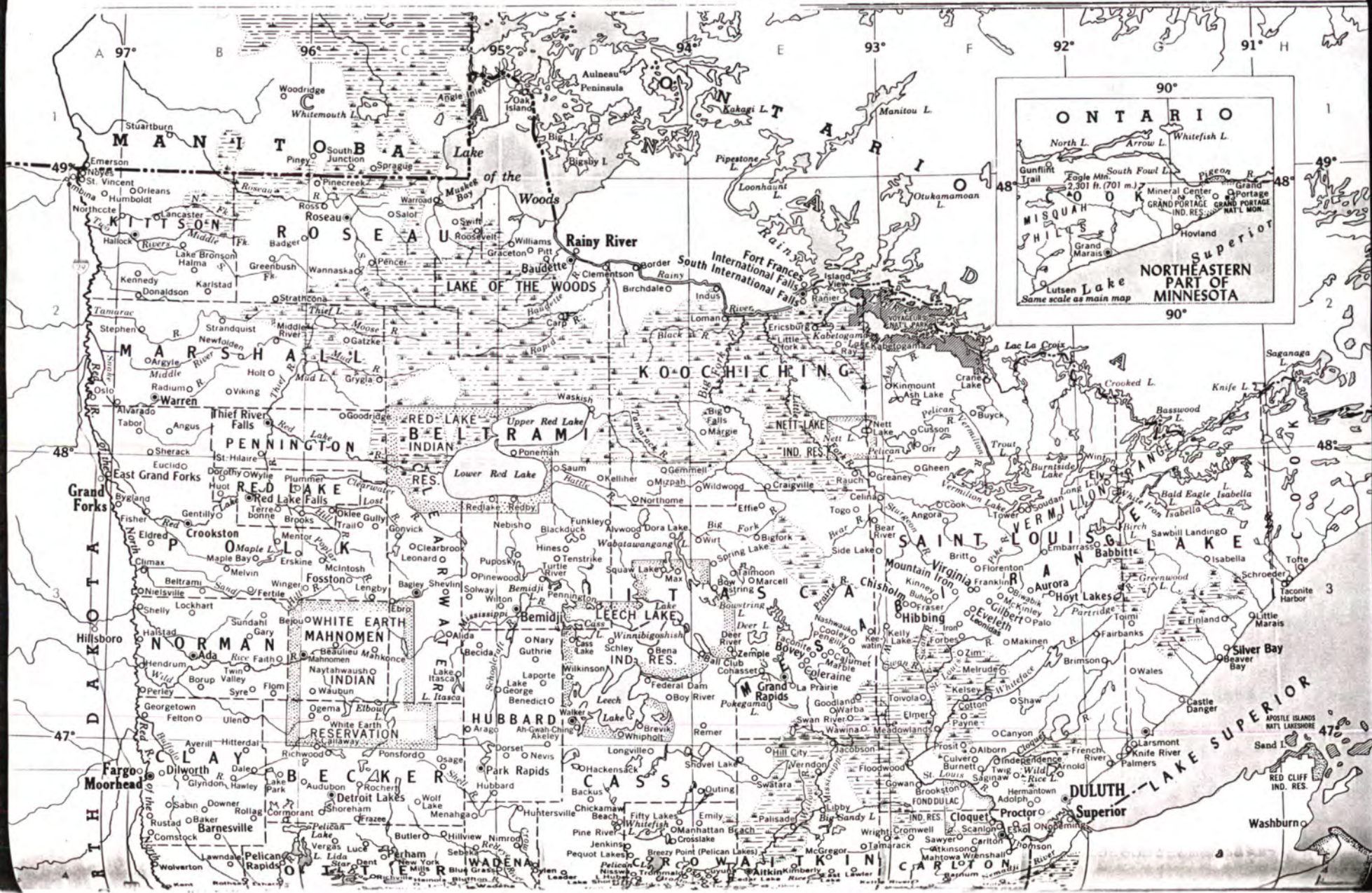
Adams 13,404	E4	Albert Lea 19,190	E7	Carlton 862	F4	Elko 274	E6
Adams 195,998	E5	Albertville 564	E5	Carver 642	E6	Elk River 6,785	E5
Adams 29,336	C2	Alden 687	E7	Cass Lake 1,001	D3	Ellendale 555	E7
Adams 30,982	C4	Alexandria 7,608	C5	Center City 458	F5	Ellsworth 629	C7
Adams 25,187	D5	Alpha 180	D7	Centerville 734	E5	Elmore 882	D7
Adams 7,716	B5	Altura 354	G6	Ceylon 543	D7	Elrosa 214	C5
Adams 52,314	D6	Altura 385	B2	Champion 9,006	G5	Ely 4,820	G3
Adams 28,645	D6	Amboy 606	D7	Chandler 344	C7	Elysian 454	E6
Adams 29,936	F4	Andover 9,387	E5	Chanhassen 6,359	F6	Emily 588	E4
Adams 2,046	E6	Anandale 1,568	D5	Chaska 8,346	F6	Emmons 465	E7
Adams 250	D4	Anoka 15,634	E5	Chattfield 2,055	F7	Erhard 194	B4
Adams 14,941	C5	Appleton 1,842	C5	Chicago City 1,634	E5	Erskine 585	B3
Adams 25,717	F5	Apple Valley 21,818	G6	Chisholm 5,930	E3	Evansville 571	C4
Adams 327	B4	Argyle 741	B2	Chokio 559	B5	Eveleth 5,042	F3
Adams 8,761	C3	Arlington 1,779	D6	Circle Pines 3,321	G5	Excelsior 2,523	E6
Adams 4,092	H3	Ashby 486	C4	Clara City 1,574	C6	Eyota 1,244	F7
Adams 14,854	C6	Askov 350	F4	Claremont 591	E6	Fairfax 1,405	D6
Adams 41,722	D4	Atwater 1,128	D5	Clarissa 663	C4	Fairmont 11,506	D7
Adams 194,111	E6	Audubon 383	C4	Clarkfield 1,171	C6	Falcon Heights 5,291	G5
Adams 14,773	F7	Aurora 2,670	F3	Clarks Grove 620	E7	Farmington 16,241	E6
Adams 27,839	C5	Austin 23,020	E7	Clearbrook 579	C3	Farmington 4,370	E6
Adams 19,714	D7	Avoca 201	C7	Clear Lake 266	E5	Federal Dam 192	D3
Adams 21,930	F7	Avon 804	D5	Clearwater 379	D5	Felton 264	B3
Adams 36,329	E7	Babbitt 2,435	G3	Clements 227	D6	Fergus Falls 12,519	B4
Adams 38,749	F6	Backus 255	D4	Clelland 699	E6	Fertile 869	B3
Adams 171	B5	Badger 320	B2	Climax 273	B3	Fifty Lakes 263	D4
Adams 941,411	E5	Bagley 1,321	C3	Clinton 622	B5	Finlayson 202	F4
Adams 19,617	G7	Balaton 752	C6	Clontarf 196	C5	Fisher 453	B3
Adams 14,098	D3	Barnesville 2,207	B4	Cloquet 11,142	F4	Flensburg 256	D5
Adams 23,600	E5	Barnum 464	F4	Coates 207	E6	Floodwood 648	E4
Adams 43,006	E3	Barrett 388	B5	Cohasset	E3	Foley 1,606	D5
Adams 13,690	C7	Battle Lake 708	C4	Cokato 2,056	D5	Forada 191	C5
Adams 12,161	E5	Baudette 1,170	D2	Cold Spring 2,294	D5	Forest Lake 4,596	F5
Adams 36,763	C5	Baxter 2,625	D4	Coleraine 1,116	E3	Foreston 283	E5
Adams 6,672	E2	Bayport 2,932	F5	Cologne 545	E6	Fosston 1,599	C3
Adams 17,571	E2	Beardsley 344	B5	Columbia Heights 20,029	G5	Fountain 327	F7
Adams 10,592	B6	Beaver Bay 283	G3	Comfrey 548	D6	Foxhome 161	B4
Adams 13,043	G3	Beaver Creek 260	B7	Conger 183	E7	Franklin 512	D6
Adams 13,043	G3	Becker 601	E5	Cook 800	F3	Frazee 1,284	C4
Adams 23,434	D2	Belgrade 805	F5	Coon Rapids 35,828	G5	Freeborn 323	E7
Adams 8,207	B6	Bellechester 220	F6	Corcoran 4,252	F5	Freeport 563	D5
Adams 25,207	C6	Belle Plaine 2,754	E6	Cosmos 571	D6	Fridley 30,228	G5
Adams 5,535	C3	Bellingham 290	B5	Cottage Grove 18,994	F6	Frost 293	D7
Adams 13,027	B2	Belview 438	C6	Cottonwood 924	C6	Fulda 1,308	C7
Adams 29,657	D6	Bemidji 10,949	D3	Courtland 399	D6	Garfield 284	C5
Adams 20,594	D5	Bena 153	D3	Courtwright 229	F4	Garrison 174	E4
Adams 18,430	E5	Benson 3,656	C5	Crookston 8,628	B3	Garvin 172	C6
Adams 29,311	D4	Bertha 510	C4	Crosslake 1,064	E4	Gary 241	B3
Adams 40,390	F7	Bethel 272	E5	Crystal 25,543	G5	Gaylord 1,933	D6
Adams 11,507	C6	Bethel 272	E5	Crystal Bay (Orono) 6,845	F5	Geneva 417	E7
Adams 26,929	D6	Bethel 272	E5	Cumby 359	C6	Ghent 358	C6
Adams 21,840	C7	Bethel 272	E5	Cuyuna 157	E4	Gibson 787	D6
Adams 9,379	B3	Bethel 272	E5	Cyrus 334	C5	Gilbert 2,721	F3
Adams 91,971	F7	Bethel 272	E5	Dakota 350	G7	Gilman 156	E5
Adams 51,937	C4	Bethel 272	E5	Dalton 248	C4	Glencoe 4,396	D6
Adams 15,258	B2	Bethel 272	E5	Danube 590	C6	Glenwood 2,523	C5
Adams 11,690	B6	Bethel 272	E5	Danvers 152	C5	Glyndon 882	B4
Adams 34,844	B3	Bethel 272	E5	Darfur 139	D6	Golden Valley 22,775	G5
Adams 11,657	C5	Bethel 272	E5	Dartmouth 282	D5	Goodhue 657	F6
Adams 459,784	E5	Bethel 272	E5	Dassel 1,066	D5	Goodridge 191	C2
Adams 5,471	B3	Bethel 272	E5	Dawson 1,901	B6	Good Thunder 560	D6
Adams 19,341	C6	Bethel 272	E5	Dayton 4,070	E5	Goodview 2,567	G6
Adams 20,401	C6	Bethel 272	E5	Deephaven 3,716	G5	Graceville 780	B5
Adams 46,087	E6	Bethel 272	E5	Deer Creek 392	C4	Granada 377	D7
Adams 10,703	B7	Bethel 272	E5	Deer River 907	E3	Grand Marais 1,289	G2
Adams 12,574	C2	Bethel 272	E5	Deerwood 580	E4	Grand Meadow 965	F7
Adams 22,229	F3	Bethel 272	E5	De Graft 179	C5	Grand Rapids 7,934	E3
Adams 43,784	E6	Bethel 272	E5	Delano 2,480	E5	Granite Falls 3,451	C6
Adams 29,908	E5	Bethel 272	E5	Delavan 262	D7	Grasston 123	E5
Adams 15,448	E6	Bethel 272	E5	Dellwood 751	F5	Greenbush 817	B2
Adams 108,161	D5	Bethel 272	E5	Dent 167	C4	Greenfield 1,391	F5
Adams 30,328	E7	Bethel 272	E5	Detroit Lakes 7,106	C4	Green Isle 357	E6
Adams 11,322	B5	Bethel 272	E5	Dexter 279	F7	Greenwald 259	D5
Adams 12,920	C5	Bethel 272	E5	Dillworth 2,585	B4	Grey Eagle 338	D5
Adams 24,991	D4	Bethel 272	E5	Dixon Center 1,816	F6	Grove City 596	D5
Adams 5,542	B5	Bethel 272	E5	Donnelly 317	B5	Grygla 216	C2
Adams 19,335	F6	Bethel 272	E5	Dover 312	F7	Hackensack 285	D4
Adams 14,192	D4	Bethel 272	E5	Duluth 92,811	F4	Hallbrook 1,405	A2
Adams 18,448	E6	Bethel 272	E5	Duluth-Superior 266,650	F4	Halsbrook 1,405	A2
Adams 113,571	F5	Bethel 272	E5	Dumont 173	B5	Hamburg 475	D6
Adams 12,361	D7	Bethel 272	E5	Dundas 422	E6	Hamel 2,623	F5
Adams 8,382	B4	Bethel 272	E5	Dunnell 216	D7	Hann Lake 7,832	E5
Adams 46,256	G6	Bethel 272	E5	Eagan 20,532	G6	Hammond 178	F6
Adams 58,962	D5	Bethel 272	E5	Eagle Bend 593	D4	Hampton 299	E6
Adams 13,653	B6	Bethel 272	E5	Eagle Lake 1,470	E6	Hancock 877	C5
		Bethel 272	E5	East Bethel 6,626	E5	Hanley Falls 265	C6
		Bethel 272	E5	East Grand Forks 8,537	B3	Hanover 647	E5
		Bethel 272	E5	East Gull Lake 586	D4	Hanska 429	D6
		Bethel 272	E5	Easton 283	E7	Hardwick 279	B7
		Bethel 272	E5	Echo 334	C6	Harmony 1,133	F7
		Bethel 272	E5	Eden Prairie 16,263	G6	Harris 678	F5
		Bethel 272	E5	Eden Valley 763	D5	Hartland 322	E7
		Bethel 272	E5	Edgerton 1,123	B7	Hastings 12,827	F6
		Bethel 272	E5	Edina 46,073	G5	Hawley 1,634	B4
		Bethel 272	E5	Effie 141	E3	Hayfield 1,243	F7
		Bethel 272	E5	Elgin 667	F6	Hayward 294	E7
		Bethel 272	E5	Elizabeth 195	B4	Hector 1,252	D6
		Bethel 272	E5			Henderson 739	E6
		Bethel 272	E5			Hendricks 737	B6

Hendrum 336	B3
Henning 832	C4
Herman 600	B5
Herrmann 6,759	F4
Heron Lake 783	C7
Hewitt 299	C4
Hibbing 21,193	F3
Hill City 533	E4
Hills 596	B7
Hinckley 963	E4
Hitterdal 253	B4
Hoffman 631	C5
Hokah 686	G7
Holdingford 635	D5
Holland 234	B6
Hollandale 290	E7
Holloway 142	C5
Hopkins 15,336	G5
Houston 1,057	G7
Howard Lake 1,240	D5
Hoyt Lakes 3,186	F3
Hugo 3,771	E5
Hutchinson 9,244	D6
Independence 2,640	F5
International Falls 5,611	E2
Inver Grove Heights	
17,171	E6
Iona 248	C7
Ironton 537	D4
Isanti 858	E5
Isle 573	E4
Ivanhoe 761	B6
Jackson 3,797	C7
Janesville 1,897	E6
Jasper 731	B7
Jeffers 437	C6
Jenkins 219	D4
Jordan 2,663	D5
Kandiyo 447	C4
Karlstad 934	B2
Kasota 739	D6
Kasson 2,827	F6
Keewatin 1,443	E3
Kelliher 324	D3
Kellogg 440	G6
Kelly Lake 900	F3
Kennedy 405	B2
Kensington 331	C5
Kenyon 1,529	E6
Kerkhoven 761	C5
Kiester 670	E7
Kilkenny 177	E6
Kimball 651	D5
Kingston 141	D5
Kinney 447	F3
La Crescent 3,674	G7
Lafayette 507	D6
Lake Benton 869	B6
Lake Bronson 298	B2
Lake City 4,505	F6
Lake Crystal 2,078	D6
Lake Elmo 5,296	F6
Lakefield 1,845	C7
Lake Fremont	
(Zimmerman) 1,074	E5
Lakeland 1,812	F6
Lakeville 14,790	E6
Lake Lillian 329	C6
Lake Park 716	B4
Lake Saint Croix Beach	
1,176	F6
Lake Shore 583	D4
Lakeville 14,790	E6
Lake Wilson 380	B7
Lamberton 1,032	C6
Lancaster 368	B2
Lanesboro 923	G7
Laporte 160	D3
La Prairie 536	E3
Lastspur 150	D4
Lauderdale 1,985	G5
Le Center 1,967	E6
Le Roy 930	F7
Lester Prairie 1,229	D6
Le Sueur 3,763	E6
Lewiston 1,226	G7
Lewisville 273	D7
Lexington 2,150	G5
Lilydale 417	G5
Lindstrom 1,972	F5
Lino Lakes 4,966	G5
Lismore 276	B7
Litchfield 5,904	D5
Little Falls 7,250	D5
Littletown 918	E2
Long Beach 263	C5
Long Lake 1,747	F5
Long Prairie 2,859	D5
Longview 191	D4
Lonsdale 1,160	E6
Loretto 297	F5
Lowry 283	C5

CITIES and TOWNS

Ada 1,971	B3	Callaway 238	C3	Edgerton 1,123	B7	Hartland 322	E7
Adams 797	F7	Callaway 238	C3	Edina 46,073	G5	Hastings 12,827	F6
Adrian 1,336	C7	Calumet 469	E3	Elfin 141	E3	Hawley 1,634	B4
Alton 2,550	F6	Cambridge 3,287	E5	Elgin 667	F6	Hayfield 1,243	F7
Alton 2,550	F6	Campbell 286	B4	Elm 226	G7	Hayward 294	E7
Artkin 1,770	E4	Canby 2,143	B6	Elm 226	G7	Hector 1,252	D6
Akeley 486	D3	Cannon Falls 2,653	F6	Elm 226	G7	Henderson 739	E6
Albany 1,569	D5	Canton 386	F7	Elm 226	G7	Hendricks 737	B6
Albany 145	B5	Carlos 364	C5	Elm 226	G7		

County seat. #Population of metropolitan area.



MINNESOTA

SCALE 0 5 10 20 30 40 50 MI.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 KM.

State Capitals
County Seats



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MINNESOTA

Lucan 262	C6	Odessa 177	B5	Saint Paul Park 4,864	G6	Wells 2,777	E7	Long Prairie (riv.)	D4
Luverne 4,568	B7	Odin 134	D7	Saint Peter 9,056	E6	Wendell 216	B4	Lost (riv.)	C3
Lyle 576	F7	Ogema 215	C3	Saint Stephen 453	D5	Westbrook 978	C6	Lower Red (lake)	C3
Lynd 304	C6	Ogilvie 423	E5	Saint Vincent 141	A2	West Concord 762	F6	Maple (lake)	B3
Mabel 861	G7	Okabena 263	C7	Sanborn 518	C6	West Saint Paul 18,527	G5	Maple (riv.)	E7
Madelia 2,130	D6	Oklee 536	C3	Sandstone 1,594	F4	Wheaton 1,969	B5	Marsh (lake)	B5
Madison 2,212	B5	Olivia 2,802	E4	Sartell 3,427	D5	White Bear Lake 22,538	G5	Mary (lake)	C5
Madison Lake 592	E6	Onamia 691	E4	Sauk Centre 3,709	C5	Williams 217	D2	Mesabi (range)	E3
Magnolia 234	B7	Ormsby 181	D7	Sauk Rapids 5,793	D5	Willmar 15,895	C5	Middle (riv.)	B2
Mahnomen 1,283	C3	Orono 6,845	F5	Savage 3,954	G6	Williston 15,895	C5	Mille Lac Ind. Res.	E4
Mahtomedi 3,851	F5	Oronoco 574	F6	Scanlon 1,050	F4	Wilton 303	C3	Mille Lacs (lake)	E4
Mankato 28,651	E6	Orr 294	F2	Sebeka 774	C4	Wilmont 380	C7	Miltona (lake)	C4
Mantorville 705	F6	Ortonville 2,550	B5	Shafter 180	F5	Winnetonka 333	C4	Minneapolis-Saint Paul	
Maple Grove 20,525	G5	Osakis 1,355	C5	Shakopee 9,941	B3	Wingert 200	B3	Minneapolis-Saint Paul	
Maple Lake 1,132	D5	Oslo 379	A2	Shelly 276	F6	Wingert 200	B3	Minneapolis-Saint Paul	
Maple Plain 1,421	F5	Osseo 2,974	G5	Sherburn 1,275	D7	Winnebago 1,869	D7	Minnetonka (lake)	F5
Mapleton 1,516	E7	Ostrander 293	F7	Shervin 193	C3	Winona 25,075	G6	Minnewaska (lake)	C5
Mapleview 253	E7	Ottertail 239	C4	Shoreview 17,300	G5	Winsted 1,522	D6	Misquah (hills)	F2
Maplewood 26,990	G5	Owatonna 18,632	E6	Shorewood 4,646	F5	Winthrop 1,376	D6	Mississippi (riv.)	D4
Marble 757	E3	Palisade 155	E4	Silver Bay 2,917	G3	Wolverton 126	B4	Moose (riv.)	C2
Marquette 279	B5	Parkers Prairie 917	C4	Silver Lake 698	D6	Woodbury 10,297	F6	Mud (lake)	C2
Marine on Saint Croix 543	F5	Park Rapids 2,976	D4	Skyline 399	D6	Wood Lake 420	C6	Muskeg (bay)	C2
Marshall 11,161	C6	Paynesville 2,140	D5	Slattery 2,420	C7	Woodstock 180	B7	Mustinka (riv.)	B5
Mayer 388	E6	Pease 174	E5	Sleepy Eye 3,581	D6	Worthington 10,243	C7	Nemadji (riv.)	F4
Maynard 428	C6	Pelican Lakes (Breezy Point) 384	D4	Sobieski 219	D5	Wrenshall 333	F4	Nett (lake)	E2
Mazeppa 680	F6	Pelican Rapids 1,867	B4	South Haven 205	D5	Wright 162	E4	Nett Lake Ind. Res.	E2
McGregor 447	E4	Pemberton 208	E7	South International Falls		Wykoff 482	F7	North (lake)	F1
McIntosh 681	C3	Pennington 208	E7	2,806	E2	Wyoming 1,559	F5	Otter Tail (lake)	C4
McKinley 230	F3	Pennington 208	E7	South Saint Paul 21,235	G6	Young America 1,237	E6	Otter Tail (riv.)	B4
Medford 775	E6	Pequot Lakes 681	D4	Spicer 909	C5	Zimmerman 1,074	E5	Partridge (riv.)	G3
Medicine Lake 419	G5	Perham 2,086	C4	Springfield 2,303	C6	Zumbro Falls 208	F6	Pelican (lake)	D4
Medina (Hamel) 2,623	F5	Peterson 291	G7	Spring Grove 1,275	G7	Zumbro Falls 208	F6	Pelican (lake)	F2
Meire Grove 174	C5	Pierz 1,018	D5	Spring Lake Park 6,477	E5	Zumbro Falls 208	F6	Pelican (riv.)	B4
Melrose 2,409	D5	Pillager 341	D4	Spring Park 1,465	F5			Pelican (riv.)	F2
Menahga 980	C4	Pine City 2,489	F5	Spring Valley 2,616	F7			Pelican (riv.)	F2
Mendota 219	G5	Pine Island 1,986	F6	Squaw Lake 162	D3			Pepin (lake)	F6
Mendota Heights 7,288	G6	Pine River 881	D4	Stacy 996	E5			Pigeon (riv.)	G2
Mentor 219	B3	Pipestone 4,887	B7	Staples 2,887	D4			Pike (riv.)	F3
Middle River 349	B2	Plainview 2,416	F6	Starbuck 1,224	C5			Pipestone Nat'l Mon.	B6
Miesville 179	F6	Plato 390	B3	Steen 153	B7			Pokegama (lake)	C3
Milan 417	C5	Plummer 353	G5	Stephen 898	A2			Pomme de Terre (riv.)	E5
Millville 186	F6	Plymouth 31,615	G5	Stewart 616	D6			Poplar (riv.)	C3
Millroy 242	C6	Porter 211	B6	Stewartville 3,925	F7			Prairie (riv.)	E3
Miltona 187	C4	Preston 1,478	F7	Stillwater 12,290	F5			Rainy (lake)	E2
Minneapolis 370,951	G5	Princeton 3,146	E5	Stockton 517	G6			Rainy (riv.)	D2
Minneapolis-Saint Paul		Prinsburg 557	C6	Storden 341	B2			Rapid (riv.)	D2
2,114,256	G5	Prior Lake 7,284	E6	Strandquist 136	B2			Redeye (riv.)	D4
Minnetonka 1,470	C6	Proctor 3,180	F4	Sturgeon Lake 222	F4			Red Lake (riv.)	B2
Minnetonka City 265	G6	Racine 285	F7	Sunfish Lake 344	E6			Red Lake Ind. Res.	C2
Minnetonka Lake 744	E7	Randall 527	D4	Swanville 295	E3			Red River of the North	
Minnetonka 38,683	G5	Randolph 351	E6	Taconite 331	B3			(riv.)	A2
Minnetrista 3,236	F5	Ranier 237	E2	Taunton 177	F5			Redwood (riv.)	C6
Montevideo 5,845	C6	Raymond 723	C5	Taylor Falls 623	B3			Reno (lake)	C5
Montgomery 2,349	E6	Red Lake Falls 1,732	B3	Tenstrike 159	D3			Rice (lake)	E4
Monticello 3,111	E5	Red Wing 13,736	F6	Thief River Falls 9,105	B2			Rock (riv.)	B7
Montrose 762	E5	Redwood Falls 5,210	C6	Thomson 152	F4			Root (riv.)	G2
Moorhead 29,998	B4	Remer 396	E3	Tonka Bay 1,354	F5			Roseau (riv.)	B7
Moorhead-Fargot		Renville 1,493	C6	Tower 640	F3			Rum (riv.)	E5
137,574	B4	Revere 158	C6	Tracy 2,478	C6			Saganaga (lake)	H2
Moose Lake 1,408	F4	Rice 499	D5	Trimont 805	D7			Saint Croix (riv.)	F5
Mora 2,890	E5	Richfield 37,851	G6	Truman 1,392	D7			Saint Louis (riv.)	F5
Morgan 975	D6	Richmond 867	D5	Twin Lakes 210	E7			Sand (creek)	F5
Morris 5,367	C5	Robbinsdale 14,422	G5	Twin Valley 907	B3			Sand Hill (riv.)	B3
Morrison 639	E6	Rochester 57,855	F6	Two Harbors 4,039	G3			Sarah (lake)	C5
Morton 549	C6	Rochester 91,971	F6	Tyler 1,353	B6			Schoolcraft (riv.)	F3
Motley 444	D4	Rock Creek 890	F5	Ulen 514	B3			Shakopee (creek)	C5
Mounds View 12,593	G5	Rockford 2,408	F5	Underwood 332	C4			Shell (riv.)	C6
Mounds Iron 4,134	F3	Rockville 597	D5	Upsala 400	D5			Shetek (lake)	C6
Mountain Lake 2,277	D7	Rogers 652	E5	Utica 249	G7			Sleepy Eye (creek)	A2
Murdock 343	C5	Rollingstone 528	G6	Vadnais Heights 5,111	G5			Snake (riv.)	E4
Nashua 1,419	E3	Roseau 2,272	C2	Vergas 287	C4			Snake (riv.)	E4
Neilsen 209	C5	Rose Creek 371	F7	Vermilion 438	F6			South Fowl (lake)	G1
Neisstrand 255	E6	Rosemount 5,083	E6	Vermilion 438	F6			Star (lake)	C4
Nevis 332	D4	Roseville 35,820	G5	Vesta 360	C6			Sturgeon (riv.)	F3
New Auburn 331	D6	Rothsay 476	B4	Victoria 1,425	F6			Superior (lake)	G3
New Brighton 23,269	G5	Royalton 660	D5	Villard 275	C5			Swan (lake)	D6
Newfolden 384	B2	Rush City 1,198	D5	Virginia 11,056	F3			Tamarac (riv.)	A2
New Germany 347	E6	Rushford 1,478	G7	Wabasha 2,372	G6			Tamarack (riv.)	D2
New Hope 23,087	G5	Rushmore 387	C7	Wabasso 745	C6			Thief (lake)	B2
New London 812	C5	Russell 412	C6	Waconia 2,638	E6			Thief (riv.)	B5
New Market 286	E6	Rutledge 185	F4	Wadena 4,699	C4			Traverse (lake)	B5
New Munich 302	D5	Sabin 446	B4	Wahkon 271	E4			Trout (lake)	F2
Newport 3,323	F6	Sacred Heart 666	C6	Waite Park 3,496	D5			Two Rivers (riv.)	A1
New Prague 2,952	E6	Saint Anthony 7,981	G5	Waldorf 249	E7			Upper Red (lake)	D2
New Richland 1,263	E7	Saint Bonifacius 857	F5	Walker 970	D3			Vermilion (lake)	F3
New Ulm 13,755	D6	Saint Charles 2,184	F7	Walnut Grove 753	F7			Vermilion (range)	F3
New York Mills 972	C4	Saint Clair 655	E6	Waltham 176	F6			Vermilion (riv.)	F2
Nicollet 709	D6	Saint Cloud 42,566	D5	Wanamingo 717	F6			Voyageurs Nat'l Park	F2
Nielsville 145	B3	Saint Cloud 163,256	D5	Warba 150	E3			Wabatawangan (lake)	D3
Nisswa 1,407	D4	Saint Francis 1,184	E5	Warren 2,105	B2			White Earth Ind. Res.	C3
North Branch 1,597	F5	Saint Hilare 388	B2	Warroad 1,216	C2			Whitefish (lake)	D4
Northfield 12,562	E6	Saint James 4,346	D7	Wasena 8,219	E6			White Iron (lake)	G3
North Mankato 9,145	D6	Saint Joseph 2,994	D5	Watertown 1,818	E6			Wild Rice (lake)	B4
North Oaks 2,846	G5	Saint Louis Park 42,931	G5	Waterville 1,717	E6			Wild Rice (riv.)	F3
Northome 312	D3	Saint Martin 220	D5	Watkins 757	D5			Willow (riv.)	E4
North Redwood 206	D6	Saint Michael 1,519	E5	Watson 238	C5			Winnibogishish (lake)	D3
Northrop 269	D7	Saint Paul (cap.) 270,230	G6	Waubun 390	C3			Woods (lake)	D1
North Saint Paul 11,921	G5			Waverly 470	E5			Zumbro (riv.)	F6
Northwood 1,219	E6			Wayzata 3,621	G5				
Oakdale 12,123	E5			Welcome 855	D7				

OTHER FEATURES

Ash (riv.)	F2	Bald Eagle (lake)	G3	Basswood (lake)	G2	Battle (riv.)	D3	Baudette (riv.)	D2
Bear (riv.)	D6	Bemidji (lake)	D3	Benton (lake)	B6	Big Fork (riv.)	E2	Big Sandy (lake)	E4
Big Stone (lake)	B5	Birch (lake)	G3	Black (riv.)	D2	Blue Earth (riv.)	D7	Bois de Sioux (riv.)	B4
Bowstring (lake)	E3	Buffalo (riv.)	F3	Burnside (lake)	B3	Cass (lake)	D3	Cedar (riv.)	F5
Chippewa (riv.)	C3	Christina (lake)	C4	Clearwater (riv.)	C4	Cloquet (riv.)	F7	Cobb (riv.)	F7
Cottonwood (riv.)	C6	Crooked (creek)	F4	Crooked (lake)	G2	Crow (riv.)	F5	Crow Wing (riv.)	D4
Cuyuna (range)	D4	Dead (lake)	C4	Deer (lake)	E3	Des Moines (riv.)	C7	Eagle (mt.)	C4
East Swan (riv.)	F3	Elbow (lake)	C3	Emily (lake)	C5	Fond du Lac Ind. Res.	F4	Grand Portage Ind. Res.	G2
Green (lake)	D5	Greenwood (lake)	G3	Gull (lake)	D4	Heron (lake)	C7	Hill (riv.)	C3
Independence (lake)	F5	Isabella (lake)	G3	Itasca (lake)	C3	Kabetogama (lake)	E2	Kanaranz (creek)	C7
Kettle (riv.)	F4	Knife (lake)	G2	La Croix (lake)	F2	Lac qui Parle (lake)	C5	Lac qui Parle (riv.)	B6
Lake of the Woods (lake)	D1	Leaf (riv.)	C4	Leach (lake)	D3	Leach Lake Ind. Res.	D3	Lida (lake)	C4
Little Rock (creek)	C7	Long (lake)	D4	Long (lake)	F3				

©County seat. #Population of metropolitan area.



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ant grain elevators line the docks in Duluth on Lake Superior. It is the third-largest city in the state.

Although the foreign-born residents of Minnesota make up only approximately 3% of the population, the ethnic strains that are one or two generations removed are still clear.

Way of Life. Two important shifts in the character of Minnesota's population became strongly evident by the middle of the 20th century: the rising age level of the people and the increased ratio of urban residents to those living in rural areas.

In 1880 the age group over 45 made up only about 15% of the total population. By 1975 the proportion had increased to about 30%. Although the proportion of urban population in the state increased steadily after the 1860's, when fewer than 10% of the people lived in cities, not until 1950 did urban dwellers exceed rural residents, with 54.5% of the total. The trend continued in the following decades, and by 1970 two thirds of the residents of Minnesota lived in urban areas.

The distribution of Minnesota's nonfarm population is in some respects unusual. The Twin Cities metropolis of Minneapolis-St. Paul and their suburbs contain over 70% of the state's urban people, forming a standard metropolitan area that in 1980 ranked 15th in the country. Only one other city, Duluth, had a population of more than 90,000, while all other cities were relatively small.

Main Centers of Population. Minneapolis is the state's largest city, with St. Paul, the capital, ranking second. The intense rivalry of early years between the Twin Cities on the Mississippi survives mostly in occasional press agency. Physically, they have grown so close that visitors and often residents cannot tell when they leave one and enter the other. Although the two remain distinct in government, general characteristics, and to some extent economic activities,

they share many facilities and have many common interests. The increasing interdependence of the Twin Cities and their suburbs was recognized by the legislature in 1967 when it created a Metropolitan Council to coordinate and review the planning and development of the seven-county area.

Duluth, the state's third city in size and economic importance, was founded on the lumbering industry. Later it grew rapidly with the development of iron mining when, because of its strategic site at the head of the Great Lakes, it became a major shipping center. It also developed an extensive range of manufactures and grew into a distributing center for a wide area reaching westward into the Dakotas.

Although most of the smaller cities of the state have traditionally been "agricultural service stations"—that is, centers of trade and social life for the farm areas immediately surrounding them—many have sought to develop new economic interests. Some Minnesota communities have achieved special prominence, such as Rochester, home of the world-famous Mayo Clinic; Willmar, noted for turkey processing; Brainerd and Bemidji, gateways to the Paul Bunyan country for tourists; Northfield, home of both St. Olaf College and Carleton College; and St. Cloud, known for its fine granite.

3. The Economy

A steady flow of products from its factories and farms, augmented by income from mining and marketing, has provided Minnesota with a strong, well-balanced economy. While furs, northern pine, wheat, and iron ore were once the mainstays of the state's prosperity, Minnesota today benefits as much from its technical facilities and highly skilled workers as it does from its ample natural resources.

As the marketing and distribution center of the Upper Midwest, the state enjoys a strong position in wholesale and retail trade, banking and finance, insurance, and the service industries. Manufacturing and trade are the two leading contributors to the gross state product, followed by the finance-insurance-real estate segment and services.

Much of Minnesota's business and industry is concentrated in the Twin Cities, but new industry is spreading into hundreds of other communities across the state. More new jobs are being created in nonmetropolitan Minnesota than in the Twin Cities area.

Traditionally Minnesota has been known as one of the leading food producers in the United States. Although agriculture, both crops and livestock, remains strong, manufacturing has surpassed farming as the principal source of income since 1952. Industry and farming are closely allied in the important food-processing business. Minnesota is a leading state in meat-packing, flour milling, vegetable canning, and the processing of dairy products, accounting for one of its nicknames—the Bread and Butter State.

Manufacturing. In addition to food processing, office equipment and computers rank high in Minnesota's industrial output. Other important production areas are, in order, fabricated metals, chemicals, printing and publishing, petroleum refining, and paper products. Gross sales by Minnesota industries amounted to nearly \$10 billion in the mid-1970's.

The Minneapolis-St. Paul area ranks as an important corporate center. The Twin Cities are the home of 12 of the 500 largest U. S. industrial firms, and the world's four largest milling companies are headquartered in Minneapolis. The

city is also a major center for the graphic arts, electronics, instruments, and computers.

In the 19th century, power from the Falls of St. Anthony in Minneapolis was used to turn the sawmills of the early settlers. Later the water-power was harnessed for flour milling and the production of electricity. By 1900 there was a beginning of light industry using electric motors, especially in the manufacture of clothing. Other industries that followed included printing, chemicals, and small machinery. South St. Paul was once one of the nation's leading meat-packing centers, but this industry has been decentralized into the rural areas of the state.

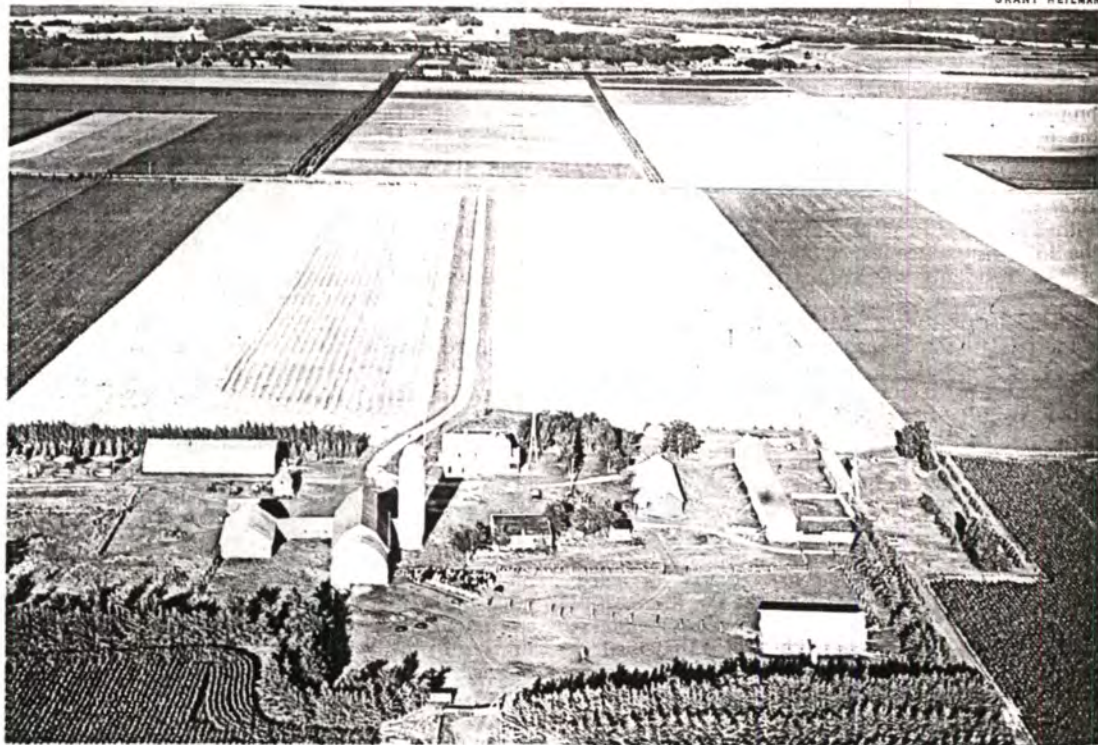
Agriculture. The trickle of farmers who settled Minnesota before the Civil War grew, after the war, to a flood that followed the pathways of the railroads built in the 1870's and 1880's. The era of large-scale wheat raising began, spurred by such new technology as the moldboard plow, reaper, and threshing machine.

Gradually, farming became more diversified. Dairying and beef raising flourished with the introduction of alfalfa, with its high protein content providing excellent forage. Family-type farming, using horses for power, formed the dominant pattern until World War II. Following the war a second agricultural revolution emerged in Minnesota as elsewhere, spurred by the tractor, which replaced the horse, and the use of chemicals for insect and weed control and of more productive varieties of crops.

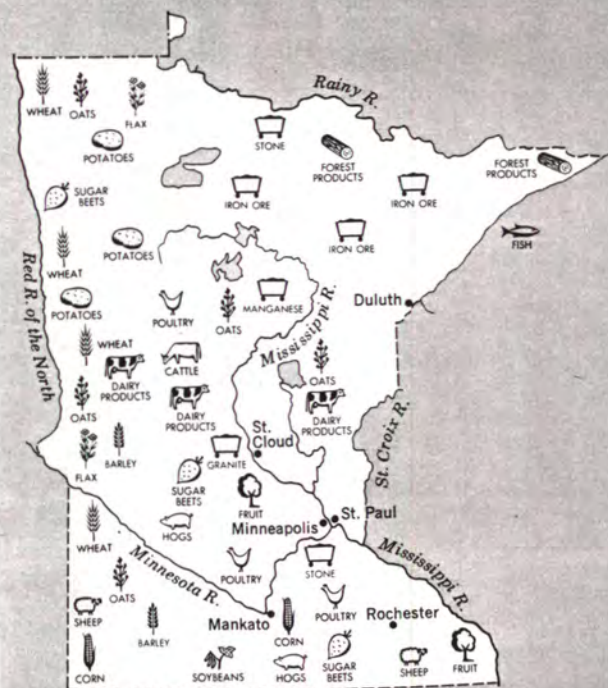
The change in technology went hand in hand with a shift toward corn and soybeans and away from wheat and other cereal grains. Although the use of laborsaving machinery resulted in larger and fewer farms, the family-type farm is still predominant. But certain types of produc-

Minnesota ranks as one of the nation's leading agricultural states, with corn and soybeans among the chief crops.

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AGRICULTURE AND RESOURCES



rail service is provided to major cities. Two airlines maintain corporate headquarters in Minneapolis, and several airlines serve the Twin Cities. The nation's largest bus system, Greyhound, was founded in Hibbing in 1914.

Barge traffic on the Minnesota, Mississippi, and St. Croix rivers represents an important link in the state's transportation systems. The barges carry such products as coal and oil to Minnesota ports, where they load up with grain and other goods. Large quantities of iron ore are shipped out of the harbor at Duluth and Superior, Wis. This Lake Superior harbor handles most of the state's waterborne commerce.

Fur and Lumbering. Both fur trapping and lumbering were important to the early development of the state, but the fur industry has long since ceased to exist, and quality lumber is no longer available in large amounts. However, a pulp-and-paper industry has arisen, using second-growth pine and poplar.

4. Government

Although amended many times during its more than a century of existence, the state constitution of 1858 still serves the citizens of Minnesota. The procedure for amendment requires that proposals be approved by a majority of both houses of the Legislature and then by a majority of voters at a general election. The constitution also permits revision by convention, but none has ever been held.

The constitutional convention of July 1857 occurred at a time when the political climate in the Territory of Minnesota was so intensely partisan that the Republican and Democratic delegates, about equal in number, refused to sit together in the same room. The two parties met

PERSONAL INCOME IN MINNESOTA

Source	1960	1970	1980
	(Millions of dollars)		
Farms	526	914	1,289
Mining	129	147	447
Construction	385	833	1,853
Manufacturing	1,365	2,996	7,638
Transportation, communications, and public utilities	520	870	2,426
Wholesale and retail trade	1,156	2,216	5,571
Finance, insurance, and real estate	326	612	1,824
Services	704	1,632	4,979
Other industries	17	39	105
Government	693	1,732	4,176
	(Dollars)		
Per capita personal income	2,093	3,893	9,724
Per capita income, U.S.	2,216	3,945	9,521

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business*.



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Dairy cows on well-kept farms are a familiar sight in Minnesota, which is known as the Bread and Butter State.

separately for a month and a half, but through the good offices of a conference committee the same constitution was approved by each faction. The Democrats signed one copy of the document and the Republicans another, giving Minnesota the distinction of having two constitutions. Since they were substantially the same, however, no legal difficulty ensued. The voters of the territory accepted the constitution on Oct. 13, 1857, and it went into effect the following year when Minnesota became a state.

The document that issued from bitter factional cleavage proved workable and generally adaptable to meet the state's needs. The most frequently amended article is that concerned with the finances of the state. Important amendments enabled the state to improve its road and highway system and to develop its airports.

Structure of Government. The executive department is headed by six constitutional officers: governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general, auditor, and treasurer. Since 1962, all these officers have been elected for four-year terms.

In the years following statehood, the administrative functions of the executive branch became more complex. It therefore became necessary to set up a number of specialized boards and commissions to take care of these new duties. In time the authority of these agencies overlapped. In 1939 a thorough reorganization integrated these functions in a more orderly arrangement of agencies.

Another reorganization, approved by the Legislature in 1973, created new departments of finance and personnel, consolidated functions that were previously fragmented, and gave the

governor greater control over them. Heads of most state departments, boards, and commissions are appointed by the governor for terms ranging from two to six years.

The Legislature consists of the House of Representatives, whose 134 members are elected for two-year terms, and the Senate, with 67 members who serve four-year terms. Before 1974, all members of the Legislature were elected without party designation, the houses having been organized by caucuses of so-called liberal and conservative factions. In that year, however, the lawmakers voted to abandon nonpartisan elections.

In 1972 voters approved a constitutional amendment providing for "flexible sessions" of the Legislature to replace the previous biennial sessions. The measure retained a maximum 120 legislative days but allowed them to be spread over a two-year period, permitting the lawmakers to hold what are in effect annual sessions.

Although the constitution established population as the basis of representation, the legislative districts remained the same from 1913 until 1966, when the governor signed a bill reapportioning both houses of the Legislature. The bill did not change the number of legislators in either house, but it gave the Minneapolis-St. Paul urban area 11 more House seats and 5½ more Senate seats.

Another reapportionment in 1972, this time by a judicial panel, reflected further population shifts. The panel drastically reduced the number of legislators, but after that plan was overturned by the U. S. Supreme Court, lines were redrawn with only one House seat eliminated.

The judicial branch of the state government is composed of the supreme court, district court, county courts, municipal courts, and justices of the peace. The system is headed by the supreme court, the state's court of last resort, made up of a chief judge and eight associate judges, elected for six-year terms on a nonpartisan ballot.

Reform of the judicial procedures in the lower courts began in 1948 and accelerated in 1956 when a constitutional amendment was

GOVERNMENT HIGHLIGHTS

Electoral Vote—10. **Representation in Congress**—U. S. senators, 2; U. S. representatives, 8. **Legislature**—Senate, 67 members, 4-year terms; House of Representatives, 134 members, 2-year terms. **Governor**—4-year term; can succeed self.

adopted authorizing reorganization of the state court system. Under it the chief judge of the supreme court supervises and coordinates the work of the state district court. In 1971 the Legislature adopted a judicial reform measure that turned all probate courts into county courts with expanded duties and jurisdictions.

Public Finance. In the early years of statehood, Minnesota's taxing resources were constitutionally limited to the property tax. As the state began to assume direct responsibility for such functions as education and road construction, it required additional revenues. In 1906 most controls were removed from the Legislature's taxing power, and the state became free to broaden its base of taxation and to develop its present well-diversified revenue system.

The chief sources of the state's revenue are taxes on income (personal and corporate), sales and gross receipts, gasoline, motor vehicles, iron ore, gross earnings of railroad and communications companies, property, liquor, and cigarettes. The Legislature enacted the sales tax in 1967, covering all items purchased at retail except food, medicines, clothing, and gasoline.

In the first half of the 20th century, state and local expenditures together increased ninefold, but the balance between the state and local shares shifted markedly, with the state assuming more of the burden. Local governments remain restricted to one major source of revenue, the property tax. However, since 1967 a system of state aid to local government has been instituted that covers about 50% of operating

costs, relieving pressure on the local property-tax structure.

Social Services. The state department of public welfare is charged with responsibility for services and financial aid to dependent persons. It also operates the state institutions for the handicapped and the mentally ill and retarded. The bulk of the child-welfare services and financial-aid programs are administered by the county welfare boards.

Services to children traditionally have been well developed. Minnesota was the first state to treat crippled children at public expense, and it continues to serve the physically handicapped through a children's hospital in St. Paul and a traveling pediatric clinic.

Along with continued concern for young people, the state has shown increasing concern for senior citizens and for the mentally ill and retarded of all ages. Beginning in 1949 the state's mental-health program was expanded substantially, and in 1957 state aid was granted to local communities to encourage the establishment of local mental-health centers, making possible a reduction of patients in state hospitals from 16,000 to 5,000 in an eight-year period.

5. Education and Culture

The citizens of Minnesota have been generous in support of education throughout the history of the state. While education centers predominantly on the public school system, a vigorous private system, mostly Catholic, provides challenge and alternatives to the public schools. A number of outstanding private four-year colleges,

Although the great virgin forests are gone, new technology supports a prosperous pulp-and-paper industry.

GRANT HEILMAN



GOVERNORS

Territorial

Alexander Ramsey	1849-1853
Willis A. Gorman	1853-1857
Samuel Medary	1857-1858

State

Henry H. Sibley	Democrat	1858-1860
Alexander Ramsey	Republican	1860-1863
Henry A. Swift	"	1863-1864
Stephen Miller	"	1864-1866
William R. Marshall	"	1866-1870
Horace Austin	"	1870-1874
Cushman K. Davis	"	1874-1876
John S. Pillsbury	"	1876-1882
Lucius F. Hubbard	"	1882-1887
Andrew R. McGill	"	1887-1889
William R. Merriam	"	1889-1893
Knute Nelson	"	1893-1895
David M. Clough	"	1895-1899
John Lind	Democrat	1899-1901
Samuel R. Van Sant	Republican	1901-1905
John A. Johnson ¹	Democrat	1905-1909
Adolph O. Eberhart	Republican	1909-1915
Winfield S. Hammond ¹	Democrat	1915
Joseph A. A. Burnquist	Republican	1915-1921
Jacob A. O. Preus	"	1921-1925
Theodore Christianson	"	1925-1931
Floyd B. Olson ¹	Farmer-Labor	1931-1936
Hjalmar Petersen	"	1936-1937
Elmer A. Benson	"	1937-1939
Harold E. Stassen	Republican	1939-1943
Edward J. Thye	"	1943-1947
Luther W. Youngdahl	"	1947-1951
C. Elmer Anderson	"	1951-1955
Orville L. Freeman	DFL ²	1955-1961
Elmer L. Andersen	Republican	1961-1963
Karl Rolvaag	Democrat	1963-1967
Harold LeVander	Republican	1967-1971
Wendell R. Anderson	Democrat	1971-1976
Rudolph Perpich	DFL ²	1976-1979
Albert H. Quie	Republican	1979-1983
Rudolph Perpich	DFL ²	1983-

¹Died in Office. ²Democrat-Farmer Labor.



The marble-domed state capitol in St. Paul, designed by Cass Gilbert, is surrounded by wide terraces.

most with roots in Catholic or Lutheran denominations, dot the landscape. The total educational establishment is a cause for pride for Minnesotans and helps attract both people and industries to the state.

Elementary and Secondary Education. Common grade schools were established by an act of the Territorial Legislature in 1849, from which comprehensive elementary and high school systems have emerged. Each system functions under an elected school board and is coordinated by the Minnesota department of education. The proverbial one-room schoolhouse in rural areas has disappeared. Rural students are taken by bus to some nearby consolidated center. Over 60% of the cost of operating elementary and secondary schools is covered by state aid money, and these funds are graduated to favor poorer districts having an inadequate tax base.

A complementary system of private schools exists along with the public. Most are Catholic-sponsored, a few are Lutheran, and a handful are nondenominational, many having emerged from boys' military academies. Parents sending children to private schools are allowed a tax credit. Otherwise these schools are maintained through tuition and voluntary contributions.

Higher Education. Post-secondary education in Minnesota is operated through three systems: the University of Minnesota, the state university system, and the junior college system. Each has its own governing board, and each is dependent on the Legislature for funding to complement tuition income and investment earnings.

Chartered in 1851 as a land-grant college, the University of Minnesota has emerged as one of the largest in the nation. In addition to the main campus in Minneapolis, there are three smaller campuses in St. Paul (agricultural technology), Duluth (liberal arts, medicine, social work), and Morris (liberal arts), along with several agricultural experiment stations and technical schools.

The state university system operates seven colleges that originally were teachers' training (normal) schools. In recognition of their role

in liberal arts training, they were accorded the status of colleges in 1957 and the status of universities in 1976. Six are located outside of the Twin Cities—in Winona, Bemidji, Moorhead, Cloud, Marshall, and Mankato—and one operates from St. Paul as a "university without walls."

The junior college system originated in many communities, with only local support, as an extension of certain high schools. In 1957 a statewide junior college system with state aid was established by the Legislature. Today, 18 community colleges function. In addition, there are 34 vocational-technical schools.

Minnesota's private colleges are outstanding. All were originally established as denominational schools. However, Carleton, Macalaster, and Hamline colleges are now essentially nondenominational in character. Augsburg, Bethel, Olaf, and Concordia colleges maintain close relations with the Norwegian-based Lutheran Church, while Gustavus Adolphus has ties with the Augustana (Swedish) Lutheran synod. St. John's, St. Thomas, St. Catherine, St. Benedict, and St. Scholastica have all emerged from the Roman Catholic tradition.

A number of small institutions serve as training centers for religious workers, ministers, and priests. Perhaps the best known of these is Northwestern College, founded as a Baptist seminary and once headed by Billy Graham, but now a four-year interdenominational school.

Libraries and Museums. Almost every community in the state has a library, all linked together in an interlibrary loan system and administered by the state department of education. The Minneapolis Public Library is the largest in the public system. The University of Minnesota library, with 25 specialized sub-branches, contains more than 3 million volumes and ranks as one of the better research libraries in the nation.

The James J. Hill Reference Library in St. Paul is noted for its special collections dealing with business and economic matters in the northern central states. The library, manuscript division and newspaper files of the Minnesota Historical Society are useful for many types of scholars. The Historical Society maintains a museum, as do many county historical societies throughout the state. The University of Minnesota houses an excellent Museum of Natural History, and the Minneapolis Public Library offers daily planetarium shows.

Other Cultural Activities. Since it was established in 1963, the Guthrie Theater of Minneapolis has dominated the cultural scene in Minnesota with its outstanding repertory production. A number of smaller, more avant-garde theaters flourish as well. The Minnesota Symphony Orchestra, based in Minneapolis, enjoys almost a century-long tradition. The St. Paul-based Minnesota Opera Company offers more than a dozen performances annually, specializing in English language versions of lesser known or new operas. Also in St. Paul, the Arts and Science Center maintains a theater, an art museum, and a science museum.

The Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts is an umbrella organization for the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, the College of Art and Design, and the Children's Theatre Company. The Institute exhibits a fairly traditional art collection, while the Walker Art Center of Minneapolis tends more toward modernism. The American Swedish Institute, a museum in Minneapolis, offers

FAMOUS MINNESOTANS

- Blackmun, Harry A.** (1908–), associate justice of the U. S. Supreme Court; appointed in 1970 after 11 years as a judge of the U. S. Court of Appeals.
- Burger, Warren Earl** (1907–) chief justice of the United States; served 13 years on the U. S. Court of Appeals before assuming the high court directorship in 1969.
- Calvin, Melvin** (1911–), chemist, winner of the Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1961 for his work on photosynthesis in green plants.
- Douglas, William O.** (1898–1980), associate justice of the U. S. Supreme Court; resigned in 1975 after a record 36 years and 7 months; a champion of civil liberties and an ardent conservationist.
- Dylan, Bob** (1941–), songwriter and singer, whose songs of protest made him a hero to the civil-rights and student movements of the 1960's.
- Fitzgerald, F. Scott** (1896–1940), novelist, known for his depiction of the Jazz Age in such novels as *The Great Gatsby* and *Tender Is the Night*.
- Garland, Judy** (1922–1969), actress and singer, who began her career as Hollywood's top child star; as an adult, her concert tours in Europe and the United States made her one of the most beloved entertainers of her time.
- Getty, Jean Paul** (1892–1976), businessman, whose oil operations made him one of the world's richest men.
- Gilbert, Cass** (1859–1934), architect, whose public buildings keynoted the classical revival; known as the "father of the skyscraper," he designed the Woolworth Building (completed 1913) in New York City.
- Heller, Walter W.** (1915–), economist; chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.
- Hench, Philip S.** (1896–1965), physician; winner of the 1950 Nobel Prize in physiology and medicine for his use of hormones in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.
- Hill, James J.** (1838–1916), financier and railroad magnate; known as the "empire builder," he helped open the West with his Great Northern Railway.
- Humphrey, Hubert H.** (1911–1978), U. S. senator and vice president of the U. S. (1965–1969); Democratic candidate for president, 1968.
- Kellogg, Frank B.** (1856–1937), secretary of state in the cabinet of President Coolidge; he promoted a treaty, known as the Kellogg-Briand Pact, to outlaw war; winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1929.
- Lewis, Sinclair** (1885–1951), author, winner of the Nobel Prize for literature; his novels included *Babbitt*, *Elmer Gantry*, and *Main Street*, of which the setting, Gopher Prairie, is modeled on Sauk Centre, Minn.
- Mayo, Charles H.** (1865–1939), and **William J.** (1861–1939), physicians, who founded the world-famous Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn.
- McCarthy, Eugene Joseph** (1916–), U. S. congressman and senator, whose bid for the Democratic nomination for president in 1968 was a factor in President Johnson's withdrawal from the race.
- Mondale, Walter Frederick** (1928–), 42d vice-president of the United States (1977–1980); Democratic candidate for president of the United States in 1984.
- Pillsbury, John S.** (1828–1901), a leader in flour milling, he helped found the family company in Minneapolis in 1872; three-time Republican governor of Minnesota (1876–1882).
- Rølvaag, Ole Edvart** (1876–1931), author of realistic novels of pioneer life in the Dakotas, notably *Giants in the Earth*.
- Stassen, Harold E.** (1907–), politician, who was elected governor of Minnesota in 1938 at age 31 and twice reelected; president of the University of Pennsylvania (1948–1953).
- Tate, Allen** (1899–1979), poet and critic, whose poems include the well-known *Ode to the Confederate Dead*; winner of the Bollingen Prize (1956).
- Veblen, Thorstein** (1857–1929), economist and sociologist, known for *The Theory of the Leisure Class* in which he analyzed consumption.

range of cultural activities stressing Scandinavian roots.

Communication. In addition to the usual commercial television and radio stations, Minnesotans enjoy a strong public broadcasting system. Minnesota Public Radio, a listener-supported system, blankets the state through six outlets. The University of Minnesota radio station shares a portion of its air time with St. Olaf College. There is one channel of public television, with its main studios in St. Paul and five outlets around the state.

Daily newspapers are published in the Twin Cities and in more than a dozen smaller cities in the state. The largest of these are the *Tribune* and *Star* in Minneapolis and the *Pioneer Press* and *Dispatch* in St. Paul. Local weekly papers, a rural tradition, are published in more than 300 communities. A famous "freedom of the press" case in 1858 revolved around the destruction of the press machinery of the St. Cloud *Visitor*, edited by Jane Grey Swisshelm, a vigorous feminist and abolitionist prior to the Civil War.

6. Recreation and Places of Interest

With its 15,000 lakes of more than 10 acres (4 hectares) and 15,000 miles (24,000 km) of rivers, Minnesota has long been noted as a haven for outdoor recreation. A complementary system of national, state, and county parks and campgrounds offers ample facilities for sportsmen and

A distinctive feature of the IDS Center in Minneapolis is the Crystal Court, an eight-story-high promenade.

DR. GEORG GERSTER, RAPHO/PHOTO RESEARCHERS





WILLIAM CARTER, PHOTO RESEARCHERS

Indians working in pairs in canoes harvest wild rice from lakeshores and marshes in northern Minnesota.

vacationers. While these parks are most numerous in the northern third of the state, they are scattered through all parts of Minnesota, especially in the southeastern hardwood forest area. Public facilities, along with many private lodges, lake cabins, and ski resorts, attract thousands of visitors each year. In the mid-1970's, some 6.7 million tourists were spending more than \$1 billion in Minnesota each year.

National Areas. The Voyageurs National Park, covering some 219,000 acres (89,000 hectares) of Minnesota lake country near the Canadian border, was established in 1971 to preserve this forest region in its primitive condition. The park includes areas of historical and geologic interest. Minnesota also has two national forests, Superior and Chippewa, managed by the U.S. Forest Service. A part of the Superior Forest has been set aside as the Boundary Waters Canoe Area, with strict prohibitions against motorized equipment.

There are two designated national monuments in Minnesota: the Pipestone quarry, from which a soft stone (catlinite) was mined by Indians for peace pipes, and Grand Portage, the entrepôt on Lake Superior from which furs were shipped to Montreal and trade goods sent inland to Indians during the last third of the 18th century.

State Areas. The state of Minnesota manages 61 state parks, most of which have either primitive or modern camping facilities. The state is increasing the number of recreation trails developed for hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, and snowmobiling in winter. In addition, numerous state monuments and wayside areas note points of historical interest, such as sites of forest fires or Indian rebellions. The Minnesota Historical Society operates 13 major historic

sites, each with an interpretive center, such as the Charles Lindbergh, Sr., home, the Mille Lacs Indian Museum, the Jeffers petroglyphs from prehistoric time, and Fort Snelling.

County and Municipal Areas. Almost every county and city has established a park and recreation system. On an everyday basis, these are the facilities that are most used by Minnesota citizens. Both Minneapolis and St. Paul, for example, manage elaborate systems of roads, parks, and neighborhood recreation centers, often exploiting the many lakes and wild areas within their boundaries, including the Como Zoo in St. Paul. The Sinclair Lewis home is preserved as a historic site by the town of Sauk Centre.

Annual Events. Almost every town or city in Minnesota holds a festival sometime during the year, celebrating its chief industry, its special ethnic heritage, a historical event, or special arts and crafts. The best known of the festivals are the Minneapolis Aquatennial in July and the St. Paul Winter Carnival, beginning in late January. Among more than 200 other festivals are King Turkey Day at Worthington, Lumberjack Days at Stillwater, Kolacky Days at Montgomery, the Rutabaga Festival at Askov, the Renaissance Festival at Jonathan, Steamboat Days at Winona, the Paul Bunyan Water Carnival at Bemidji, and Svenskarnas Dag in Minneapolis. During the summer months there are county fairs with livestock, grain, and handiwork exhibits, along with carnivals. The fair season culminates with the Minnesota State Fair in St. Paul during the ten days prior to Labor Day, an event that attracts over a million people each year.

Minnesota supports major league teams in baseball, football, hockey, and soccer. The University of Minnesota teams attract many spectators, as do the high school championship playoffs for girls' and boys' basketball and for hockey. A unique zoological garden featuring Northern Hemisphere plants and animals was scheduled to open in 1978 at a 480-acre (194-hectare) site 30 miles (48 km) south of Minneapolis. The zoo will exhibit free-roaming animals and will be open to the public year-round.

7. History

About 20,000 years ago a people of the Pleistocene Epoch roamed the lands that are now Minnesota. The skeleton of one, known as Minnesota man, was found near Pelican Rapids in 1931. Much later, Indian inhabitants left evidence of their activities in abandoned village sites and in mounds. But probably the most popularly known, and certainly the most controversial, of Minnesota's archaeological remains is the Kensington Rune Stone, discovered in 1898, which purports to record a visit of Vikings to the area in 1362. However, the authenticity of the stone has been discounted by scholars.

Exploration. Continuous recorded history begins with the intrepid sons of New France, who came seeking a route to the Pacific and on to Cathay. Pushing westward from their settlements on the lower St. Lawrence they discovered the Great Lakes one after another, and then, drawn on by the Indian tales of a great river "called the Mechasipi" and of a western sea "whose waters are not fit to drink," they followed the river routes from Lake Michigan and Lake Superior into the upper Mississippi Valley. They did not find the passage to the East they sought, but the wealth of furs to be exploited and of In-

Indian souls to be won brought trader and missionary to join the explorer.

Participating, directly or indirectly, in the opening of Minnesota country were such figures of the French regime in American history as Robert Cavalier, sieur de La Salle; Samuel de Champlain; Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet; Jean Nicolet; Pierre Esprit Radisson and Médard Chouart, sieur des Groseilliers; Father Louis Hennepin; Daniel Greysolon Duluth; and Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, sieur de La Vérendrye. Through them the great northern wilderness became part of the French empire in America.

Thus it remained for a century. But when France yielded to Britain in the Treaty of Paris (1763), the Union Jack replaced the flag of France in the Minnesota country east of the Mississippi. The area west of the Mississippi came under the sovereignty of Spain, but in actuality British traders and trading companies were in control of the entire upper Mississippi Valley. With the successful conclusion of the American Revolution, Minnesota East passed into possession of the United States. It was joined by Minnesota West as a part of the Louisiana Purchase. The British, however, remained in control of the region and its trade until well after the War of 1812.

Settlement. The earliest effective step toward American occupation of the Minnesota country was the building of Fort Anthony in 1819-1820 (renamed Fort Snelling in 1825) at the junction of the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers. The fort served not only as a military center on the frontier, but even more as a base for further exploration of the wilderness and as a nucleus for settlement. Here the soldiers made rudimentary beginnings in the economic activities that would later characterize the state—agriculture, flour milling, and lumbering.

Actual settlement really got under way with the government's purchase from the Indians, in 1837, of the triangle of land between the St. Croix and the Mississippi rivers. Once the land had been bought and opened to settlers, lumbermen, farmers, artisans, townsites speculators, storekeepers, doctors, and teachers began to arrive.

During this early period of settlement the Minnesota country was, in succession, a part of Michigan, Iowa, and Wisconsin territories. Finally, in 1849, settlement had progressed far enough for Congress to authorize the organization of Minnesota Territory. When, two years later, the federal government took over from the Indians the bulk of territorial lands west of the Mississippi, the influx of settlers, both from older communities to the east and from Europe, began in earnest. Towns sprang up, some actually and some only on paper; stagecoach lines provided regular service; railroads were chartered; hotels, churches, and schools were built; and newspapers multiplied. In 1858, Minnesota was admitted to the Union as the 32d state.

Two years later, when the Civil War broke out, the infant commonwealth responded to President Lincoln's call by being the first state to offer troops to the Union cause. Its soldiers, 22,000 in all, served throughout the war, distinguishing themselves with special gallantry at Gettysburg. But within its own borders the state faced a crisis, the Sioux Rebellion of 1862, which was sparked by tardy payment of the cash annuity promised under Indian land treaties. The Sioux (or Dakota) Indians had a long history of grievances, having been forced out of northern

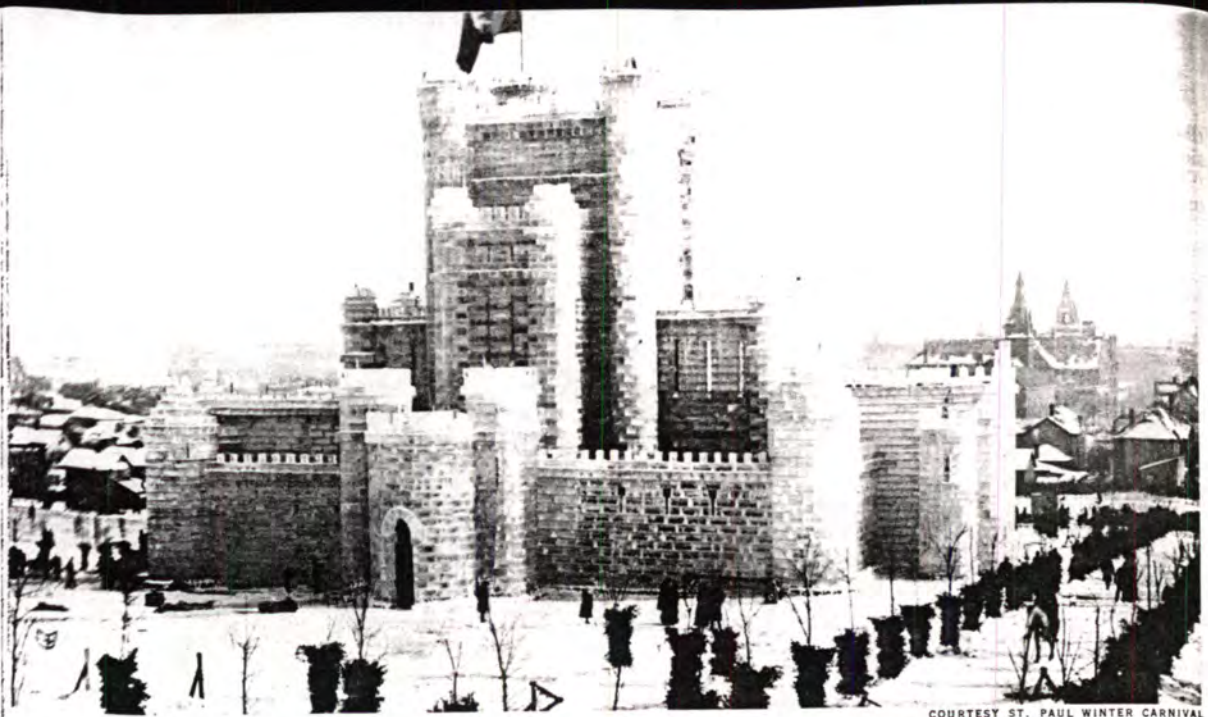
Minnesota by the Ojibway Indians in the 18th century and then having relinquished their rights to most of the plains land in southern Minnesota. After the rebellion, the Sioux were forced onto reservations in western South Dakota, and the Winnebago tribe, which did not rebel, was also expelled from the state.

The decade of the 1870's further tested the young state—with the great snowstorm of 1873, the financial panic of that same year, the "grass-hopper" plague of 1873-1878, and the Minneapolis flour mill explosion of 1878. Although war and disaster had their temporary effects, the rapid growth of the state was not deterred.

Maturity. Minnesota remained a pioneer community for some years in its western and northern reaches, but in its older areas it soon began its development toward maturity. Important aspects of this development included the change from a predominantly rural society to one marked by industrialization and urbanization; the shift from exploitation to conservation of natural resources; the conversion from one-crop farming to a diversified agriculture and from a simple to a complex economy; the growth of cooperatives; the increasing assumption by the state of responsibility for the public welfare; and an expansion of cultural and intellectual pursuits.

HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

- 1680 Father Louis Hennepin discovered the Falls of St. Anthony, site of present-day Minneapolis.
- 1784 The part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi River became U. S. territory.
- 1803 By terms of the Louisiana Purchase, the remainder of Minnesota was attached to the United States.
- 1805 Zebulon Pike led an expedition up the Mississippi River in the Minnesota region to enforce U. S. claims against British fur traders.
- 1819 Construction of Fort St. Anthony began, later renamed Fort Snelling.
- 1823 First steamboat arrived at St. Paul and Fort Snelling.
- 1832 Henry Schoolcraft discovered the true source of the Mississippi River, at Lake Itasca.
- 1837 Sioux and Chippewa Indians ceded large triangle of land between the St. Croix and Mississippi rivers, opening the way to settlement.
- 1849 Minnesota Territory established at the time Wisconsin became a state.
- 1851 Sioux Indians ceded most of southern Minnesota.
- 1858 Minnesota became the 32d U. S. state.
- 1862 Thirty-nine Sioux Indians executed for role in Sioux Rebellion that killed hundreds of settlers and Indians.
- 1863 Minnesota volunteers played key role in Battle of Gettysburg.
- 1878 Explosions caused by dust destroyed half of flour-milling capacity at Falls of St. Anthony, Minneapolis.
- 1889 Mayo Clinic founded in Rochester.
- 1890 Vast iron-ore deposits discovered in Mesabi Range.
- 1894 Forest fire destroyed 400 square miles (1,036 sq km) of timber in eastern Minnesota, including towns of Hinckley and Sandstone; 418 lives lost.
- 1918 Over 400 killed in forest fires in Carlton and St. Louis counties.
- 1922 Henrik Shipstead elected to U. S. Senate on fledgling Farmer-Labor ticket.
- 1940 Famous Armistice Day blizzard took 49 lives.
- 1944 Democrat-Farmer-Labor party formed.
- 1955 First taconite processing began at Silver Bay on Lake Superior.
- 1972 Fifty-seven-story IDS Center office tower completed in Minneapolis.
- 1976 Minnesota Sen. Walter Mondale elected vice president of the United States.



COURTESY ST. PAUL WINTER CARNIVAL

The St. Paul Winter Carnival is an annual event. This Ice Palace was featured at the first carnival in 1886.

Politics. Minnesota's political history was marked, until the 1950's, by a dominant Republican tradition almost constantly under challenge from maverick and third-party forces. These latter groups have had more influence in the shaping of governmental policy and in prodding the Republicans and Democrats toward a more progressive outlook than their relatively few victories at the polls would indicate. In the 19th century the Anti-Monopoly party, the Farmers' Alliance, and the People's party were energized by the colorful leadership of Ignatius Donnelly. Minnesota's vigorous farm cooperative tradition has its roots in this era.

A more massive protest movement emerged in about 1918 in the form of the Farmers' Nonpartisan League, which merged with the Workingman's Nonpartisan League toward the formation of the Farmer-Labor party. The new party captured both U. S. Senate seats with the election of Henrik Shipstead in 1922 and Magnus Johnson in 1923. The Farmer-Labor party achieved control of the state government during the 1930's with the election of Floyd B. Olson for three terms and Elmer A. Benson for one.

After the election of Harold Stassen as governor in 1938, the Republicans remained in power for the next 16 years, spanning World War II and the early postwar years. In 1944 the Farmer-Labor and Democratic parties merged and, gaining strength from the popularity of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal programs, began to win periodic election victories. In 1948 a new Democratic leadership emerged around Hubert Humphrey, who dominated the merged Democratic-Farmer-Labor party (DFL) in the 1950's and 1960's, and who was elected vice president in 1964. Political iconoclasm surfaced again in 1968 with the rebellion against the Humphrey leadership by Sen. Eugene McCarthy, who made an unsuccessful bid for the presidency as a peace candidate. In the same year Humphrey was the national Democratic nominee but lost to Republican Richard Nixon.

Another liberal Democratic Minnesotan, Sen.

Walter Mondale, began and ended a bid in 1974 for the 1976 presidential nomination. Selected by Jimmy Carter as his running mate, he was elected vice president in the 1976 election.

As the 1970's matured into the 1980's, new concerns arose, notably those involving environmental and economic problems. The most vexing of the environmental concerns was the pollution of Lake Superior by a major taconite plant that discharged 67,000 tons of tailings into the lake daily. The wastes contained carcinogenic asbestos fibers that flowed into the drinking-water systems of Duluth and other cities. Finally the courts ruled that the tailings must be deposited on land, resolving the controversy.

Minnesota faced economic problems in the early 1980's that stemmed largely from the nationwide recession. Iron mining was particularly affected as it reflected the national drop in demand for steel. However, the recession did not prevent extensive redevelopment for the Minneapolis and St. Paul downtown areas.

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MINNESOTA, University of, a state controlled, educational institution of higher learning in Minnesota, with its main campus at the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. It also has campuses at Duluth and Morris. The Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research, in Rochester, Minn., is a coordinate institution operating under the graduate school. University agricultural and biological experiment stations are located in Crookston, Duluth, Grand Rapids, Lamberton, Morris, Rosemount, and Waseca.

The University of Minnesota at Twin Cities has schools of architecture; business; dentistry; dietetics; aeronautical, agricultural, chemical, civil, electrical, geological, mechanical, metallurgical, mining, and sanitary engineering; forestry; hospital administration; journalism; landscape architecture; law; librarianship; medical technology; medicine; music; nursing; occupational therapy; pharmacy; physical therapy; psychology; public health; social work; speech pathology; teacher education; and veterinary medicine. Its enrollment is about 65,000.

The Duluth Campus offers programs leading to bachelor's and master's degrees in liberal arts and education. Its enrollment is about 8,000. The Morris campus offers programs leading to bachelor's degrees in liberal arts and education. Its enrollment is about 2,000.

Special university-wide academic programs include the Martin Luther King program, which provides financial, academic, and counseling aid for disadvantaged students. There also are minority studies programs in Afro-American and American Indian studies.

The library of the University of Minnesota has more than 3 million volumes. Its collections include the Bell Library of History of World Trade, the Ames Library of South Asia, and the Kerlan Collection of Illustrated Children's Literature. The library for the Duluth branch has holdings that include the voyageur collection.

The University of Minnesota is governed by a board of 12 regents. It was first chartered in 1851. The Duluth branch, chartered as the State Normal School in 1895, became part of the university in 1947. The Morris branch was established in 1959.

MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY (MMPI), also called Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MPI), a personality test designed to detect and measure personality disorders by comparing the responses of the person who takes the test with those of psychiatric patients with known kinds of disorders. It consists of about 500 statements to be checked as true or false as applied to the person taking the test. Sample statements are:

At times my thoughts have raced ahead faster than I could speak them.

My mother or father often made me obey even when I thought it was unreasonable.

I have never done anything dangerous for the thrill of it.

A test is scored by the degree of correspondence between the answers of the person being tested and those given by patients with various psychological disturbances. The result of the original MMPI test is a profile of scores for various disorders including hypochondria, depression, paranoia, and social introversion. The test includes special validating questions designed to measure the tested person's honesty and attitude toward being tested.

MINNESOTA ORCHESTRA, one of the leading symphony orchestras in the United States, with headquarters in Minneapolis. It was founded in 1903 by Emil Oberhoffer as the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, and Oberhoffer served as its conductor until 1922. He was succeeded by Henri Verbrugghen. Later permanent conductors included Eugene Ormandy, Dimitri Mitropoulos, Antal Dorati, and Stanislaw Skrowaczewski.

In 1968 the Minnesota Orchestra adopted its present name to give it a regional audience, with concerts not only in Minneapolis but in St. Paul and other Minnesota cities as well. It also appears throughout the United States and in countries abroad. In the summer the orchestra gives free concerts in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area, and it performs programs for young people.

MINNESOTA RIVER, a river in the state of Minnesota that rises in Big Stone Lake on the Minnesota-South Dakota border. It has a total length of 332 miles (534 km). Draining a rich agricultural region, the river flows southeast to Mankato and then northeast to the Mississippi River at Minneapolis and St. Paul. Once known as the St. Peter or St. Pierre, it was an important route for explorers and fur traders.

MINNESOTA STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM, an educational system consisting of seven state-controlled institutions of higher learning in Minnesota. They are located in Bemidji, Mankato, Marshall, Moorhead, St. Cloud, St. Paul, and Winona.

Bemidji State University has schools of chemistry, social work, and teacher education. Its enrollment is about 5,500. Mankato State University has schools of art, chemistry, dental assisting, music, nursing, social work, and teacher education. Its enrollment is about 13,000. The Metropolitan State University, in St. Paul, is a liberal arts institution that operates as a "university without walls." Its enrollment is about 1,500. Moorhead State University has schools of chemistry, music, social work, and teacher education and an enrollment of about 5,500. St. Cloud State University has schools of business, music, and teacher education and an enrollment of about 11,000. The Southwest State University, in Marshall, has a school of chemistry. It enrolls about 2,000. Winona State University, with schools of music, nursing, and teacher education, enrolls about 5,000.

The system has its own governing board and depends in part on the legislature for funding. The seven institutions originally were teachers' training (normal) schools. They were given the status of colleges in 1957 and of universities in 1976.

MINNETONKA, min-i-tong'ka, a city in southeastern Minnesota, is in Hennepin county, 15 miles (24 km) west of Minneapolis. Part of the city borders on Lake Minnetonka, from which Minnehaha Creek flows eastward through the city to Minneapolis. Minnetonka is situated on an interstate highway. Primarily a residential community, Minnetonka has very little industry, most of its working citizens commuting to Minneapolis and other suburbs. The city has its own theater group and symphony orchestra. First settled in the 1850's, Minnetonka was incorporated in 1969 and has a city manager-council form of government. Population: 38,683.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Twin Cities Campus

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We have arranged for a press room in the arena, press table at court side, and a press platform at the far end of the court for television cameras. We still need to know of your interest in the proposed *USA Today* story. University Relations will coordinate press releases, press credentials, and other press matters. If you have guidelines for the kinds of press releases used, please explain them to Bill and Pat.

Security

Enclosed is a map of the arena. The stage, with a 65 foot wide backdrop will be at the west end. No seating will be available behind the stage. On the map I have indicated which seats will be eliminated. I would suggest you plan to arrive at the east end of the building, as only stage personnel and press will be using those doors. The recessional will take Mrs. Clinton directly to those doors.

It would be helpful to know what information Secret Service will require for people seated on the stage, if Secret Service requires additional security in the building, and any concerns about the facility. It is my understanding there may be local federal employees who could conduct a preliminary security review of the facility. It would be helpful to us if we could have some of our questions answered early.

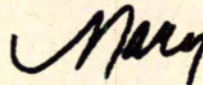
Program

The processional will begin at 9:45 a.m., and the program will begin with the National Anthem at 10. It is my understanding that Mrs. Clinton's address will last approximately 20 minutes. She will be introduced by U.S. Senator Paul Wellstone. The University of Minnesota Board of Regents has approved the Honorary Doctorate of Law. After Mrs. Clinton's speech, the degree will be presented by President Nils Hasselmo and Board of Regents Chairperson, Jean Keffler. Following the presentation, the conferring of degrees will occur. We are striving to have the entire ceremony completed no later than 12:45.

I am enclosing program copy that pertains to Mrs. Clinton. Space is limited, but if changes or corrections need to be made, please contact me by the end of the business day Thursday, May 18.

Julie, I appreciate your assistance in planning and coordinating the details of this important event.

Sincerely,



Mary Hicks
Director of Development
612/ 625-5541
fax: 612/ 624-6839

MKH/hg

KEY TO SEATING TYPE
BENCH
WHEELCHAIR
INDIVIDUAL SEATING
ASSURED SEATING

NO SEATING

WEST

NO SEATING

STAC

DATE	TIME	VISITOR	HOME
10/10/19	10:00	...	...

PHOMAE

MORT+H

EAST

**University of Minnesota
Williams Arena
Upper and Lower Deck Seating Diagram**

**Speaker and Honorary Doctor of Laws
First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton**

Hillary Rodham Clinton served as First Lady of Arkansas for twelve years. During that time, she worked as a full-time partner of a law firm, chaired an education committee that set public school standards in Arkansas, managed a home, and cared for her husband and child. On many occasions, Hillary Clinton has spoken about the need "to find the right balance in our lives." For her, the elements of that balance are family, work, and public service.

Hillary Diane Rodham Clinton was born in Chicago, Illinois, on October 26, 1947, daughter of Dorothy Rodham and the late Hugh Rodham. She and her two younger brothers grew up in Park Ridge, Illinois, as a close-knit family. An excellent student, she was also a Girl Scout and a member of the local Methodist youth group. She enjoyed sports and was always interested in politics.

She entered Wellesley College in 1965. Graduating with high honors, she then enrolled in Yale Law School, where she served on the Board of Editors of the Yale Review of Law and Social Action. There she met Bill Clinton, a fellow student. While at Yale, she developed her strong concern for protecting the interests of children and their families.

In 1973, Mrs. Clinton became a staff attorney for the Children's Defense Fund. A year later, she joined the Impeachment Inquiry staff of the Judiciary Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives to work on the Watergate impeachment proceedings.

Mrs. Clinton left Washington and "followed her heart to Arkansas." She married Bill Clinton in 1975. The couple both taught on the law faculty of the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville. Their daughter, Chelsea, was born in 1980.

As First Lady of Arkansas, Mrs. Clinton continued to work tirelessly on behalf of children and families. In addition to chairing the Arkansas Education Standards Committee, she founded the Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families. She introduced a pioneering program called Arkansas' Home Instruction Program for Preschool Youth, which trains parents to work with their children in preschool preparedness and literacy. Mrs. Clinton also served on the board of the Arkansas Children's Hospital. In recognition of her professional and personal accomplishments, she was named Arkansas Woman of the Year in 1983 and Arkansas Mother of the Year in 1984.

Upon taking office, the President made health care one of his highest priorities. He appointed the First Lady to head his Task Force on National Health Care Reform. Like her predecessors, Hillary Rodham Clinton brings to the role of First Lady of the United States her own special talents, experience, style, and interests.

Today Mrs. Clinton will receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The honorary degree is the highest award conferred by the University of Minnesota, and is reserved for those who have achieved acknowledged

eminence in cultural affairs, in public service, or in a field of knowledge and scholarship.

"People of all views recognize that Hillary Rodham Clinton's commitment to public service exemplifies the best of our nation," United States Senator Paul Wellstone wrote in support of Mrs. Clinton's nomination for the honorary Doctorate of Laws. "Minnesota -- and the University of Minnesota -- also has a long tradition of energizing public service. Consequently, this Doctorate is well-deserved."

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. fax	re: political (3 pages)	05/18/1995	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Speechwriting
Lissa Muscatine
OA/Box Number: 12075

FOLDER TITLE:

HRC - University of Minnesota 5/11/95

2017-1164-S
rc2369

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

5/2/95

PATTI

File
June
11.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA HAS INVITED CONGRESSWOMAN PAT SCHRODER TO THE GRADUATION ON JUNE 11, SHE IS A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

HER SCHEDULING OFFICE HAS ASKED IF IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE CONGRESSWOMAN ACCOMPANY THE FIRST LADY.

HER SCHEDULER IS BERT RAMLOW AND SHE CAN BE REACHED AT 225-4431

MARGE TARMY

* ~~Payment~~ needs to be addressed. Cong. Schroder does not have the funds to cover - University of MN. I told them I would call back as the schedule begins to firm up.
5/9. Julie

MINNESOTA

L'étoile du nord. (The star of the north.)

State motto.

To understand Minnesota it is necessary...that one respond to youth, forgiving its occasional awkwardness and egoism for the sake of its healthy vigor, its color, its alternating self-confidence and self-distrust, its eagerness for experiment. One will not expect to find here the mellowness of cities, villages, and countrysides as in the older states.

FEDERAL WRITERS' PROJECT, *Minnesota: A State Guide*, 1938.

Where all the women are strong, all the men are good looking, and all the children above average.

GARRISON KEILLOR, 1980s, on Lake Wobegon, fictional Minnesota town of radio show "Prairie Home Companion."

Minnesotans are just different, that's all. On the day of which I speak, with the wind-chill factor hovering at fifty-seven below, hundreds of them could be perceived through the slits of my ski mask out ice fishing on this frozen lake. It was cold out there, bitter, biting, cutting, piercing, hyperborean, marmoreal cold, and there were all these Minnesotans running around outdoors, happy as lambs in the spring.

CHARLES KURALT, *Dateline America*, 1979.

The state seal shows a farmer, a waterfall, a forest, and an Indian riding into the sunset. It should be changed to ice cubes rampant on a field of white, a grinning, barefoot Swede in a Grain Belt Beer T-shirt riding a snowmobile, and a shivering visitor whose stricken breath is freezing into ice crystals.

CHARLES KURALT, *Dateline America*, 1979.

"Home of the Late April Slush."

CALVIN TRILLIN, suggested motto for Minneapolis, Minnesota, "The Motto-Maker's Art," *The Nation*, February 23, 1985.

MISSISSIPPI

Virtute es armis. (By valor and arms.)

State motto.

Mississippi begins in the lobby of a Memphis, Tennessee, hotel and extends south to the Gulf of Mexico. It is dotted with little towns concen-

tric about the ghosts of the horses and mules once tethered to the hitch-rail enclosing the county courthouse and it might almost be said to have only two directions, north and south, since until a few years ago it was impossible to travel east or west in it unless you walked or rode one of the horses or mules.

WILLIAM FAULKNER, "Mississippi," *American Panorama: East of the Mississippi*, 1960.

For the native Mississippian long has accepted the fact that the Delta is more than a distinct geographical unit, it is also a way of life. The word "Delta" connotes for him persons charmingly lacking in provincialism rather than wide flat fields steaming with fertility and squat plantation towns that are all alike.

FEDERAL WRITERS' PROJECT, *Mississippi: A Guide to the Magnolia State*, 1949.

We Mississippi white folk...think as our land thinks, and those who understand our simple psychology and accept our way as being complete rather than clever find us tolerant but not susceptible, easy to amuse but hard to convince. Our faith is in God, next year's crop, and the Democratic Party.

FEDERAL WRITERS' PROJECT, *Mississippi: A Guide to the Magnolia State*, 1949.

Mississippians are serenely confident that they have the most colorful history of any state. Never mind that almost all of it concerns one lost concern or another.

BERN KEATING, *Fodor's South*, 1979.

A debonair disregard for the truth, lawlessness allied with righteousness, and a contempt for Negroes are the major elements which go into the making of the Mississippi mind.

WILLIAM MCCORD, *Mississippi: The Long Hot Summer*, 1965.

When you're in Mississippi, the rest of America doesn't seem real. And when you're in the rest of America, Mississippi doesn't seem real.

BOB PARRIS MOSES, ca. 1961, in Jack Newfield, "Amite County," *Bread and Roses Too*, 1971.

MISSOURI

Sallus populi suprema lex esto. (The welfare of the people shall be the supreme law.)

State motto.

The spare Ozark hillman, with his rabbit gun and dog, is a Missourian. So is the weathered