

SENATE MEETING

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1963

3:30 P.M.

MURPHY HALL AUDITORIUM

The membership of the Senate totals 174 including 134 elected members and 40 ex officio members (32 Administrative Committee and 8 Faculty Consultative Committee). For a quorum, a majority of the membership (88) must be present. Constitution changes require advance publication and 116 affirmative votes. By-Law changes require 88 affirmative votes. Other actions require only a simple majority of members present and voting.

Faculty members entitled to vote for Senate members may be present at Senate meetings but shall not be entitled to vote or make motions. Such faculty may, at their request and with the approval of the Senate, be given the privilege to speak on matters under consideration in which they have an interest.

Members of standing committees who are not members of the Senate, including student members, may be present at a meeting of the Senate during such time as a report of their committee is under discussion and may participate in such discussion, but shall not have the privilege of making motions or of voting.

A special section will be provided for the seating of such faculty and such members of standing committees.

Provision has been made for the University News Service to send the Senate Docket to the news media in advance of each meeting and to arrange a news conference at the close of each meeting with the vice chairman and others he may designate.

ATTENDANCE RECORD

A roll of elected and ex officio members will be circulated during the meeting. Members will please check their names to indicate their presence. If the list misses you, please stop afterward to check your name. The roll, after adjournment, will be on the rostrum.

An attendance record for nonmembers will also be circulated and will be on the rostrum after the meeting.

As voted by the Senate, a summary of the attendance of members elected for the current academic year will be included in the June minutes.

NOT FOR RELEASE PRIOR TO

THE SENATE MEETING

Year 1962-63

No. 3

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

THE SENATE
DOCKET

February 7, 1963

Your Committee on Business and Rules respectfully presents the following matters for consideration:

I. MINUTES OF DECEMBER 6, 1962

Reported for Action

II. CONSTITUTION AMENDMENTS

Reported for Information

The clerk of the Senate reports that the changes in the Senate Constitution adopted by the Senate at its meeting on November 1, 1962, have since been duly approved by the faculty, and were subsequently approved by the Board of Regents at its meeting on January 11, 1963.

Although some faculty concern was expressed, it was minor in relation to the one-third dissension required to constitute faculty disapproval of any of the proposals. Fifteen (approximately 1 per cent) of the 1,771 faculty members entitled to vote for Senate members disapproved of the change in Section 1, and 43 (approximately 2½ per cent) disapproved of the change in Section 4. There were no disapprovals of the change in Section 7.

The Committee on Business and Rules has recommended that the approved changes be made effective with the May 1963 election and plans to submit the necessary By-Law revisions for action at the March 14 Senate meeting.

III. REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

Reported for Information

1. *Changes in Administration of the General Extension Division.* With the expected retirement of Dean Nolte in the summer of 1963, replacement of the administrative head of the General Extension Division was expected. At the December meeting the President commented on the extensive and varied services of that division, emphasizing the desirability of relating all special programs of the University, particularly in view of the critical need for facilities. He had conferred with various committee and University interests, including the Faculty Consultative Committee, and had decided to maintain the General Extension Division in its approximate present form. He proposed, subject to Regents' approval, to ask Dean Ziebarth to serve as head of that unit as well as the Summer Session, which he now heads. The committee enthusiastically endorsed the proposal and the expected appointment of Dean Ziebarth.

2. *Administrative Reorganization in the Institute of Agriculture.* A committee under the chairmanship of Vice President Willey had considered the administrative organization of the Institute of Agriculture and the St. Paul Campus; its report on reorganization had recently been received by the faculty of the institute for study. Looking ahead to the expected retirement of Dean Macy in 1963, there seemed to be general agreement of administrative officers to proceed with the search for a new dean of the institute as a next step.

3. *Names of the Reorganized College of Science, Literature, and the Arts, the Institute of Technology, and Certain Biochemical Units.* Dean McDiarmid reported discussions he had had with the Senate Committee on Education, various other faculty members, and the Advisory Committee of the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts concerning the name to be used for the reorganized College of Science, Literature, and the Arts. Although the name "College of Liberal Studies" had been proposed, he found "College of Liberal Arts" to be favored. Therefore, at the January 9 meeting he asked for the reaction of the Administrative Committee to the second title. After discussing the traditional and present interpretations of the various words in the college title, the Administrative Committee indicated no objection to use of the term "Liberal Arts." Regents' action was anticipated.

Dean Spilhaus stated that he favored retaining "Institute of Technology" as the name of the unit he represents. Since there were no objections heard, the President asked him to request retention of the old name in a communication addressed to the Senate Committee on Education.

Two faculties at the University, one in the Medical School and the other in the Institute of Agriculture, give instruction in biochemistry. Although the original agricultural or physiological associations of the work have been indicated in the departmental titles, such distinction no longer seems desirable. For Graduate School or scheduling purposes the identification of the different faculties may be made, if necessary. Since no objections were heard to simplifying the departmental titles, the President said he would discuss this matter with the Regents.

4. *Use of Recording Instruments in Classrooms.* Recent great changes in the facilities available for recording lectures have a possible effect on note taking, commercialization of lectures, restraint of free expression, distortion in editing and reporting, and authority in the classroom. At the December meeting the committee recalled earlier consideration of related matters and was uncertain as to the action that had been taken and the degree to which policy may have been established. The President asked Vice President Willey and the secretary to provide the committee with appropriate background information and certain knowledge of earlier action.

As requested, the secretary distributed to committee members a résumé of earlier consideration of the use of recording instruments in classroom lectures reported in Administrative Committee and University Senate minutes. Although no action had been taken on policy, it was suggested that review in the January meeting might begin with a draft of policy statement received by the Administrative Committee on January 6, 1954, from an especially appointed subcommittee. It was further indicated that the wishes of the Senate might be met by a short addition to the original statement concisely affirming the instructor's authority to forbid the use of recording instruments during his lecture. The subcommittee had apparently taken the instructor's authority for granted.

During discussion at the January meeting, the importance of supporting the instructor's authority to control the classroom situation and of protecting the rights of individuals participating in classroom discussion were emphasized. Although there was some sentiment for action on a policy

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statement, the committee agreed that since no problems were waiting to be dealt with, the several discussions of this matter had made attitudes clear; hence, no action was called for at this time.

5. *The Committee on Institutional Cooperation Scholar.* At the January 9, 1963, meeting Vice President Wenberg described the efforts by the Committee on Institutional Cooperation, of the Big Ten Universities and the University of Chicago, to increase the mobility of graduate students by reducing economic and political barriers to the educational service of these institutions. This committee has proposed that a limited exchange of students at the graduate level take place with action initiated by student advisers through an operating plan, incorporating a minimum of administrative procedures. The conditions of the plan clearly indicate that the participating graduate schools would be fully informed of the student exchanges; they would serve as the final arbiters of the proposals and of the value of such a program. It was moved, seconded, and voted to approve, in principle, and to endorse this plan for a limited sharing among the universities of their unique strengths and opportunities for short-time advanced study.

6. *Calendar Changes Recommended by the Senate Committee on Functions.* The Senate Committee on University Functions had recommended two modifications of the 1962-63 calendar. The first pertained to Cap and Gown Convocation (Minneapolis Campus) scheduled for Thursday, May 23, 1963, to be changed to Wednesday, May 22, at the usual hour. The new date would be the earliest time for this function, all things considered, and more nearly in accord with the 1963-64 calendar. At the December meeting it was moved, seconded, and voted to approve the recommendation.

The second recommendation of the Functions Committee was that the Baccalaureate service (scheduled for Sunday, June 9, 1963) be on Thursday evening, June 13, at 8 p.m. in Northrop Auditorium. Extended discussion of the traditions and interests in the Baccalaureate service followed, noting the difficulty of scheduling speakers on the customary dates. It was voted to return the recommendation to the Senate Committee on University Functions with the request that the committee, working with other interested agencies, consider the Baccalaureate service in the broadest sense to determine whether or not there should be a **Baccalaureate service and what might be the possibility of substitution of a talk by a distinguished speaker of faith at the most suitable date.**

7. *Scheduling of Classes, West River, for the 1963 Summer Session.* It was agreed that facilities in the West River area of the Minneapolis Campus should be used as seems best for instruction in the 1963 Summer Session. The question of whether staggering of class hours, west side versus east side of the river, should be maintained next summer was referred to Deans Ziebarth, Cook, Grambsch, McDiarmid, and Summers. (Note: After substantial consultation, the subcommittee recommended that there be Summer Session classes in the West River area and that class hours be staggered this year, with the hope that 1964 it will be possible to experiment with nonstaggered Minneapolis Campus classes. It was decided to begin first hour Summer Session classes at 8 a.m. in the West River area and at 8:30 a.m. elsewhere on the Minneapolis Campus, thus extending the academic-year system to the 1963 summer schedule.)

8. *Effective Book Distribution to Students.* The director of the University bookstores, Harold D. Smith, had brought to the academic vice president some of the problems that arise in the prompt and satisfactory distribution of faculty-assigned textbooks. Lists of required texts and supplies are originated by the teaching units, collected and forwarded centrally to all campus bookstores, both University and private, by the Office of Room Assignments and Scheduling. Student frustrations, monetary losses, and antagonisms sometimes arise when book needs are specified too late for effective action or when last-minute changes are made by the faculty. Although perfection of distribution obviously can never be achieved, there seems to be need for better communication and a renewed effort to serve the educational requirements adequately. Recently, title changes and order requests have been made in large numbers during the opening days of classes, militating against the desired promptness of delivery and economy.

It was the committee's consensus at the December meeting that the college deans should communicate knowledge of these difficulties to their faculties, encouraging prompt and responsible decisions on all matters of textbook designation and supply. It is believed that reasonable efforts to avoid late requests and title changes will reduce the problems of book distribution and alleviate student discontent.

R. E. SUMMERS, Secretary

IV. REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND THE ARTS

Reported for Action

The Dean's Advisory Committee of the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts requests the Senate to approve a change of name for the new college which was recently authorized by the Senate, the President, and the Board of Regents.

The legislation, emanating from the Senate Committee on Education, now carries the designation "College of Liberal Studies." Subsequent discussion in the Advisory Committee, the Administrative Committee, and elsewhere indicates strong opinion that "College of Liberal Arts" is preferable.

In the considered opinion of the dean and the Advisory Committee of SLA, the historical and practical distinctions between the two terms are real and significant. With apologies to the Senate for its failure to see these implications earlier, the Advisory Committee hereby requests the Senate to amend its legislation of June 4, 1962, by replacing each occurrence of "College of Liberal Studies" with "College of Liberal Arts."

E. W. McDIARMID, Chairman

V. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FACULTY WELFARE

Reported for Information

By the very nature of its function, the Committee on Faculty Welfare is obligated to communicate with the faculty concerning its progress and objectives. The current report covers the activities of the 1961-62 committee and the plans of the 1962-63 committee.

Because the Senate Committee on Faculty Welfare did not exist prior to last year, a major portion of 1961-62 was spent defining the function of the committee and establishing relationships with other committees with apparent overlapping jurisdiction. The personal and professional welfare items which were considered to be of interest to this committee appeared in the minutes of the February 1, 1962, meeting of the Senate. The three items selected for immediate attention were: (1) the retirement plan, (2) waiver of tuition at the University of Minnesota for children of faculty members and a tuition exchange plan with other leading universities, and (3) travel expenses for attendance at professional meetings.

With respect to the retirement plan the committee found that Vice President Lunden had already appointed an *ad hoc* Committee on the Faculty Retirement Plan which was making an extensive detailed study of the plan. Because the chairman of the Senate committee was also on the *ad hoc* committee, the Senate committee decided not to duplicate the efforts of the *ad hoc* committee but to draw their own conclusions from the facts developed by the *ad hoc* committee. After reviewing the detailed 35-page report of the *ad hoc* committee, the Senate committee voted to endorse the basic principles and recommendations contained in that report and to urge an early consideration of the report by the administration. In brief that report called for a gradual transition to a plan under which the University would contribute to the retirement plan at least 2½ per cent of salary up to the OASDI base salary and 7½ per cent of the excess. Faculty members would contribute 2½ per cent of their total salaries. For long-term employees this pension plan, combined with OASDI old-age benefit for a single person, would generally provide an income equal to at least 50 per cent of the employee's average salary over the last 5 years of service. There would be complete vesting of the University contributions. A variable annuity option would also be available. No action has been taken on this report but the President did discuss the findings in September 1962 in a lengthy meeting with some representatives of the Committee on Economic Status of the University of Minnesota Chapter of the American Association of University Professors, which committee includes the chairman of this Senate committee.

The committee also surveyed members of the Big Ten to determine their policies with respect to waiver of tuition and tuition exchange plans and made plans to discuss this matter with the Committee on Fees. The committee discovered that the travel expense item was already being handled by the Senate Committee on Education.

During the current academic year, the committee has continued its interest in waiver of tuition and tuition exchange plans. The committee hopes to meet soon with the Committee on Fees to discuss this matter in detail. The Senate Committee on Education has forwarded the travel expense item to this committee for further action and the committee is now at work on this item. Finally a medical expense insurance question has arisen which has caused the committee to consider the entire faculty medical expense insurance program.

Each faculty member eligible to vote for members of the Senate has received with the docket for this meeting a brief questionnaire asking him to indicate the problems of personal and professional welfare which he considers to be of most concern to individual faculty members. Since the choice of problems by the committee and the effectiveness with which they can be investigated depends in part upon the replies, the committee urges each member of the faculty to respond promptly to this request for information.

C. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, JR., Chairman

(There will be a pause in the proceedings to permit the seating of the non-Senate members of the Committee on Intercollegiate Athletics and of the Committee on Reserve Officers' Training Corps.)

VI. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERCOLLEGiate ATHLETICS

1. Reported for Information

Approved Schedules

GOLF 1963

Mar. 25-29 Houston—Houston

Rice—Houston

Apr. 27 Iowa—Iowa City

Wisconsin

30 Carleton

May 4 Northern Illinois

6 Wisconsin—Madison

Iowa

Northwestern

17-18 Conference—Wisconsin

June 23-29 NCAA—Wichita, Kan.

BASEBALL 1963

Mar. 25 Texas Lutheran—Seguin

Texas—Austin

26 Texas Lutheran—Seguin

Texas—Austin

27 Texas A & M—College Station

28 Texas A & M—College Station

29 Sam Houston—Huntsville (2)

30 Sam Houston—Huntsville (2)

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Apr. 5	Parsons College—Fairfield, Iowa (2)
6	Parsons College—Fairfield, Iowa (2)
11	Augsburg (2)
12	Bemidji State College (2)
13	College of St. Thomas (2)
19	St. Mary's College (2)
20	
26	Iowa—Iowa City
27	Iowa—Iowa City (2)
May 3	Michigan State—East Lansing
4	Michigan—Ann Arbor (2)
10	Ohio State
11	Indiana (2)
17	Wisconsin—Madison
18	Northwestern—Evanston (2)
24	Illinois
25	Purdue (2)
	FOOTBALL 1963
Sept. 28	Nebraska
Oct. 5	Army
12	Northwestern—Evanston
19	Illinois—Urbana
26	Michigan
Nov. 2	Indiana
9	Iowa—Iowa City
16	Purdue—Lafayette
23	Wisconsin

2. Reported for Action

Changes in Conference Legislation

Pursuant to action of this Senate (*Minutes* 1959-60, page 33) your committee reports for review and action changes in conference legislation which were deemed to be substantive in nature and hence adopted by the conference under the White Resolution procedure. This procedure provides that 60 days must elapse before any substantive legislation can become operative, and during that time the measure must be submitted for approval to the member institutions. If within 60 days 1 or more member institutions reject any measure and report such rejection to the secretary of the conference, that measure must be voted on again at the next meeting of the conference, and it becomes operative upon adoption by a majority vote.

On December 14, 1962, the Joint Group of the Conference, comprising the faculty representatives and the athletic directors, adopted, under the White Resolution procedure, two revisions of *Regulation VIII which deals with recruiting*:

1. Section 2 was amended to authorize employees of a conference university who are acting as representatives of its athletic interests to visit the home of a prospective student-athlete between December 1 and April 1. (Adopted by a 6:4 institutional vote, Minnesota voting for adoption.) Visitation of homes for recruiting student-athletes is not authorized now.

2. Section 6(a) was amended to read: "A member of the athletic staff may visit a high school only to attend or participate in a regularly scheduled and publicized event or, upon appointment arranged through the office of the Principal to consult with an administrative officer, student counselor or coach of that high school" (the italic words constituting the essential change). (Adopted by a 7:3 institutional vote, Minnesota voting for adoption.)

RECOMMENDATION: That no objection be filed against the revisions of Section 2 or Section 6(a).

A. L. VAUGHAN, Chairman

VII. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON
RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS

Reported for Information

In the autumn of 1961 a survey of freshmen was conducted by the Bureau of Institutional Research to determine "Student Attitudes Toward Reserve Officers' Training Corps Programs." The study indicated that the ROTC program would benefit from increased information reaching students in the high schools and when they came to the University, a greater understanding on the part of parents, greater flexibility in adjusting the ROTC program to the needs of students, and changes in the image of the ROTC on the campus and in the status of the reserve officer when on active duty. To meet the recommendations of the study a number of steps have been taken. The Army ROTC program has been opened to winter quarter freshmen who have found from a quarter's experience that they can carry a normal class load and need not fear ROTC as a possible overload. The high school counselors association has appointed a committee to act as a liaison committee with the Senate ROTC committee. It is expected that this relationship will prove fruitful in apprising high school students of the ROTC program in time for their consideration of it before the pressures of freshman week descend upon them. A TV series on Channel 2 is being prepared for the spring quarter of 1963 and will deal with the changed role of officers in the modern age. For the winter quarter of 1963 a new experimental course dealing with cross cultures will be offered by a member of the Department of Anthropology to Army and Navy cadets. The hope is to expose cadets to culture shock on the campus so as to avoid the worst excesses of the "Ugly American" when the cadets as officers go on active duty in foreign lands. It is expected that the course will be of interest to the Department of Defense, especially since the ROTC program is presently undergoing fundamental changes to bring it abreast of existing needs in national security. In a follow-up study, "Student Decisions to Elect ROTC After One or More Quarters of University Attendance," the Bureau of Institutional Research found that flexibility in entering the ROTC program and campus publicity, particularly in the student newspaper, were of great importance in affecting student decisions concerning the ROTC program. This study which has just been completed will be given national distribution since its conclusions and recommendations are of national significance, especially at a time when the whole ROTC program is in a state of transition.

RODNEY C. LOEHR, Chairman

(*There will be a pause in the proceedings to permit the withdrawal of non-Senate committee members.*)

VIII. NEW BUSINESS

IX. NECROLOGY

RICHARD WILLIAM PAUL ACHOR

1922-1962

Dr. Richard W. P. Achor, consultant in medicine in the Mayo Clinic since 1953 and assistant professor of medicine in the Mayo Foundation, died on November 26, 1962, of acute leukemia.

Dr. Achor was born in Woodbury, Oregon, on January 18, 1922, the son of Eula Forsythe Achor and Roy William Achor. He attended high school in Oregon City, and then enrolled in Willamette University at Salem, Oregon, from which he received the degree of bachelor of arts in 1942. He then entered the University of Oregon Medical School at Portland, where he obtained the degree of doctor of medicine in 1945. He was an intern in Ancker Hospital, St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1945 and 1946.

Dr. Achor had been a member of the Medical Corps of the United States Naval Reserve since 1943, and in April 1946 he was called to active duty as a lieutenant (junior grade). He returned to civil life in April 1948, and served a residency in medicine at Ancker Hospital in 1948 and 1949.

Dr. Achor came to Rochester, Minnesota, on January 1, 1950, as a fellow in medicine of the Mayo Foundation. He was appointed a first assistant in medicine on April 1, 1952, and on April 1, 1953, he became an assistant to the staff of the Mayo Clinic in medicine. He was appointed to the staff of the Mayo Clinic as a consultant in medicine on July 1, 1953. In the same year he received the degree of master of science in medicine from the University of Minnesota, and he was certified as a specialist in internal medicine by the American Board of Internal Medicine, Inc. He became an instructor in medicine in the Mayo Foundation, Graduate School, University of Minnesota, in 1956, and was advanced to assistant professor in 1961.

Dr. Achor maintained a particular interest in diseases of the heart, and he also did some original studies in lowering the cholesterol content of the blood by the administration of nicotinic acid to determine the usefulness of the procedure against atherosclerosis. A medical exhibit, "Pain Patterns: Sites and Behavior of Pain in Certain Common Diseases of the Upper Abdomen," which Dr. Achor prepared with Drs. Lucian A. Smith, Norman A. Christensen, Norbert O. Hanson, Donald A. Ralston, Kenneth G. Berge, George W. Morrow and Arthur H. Bulbulian, all of the Mayo Clinic, was awarded the silver medal of the American Medical Association at the meeting of that organization in 1957. The exhibit subsequently became the basis for an atlas of the same title and by the same authors, published in 1961 by Charles C Thomas, Springfield, Illinois.

Dr. Achor was a member of the American Society for the Study of Arteriosclerosis, the American Federation for Clinical Research, the American Heart Association, the American Medical Association, the Minnesota State Medical Association, the Minnesota Heart Association, the Zumbro Valley Medical Society, the Society of the Sigma Xi, the Alpha Omega Alpha medical honor society, the Nu Sigma Nu professional medical fraternity, the Phi Delta Theta social fraternity, the Alumni Association of the Mayo Foundation and the Alumni Society of the University of Oregon Medical School.

Dr. Achor was married to Miss Mary Jane Cutler, of Portland, Oregon, on December 26, 1943. Dr. and Mrs. Achor have three children; Michael James, Deborah Ruth, and Matthew Bryant.

WILLIAM HENRY BUSSEY

1879-1962

William Henry Bussey, professor emeritus of Mathematics in the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts, died in Minneapolis at the age of 82 on June 2, 1962. He had retired on June 15, 1948. He is survived by his wife, Marian; his sons, James Alden Bussey of Ashland, Wisconsin, and David Alden Bussey of Minneapolis; his daughter, Mrs. Natalie Jones of Minneapolis; and nine grandchildren.

Professor Bussey was born on October 24, 1879, in Chicago, Illinois, where he had his elementary and secondary education. He received the A.B. degree at Northwestern University in 1900, and qualified for the A.B. again, with his major in mathematics, at Harvard University in 1901. He received a graduate fellowship from Harvard University where he obtained the M.A. degree in mathematics in 1902. He received fellowships at the University of Chicago to continue his graduate work, and was awarded the Ph.D. degree there in mathematics in 1904. His published work of a research type appeared in the *Transactions of the American Mathematical Society*, the *Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society*, and the *Proceedings of the London Mathematical Society*. Also, he published various mathematical articles of a nonresearch type, characterized by excellent exposition, in the *American Mathematical Monthly* and the *Mathematics Teacher*. His publications related to group theory, finite projective geometries, non-Euclidean geometry, and the theory of geometrical constructions.

Professor Bussey's teaching career involved positions as an instructor at Northwestern University, 1904-1905; tutor in mathematics at Barnard

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College, Columbia University, 1905-1907; at the University of Minnesota, assistant professor, 1907-1914, associate professor, 1914-1920, and professor from 1920. He served as chairman of the Department of Mathematics in the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts during 1919-1926, and as assistant dean for its junior college from 1920-1945. Also, he acted as administrator of the School of Chemistry briefly in an emergency during World War I.

Professor Bussey was editor-in-chief of the *American Mathematical Monthly* for the period 1927-1931. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, the American Mathematical Society, a member of its council 1923-1925, and a member of the Mathematical Association of America. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Aside from Professor Bussey's outstanding service in various administrative posts, he will be best remembered as a very superior teacher who was able to impart his own enthusiasm about mathematics to his students, and who inspired younger teachers in his department to emulate him in this direction. His friendly attitude and sympathetic reactions to the problems of other people, both students and faculty, in the University community were outstanding characteristics. During his whole period of service at the University of Minnesota he was one of the most valuable members of its faculty.

LOUIS WILLIAM REES

1895-1962

Professor Louis W. Rees of the School of Forestry, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, passed away November 10, 1962, at the age of 67.

Born in Langdon, North Dakota, June 21, 1895, he received his elementary education in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, and his high school education in Hammondsport, New York. He received his B.S. degree with honors (*cum laude*) in Forestry in 1923 from the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University and his Ph.D. from there in 1929, where he also served as a forestry instructor from 1923 to 1927.

Professor Rees joined the staff of the University of Minnesota School of Forestry in the fall of 1927, serving the University since then as assistant professor, associate professor, and professor of forest products engineering.

A dedicated and beloved teacher, Professor Rees devoted his life to training young men in forest botany, wood technology, and forest products engineering. From 1954-1962 he was director of the lumber dealers' short course offered annually by the School of Forestry.

His devotion to his teaching and students was such that he received the following citation from the Minnesota Forestry Alumni Association in 1961:

"In appreciation for thirty four years of continuous loyal and effective service to the students and alumni of the University of Minnesota School of Forestry. Your insistence on high standards, calmness in a turbulent world and complete devotion to the training of students are deeply and sincerely appreciated."

Professor Rees published over 50 research papers and pioneered in research in moisture movement through wood, effect of chemicals on wood properties, chemical debarking, and fundamental wood properties. Recognized as one of the country's leading authorities on the strength of wood structures, he served for years as a member of the American Association of Testing Materials.

He was a member of the Society of American Foresters and served as a past chairman of the Minnesota Section. His students occupy important posts throughout the forest products and other industries and on staffs of many other U.S. forestry schools. Through his research and teaching, he brought national and international recognition to forest products engineering education and the University of Minnesota School of Forestry.

He was active in the St. Anthony Park Methodist Church where he was treasurer for the past 17 years. He was a member of several fraternities and honor societies: Sigma Xi, Alpha Zeta Sigma, Phi Kappa Phi, Gamma Sigma Delta, and Xi Sigma Pi.

Surviving are his wife, Norma; 2 daughters, Mrs. Curtis Nelson, Roseville, Minnesota, and Mrs. Harley Sackett, Minatare, Nebraska; 7 grandchildren; 3 sisters, Mrs. George Martin and Mrs. Howard Fuller of Arepeka, Florida, and Mrs. M. C. Fox of Brewster, Connecticut; 2 brothers, Arthur Rees of Elmira, New York, and Kenneth Rees of Hammondsport, New York.