

Home Economics—M.U.'s newest School

In the six-decade history of the University's department of home economics, 1960 will go down as its most rewarding year to date. Two significant events have added to the stature and potential of the department. Most important, it has been elevated to school status; it is now the School of Home Economics. The other development is the completion and occupation of a modern new wing joining Gwynn Hall, heretofore the department's main base.

Faculty and staff members make no secret of their pride in these two progressive steps. President Elmer Ellis probably expressed their feelings and hopes when he announced establishment of the School last summer.

"This fulfills a long felt need at the University," he said. "Our department of home economics ranks among the best in the Nation in the quality and scope of its curriculum and its faculty and research staff. And with the new building addition, we will have the additional laboratory and research equipment to place it on a par with any in the field.

"Elevating it from a department to a School will give it the prestige in the educational field to attract more top students, especially in the graduate field where the degree will carry the deserved weight in scholarship and training."

Dr. Margaret Mangel, department chairman since 1955, is the Director of the new School, which brings to fourteen the number of University divisions on the Columbia campus. She believes that establishment of the School of Home Economics should do much to clear the way for increased enrollment in home economics, not only at the University but in all the colleges of the state. The opportunities for graduate study for professional home economists will now be considerably increased.

"The School of Home Economics will now be in much better position to provide facilities for graduate study to meet the demand for professional personnel with advanced degrees," Miss Mangel said. The demand continues strong in Extension service, industry, and high school as well as college teaching and research.

The elevation to School status should also attract greater support for the profession through grants and scholarships, which are insufficient now.

"Every year more capable students request graduate fellowships and assistantships than can be helped," Dr. Mangel said. "Aid in financing study and research for such students would increase both the rate at which research could be accomplished and the number of professional home economists ready to serve the people of the state."

Stanley Hall, the new addition which is connected with Gwynn Hall on the University's East Campus, virtually doubles the physical facilities of the School

of Home Economics. It is named for Dr. Louise Stanley, a leading home economist who was department chairman from 1910 to 1923. Dr. Stanley became the first chairman of the Bureau of Home Economics. Stanley Hall will be dedicated March 23-24.

The new building houses two of the School's five divisions—Child Development and Family Life, and Interior Design—which had been in temporary buildings for a number of years. On the ground floor are three child development laboratories which, with adjacent playground, make up the nursery school. The new building also has offices and some laboratories for Textiles and Clothing. Another feature is the Louise Stanley room, which will serve as a gallery for exhibits as well as a classroom and meeting room.

Offices that were formerly scattered over four floors of Gwynn Hall have been consolidated into suites of individual offices similar to those in Stanley Hall, for the Food and Nutrition and the Home Management and Family Economics staffs.

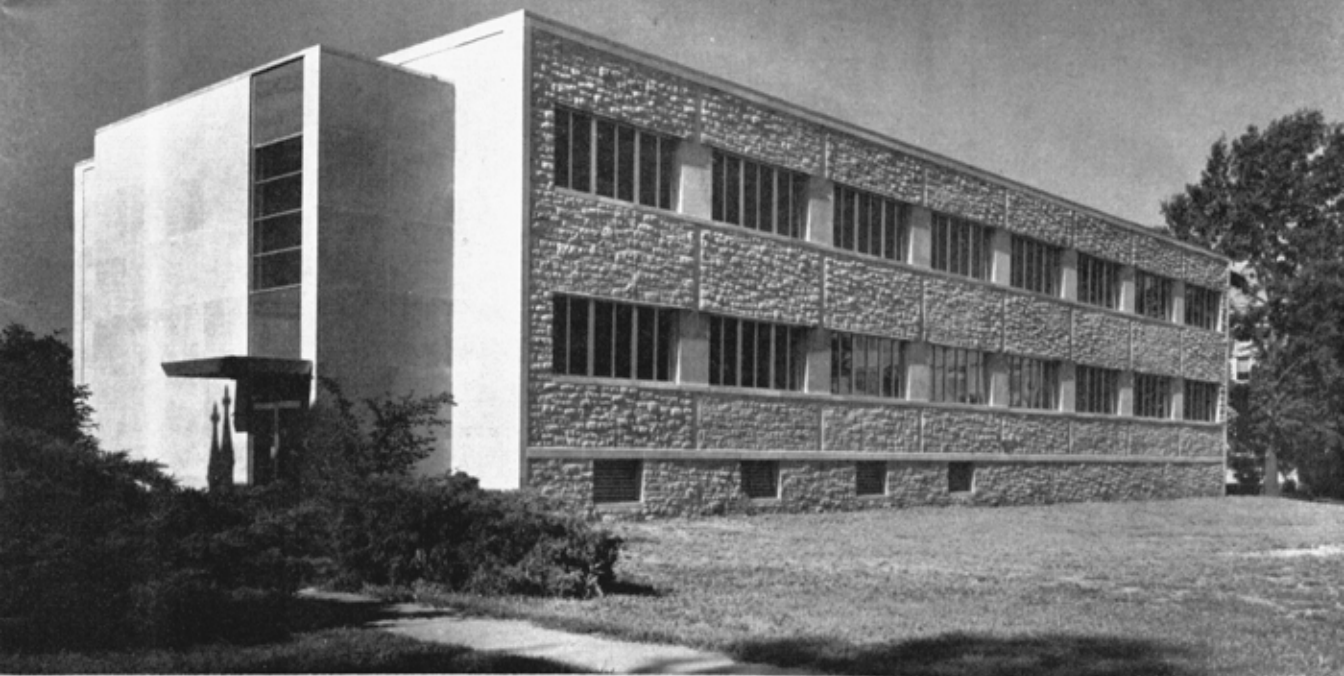
THE SCHOOL OF HOME ECONOMICS has a staff of 46 full and part time members and a curriculum that offers nearly 100 courses. Currently enrolled are 251 undergraduates as well as 110 students in the College of Education who plan to teach Homemaking in high school. In addition there is an increasing number of students from all schools and colleges of the University who take one or more courses in home economics, and a small number of Arts and Science students with major interests in the field.

The physical expansion and elevation in status are in tune with the broadening importance of the field of home economics. The old notion that limited home economics to "cooking and sewing" is out of

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Dr. Margaret Mangel, Director of the School of Home Economics, has been with the University since 1940.



Stanley Hall, the attractive new addition to Gwynn Hall, greatly increases the modern facilities for teaching and research in the University's School of Home Economics, located on the East Campus.



Unnoticed by children, University students in observation booth look through one-way glass to study living illustrations of child behavior. This is one of three Child Development Laboratories.



Students studying color harmony during course in clothing selection. Costume dolls in background are of interest in costume history study.



Above: Research home economist using a shear process to measure the tenderness of meat samples cut from roasts prepared by different cooking methods.

Left: Graduate students at work in temperature humidity controlled Textile Testing Laboratory, using yarn twist tester and Elmendorf tear tester.

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date by several decades. The changes that have revolutionized the American home have also revolutionized home economics teaching. With the advent of the freezer, the dishwasher, and quicker food preparation, there is less emphasis on homemaking skills. Technological changes in food, textiles and nutrition have brought more emphasis on social science in the teaching of home economics. To help families with new equipment and processing and the physical aspect of living, with problems in family relations and in the choices the homemaker must make—these are some of the goals in training home economists.

Today's graduates may pursue diversified careers in government, education, business and industry. Dr. Mangel pointed to the shortage of professional home

economists in a variety of fields. For example, the Extension service needs home agents, specialists and supervisors for work with children, young homemakers and other adult groups; nursery, public schools and colleges need teachers; business and industry need creative, scientific, and public relations staff from several areas of home economics; communications media, industry and colleges all need Home Economics journalists; and hospitals and government agencies need dietitians and food service supervisors.

Following are the five divisions of the School of Home Economics, with a few of the career possibilities in each field:

Home Management and Family Economics—Home service work or kitchen planning with utility companies, consumer marketing and financial counseling.

Interior Design—Home furnishing consultant, ex-



Sketching and rendering in Interior Design, a field growing in importance and offering wide career possibilities.

This playground for nursery school children is adjacent to the modern Child Development Laboratories in Stanley Hall.



tension specialist in housing and interior design, interior designer or fashion designer.

Child Development and Family Life—Professional work with children and families through nursery schools, parent education programs, youth groups—plus a deeper understanding of human relationships at all ages.

Food and Nutrition—Dietitian or food service supervisor, hospitals, restaurants, industry; radio and TV demonstration programs; writer or editor.

Textiles and Clothing—Retail store positions in merchandising, promotion, personnel; fashion designing, illustration and coordination; textile testing.

Home Economics offers graduate work leading to the degree of Master of Science in each of these areas, and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of Food and Nutrition.

In addition, the School, cooperating with the School of Journalism, offers a curriculum in Home Economics Journalism. Home agents take a cross-section of work in the five divisions; these extension workers, members of the University College of Agriculture staff, represent the University and the U.S.D.A. in their program for better living.

HOME ECONOMICS RESEARCH attempts to apply findings of many sciences as well as the arts to the solution of problems. The scope of the work accomplished is increased by cooperation with other departments on campus, with regional groups and with private and government agencies. The current research program involve 22 home economics staff members, full or part-time, on thirteen projects.

One project is concerned with practices involving



These graduate students are subjects in Nutrition experiment, one of thirteen research studies in the School.

Students preparing a discussion on college spending for a class in Home Management.



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the selection and performance of clothing for adolescent girls. Work is being conducted on the effect of crease-resistant treatments on wearing properties of fabrics. In another project cotton of selected fiber properties has been experimentally milled into sheets which are being test-used in M. U. dormitories.

Projects in Nutrition include a metabolic study to determine the adequacy of protein from plant sources, and the determination of minimum levels of protein from these sources required for maintenance. Six men students are now serving as subjects. Studies also include retention of nutrients in poultry and beef under varying methods of processing and preparation.

The effect of varying time and temperatures during processing and distributing on the quality of meats is being studied, under actual conditions in marketing and home storage. New methods of meat preparation which stress speed, convenience and quality are being developed. One project deals primarily with methods for use in institutions. An innovation features a boneless shoulder cut pre-roasted to internal temperature of 110 or 120 degrees F. This can be chilled, sliced, and broiled in three or four minutes or can be sliced and placed on the steam

table for serving as roast beef. In this way institutions may produce steak-like cuts and roasts from medium rare to well done.

Research in Child Development and Family Life is designed to determine development of children from pre-school age through adolescence in terms of emotional development and behavior. The laboratory, a nursery school used by University students in their study of children, has one-way glass in its three observation booths. Projected for the future is a two-way radio system to enable students to observe language development as well as other behavior patterns; opportunities for research and records for class use in child study would be unlimited.

Dr. Mangel, the School's Director, is nationally known in her field. She is currently chairman of the Home Economics Division of the American Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities, and is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences. She received her A.B. degree from Indiana University and two advanced degrees from the University of Chicago—the Master of Science with a major in nutrition, and the Ph.D. with a major in chemistry. She was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi and has contributed numerous articles to professional journals.