

SENATE MEETING

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1969

3:30 P.M.

MURPHY HALL AUDITORIUM

The voting membership of the Senate totals 209 including the President and 208 elected members. For a quorum, a majority of the voting membership (105) must be present. Constitution changes require advanced publication and 140 affirmative votes. Bylaw changes require 105 affirmative votes. Other actions require only a simple majority of members present and voting. The members of the Administrative Committee are ex officio nonvoting members of the Senate.

All members of the faculty who hold regular appointment as defined in the Regulations Concerning Academic Tenure may be present at Senate meetings and are entitled to speak and to offer motions for Senate action, but may not vote.

Members of standing committees who are not faculty, 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 1968-69

No. 8

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA THE SENATE DOCKET

April 24, 1969

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

- I. MINUTES OF FEBRUARY 6 AND MARCH 6, 1969
Reported for Action
- II. REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE
1. Reported for Information

1. *Honors Committee Report* — Mr. Ziebarth, acting chairman of the Committee on University Honors, presented 10 nominations for the Outstanding Achievement Award and 2 nominations for the Alumni Service Award, which were approved by common consent. He presented for information proposed names for two campus locations.

2. *Promotion Recommendations* — Mr. Shepherd reported that all promotion documents for tenured personnel were in and being processed by the Graduate School, and that they would be ready for the Regents docket of April 11. All other academic appointments would go through at budget time. He said that press releases would be prepared ahead of the April Regents meeting so that they could be given to the news media immediately following the meeting. He noted that the AAUP had urged that announcement be made earlier but that this was not possible prior to Regents approval of the appointments. Mr. Crawford reported that a list of procedures and criteria was being prepared as a result of experience this year which could be useful to all colleges in preparing future recommendations. Mr. Smith emphasized that it was important that faculty members be informed that only tenure appointments would be announced April 11, and that others would be made later.

3. *Equal Employment Opportunity Task Force* — Mr. Smith, equal employment opportunity officer for the University, distributed a memorandum which would be sent to deans, directors, and department heads the next week. He urged that its contents be carefully reviewed and explained to members of each department by the department chairmen to ensure widespread attention to the document. Its aims, he said, were twofold: (1) to pull into one set of papers the relevant equal employment opportunity policy statements, and (2) to call attention to those aspects of the policy that rely upon the climate of the departments' response to the University commitment. He stated that special attention was being given to recruitment, employment, training, and maintaining a supportive environment, and he indicated that starting spring quarter reports would be filed by each department on minority group staffing in academic and civil service positions. In the construction area he said there was need for an aggressive and affirmative policy.

4. *Task Force on Special Programs and the Disadvantaged* — Mr. Smith recalled that last week the President had appointed a new administrative task force which paralleled the EEO task force — a task force to coordinate special programs for academically and economically disadvantaged students. He said it would need supportive initiative from all the colleges, and he then turned the discussion over to Mr. Lukermann, chairman of the task force. Mr. Lukermann pointed out that up until now decisions concerning special programs had been made in Morrill Hall and that the new administrative task force had been set up in recognition of the fact that the initiative lay with the departments, that there would be interdisciplinary programs as well as those interacting with the community, and that the function of the task force would be to coordinate, expedite, and provide policy guidance for such University programs. In regard to funding, its role would be to initiate the requests for funding or funding arrangements necessary to carry out the programs, so that financial aid information could be centralized. He stressed that innovation and initiative lay with the faculty to work programs into the fabric of the University.

5. *Morrill Hall Incident and Related Matters* — Mr. Cashman reviewed the events of January, and called attention to the report of the Investigating Commission, which was distributed, as the best summary of those events. He then moved to discussion of the most recent development, the formation of a Liberation Coalition and a program of activity for "Liberation Week" culminating in a planned demonstration protesting indictment of three black students. In this connection, a copy of the memorandum from the coalition to faculty members was distributed, and attention was called to the request for faculty support for Liberation Week activity. The memorandum requested that faculty members make it possible for students to attend freely Liberation Week events, and asked that they indicate the availability of their classes for discussions or workshops related to the issue of the indictments. Mr. Shepherd called attention to the troublesome nature of unilateral decisions by faculty members to dismiss classes in support of events unrelated to classroom objectives. He observed that the issue rose during the Viet Nam rally last spring when some faculty members urged dismissal of classes through an advertisement in the *Daily*. He indicated that dismissals undertaken by the individual faculty member appeared to violate the basis on which the faculty as a whole determines the calendar and class schedule, and could impinge on an obligation to students who wish the class to be held. There was general agreement that students at the University were free to miss classes if they assumed the responsibility for making up the

work, but that dismissal or diversion of the announced purposes of a class should ordinarily involve judgment by the faculty of a department as a whole. Mr. Smith observed that discussions of workshops related to Liberation Week might be wholly appropriate to the subject matter and purposes of some classes, and that wise instructors could make provision for the needs and wishes of all members of a class in instances where many might want to participate in a nonclass event. He indicated that the point which should be called to the attention of departmental chairmen was that departments and instructors have the obligation to carry out the announced instructional objectives and schedule of instruction in a given subject matter, and that this obligation involves the rights of all students who may have registered for a given course. Deviations from an announced schedule could be planned responsibly at the departmental level so that obligations to all students would be properly met.

6. *Foreign Scholars*—Mr. Shepherd reported that Mr. Cochrane had made a study of a recent directory of Fulbright scholars, which Mr. Cochrane then discussed. He said it indicated that the University lagged far behind in such scholars and that it pointed to a need to intensify faculty interest in applicants. Mr. Cheston urged that, since the Fulbright support funds were for travel, it would be important when making an offer to a foreign scholar that he be encouraged to apply for a Fulbright to cover his transportation.

MARILEE WARD
Secretary

III. SENATE COMMITTEES 1968-69

Reported for Action

Senate Committee on Student Affairs. Remove: John Wright. Add: Jim Beale.

IV. NON-SENATE COMMITTEES FOR 1968-69

Reported for Information

All-University Judiciary Council. Remove William Tilton. Add Bob Stein.

V. REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATIONAL POLICY

Reported for Action

The Senate Committee on Educational Policy recommends the following changes in the statement of Policy on University-Sponsored Educational Materials, as approved by the University Senate on March 9, 1967: Section III. D. "All written agreements between an author or producer and the University, which may be entered into pursuant to this policy, shall be submitted for approval to the administrator of University-Sponsored Educational Materials, who in turn shall make his recommendation on such agreements to the vice president for business administration."

be changed to read:

Section III. D. "The administrator of University-Sponsored Educational Materials shall represent the University in arranging terms under all written agreements with authors or producers pursuant to this policy. The administrator shall consult with the authors' or producers' department heads and the heads of the production units involved in drawing up these agreements, and he shall recommend all agreements to the vice president, business administration, for execution."

Section IV. "The University shall copyright all materials subject to copyright . . ." be changed to read:

Section IV. "The University shall copyright the subject materials when it appears that copyrighting will be in the best interests of the University and author . . ."

STUART HOYT
Chairman

VI. REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

1. Reported for Action

Amendment of Conference Regulation III. This regulation governs the use of athletic facilities.

Upon Minnesota's initiative the Joint Group by a vote of 6:4 amended Regulation III by adding the italicized sentence to the first paragraph which, as amended, now provides that:

"The athletic facilities of Conference institutions shall not be available for contests by professional sports teams or professional sports organizations, or for other than occasional practices by such teams or organizations. *Exceptions to the above restrictions may be authorized by a majority vote of the Conference Athletic Directors.*"

This action is subject to institutional review under the White Resolution Procedure.

RECOMMENDATION: That the amendment of Regulation III be approved.

2. Reported for Information

Reaffirmation of Amended Conference Rules. The conference reaffirmed the following three amendments which had been subject to institutional reviews. In each case the University Senate had voted for approval of the proposed amendment.

- Changes in enforcement procedures (Senate Minutes, February 6, 1969, page 53).
- Change in Rule 7 with respect to assistance for summer employment of prospective and matriculated students (Senate Minutes, February 6, 1969, page 56).
- Participation of freshmen on varsity teams in sports other than football and basketball (Senate Minutes, March 6, 1969, page ? ?).

A. A. BLATHERWICK
Chairman

VII. SENATE COMMITTEE ON INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS

Reported for Action

1. *Transfer Recognition for Southwest Minnesota State College, Marshall, Minnesota*

Southwest Minnesota State College began operation in September 1967. At the request of the college and following completion of institutional self-study, Southwest Minnesota State College was visited by a committee chaired by Theodore E. Kellogg on February 19 and 20, 1968. The committee recommended that Southwest Minnesota State College be granted transfer recognition with the provision that a revisit be conducted during the 1968-69 academic year when the program was more fully developed.

On February 13 and 14, 1969, the college was revisited by the following committee:

Mabel Powers, Associate Professor and Director of Upper Division Offices, College of Liberal Arts, University of Minnesota (Chairman)

Robinson Abbott, Associate Professor of Science, University of Minnesota, Morris

Frank Benson, Professor and Assistant Dean, General College, University of Minnesota

Raymond Bohling, Assistant Director of Library, University of Minnesota

Robert L. Graham, Professor of Chemistry, Mankato State College

William Kleinhenz, Associate Professor and Associate Head, Mechanical Engineering, University of Minnesota

Donivar A. Lund, Chairman, Department of History, Gustavus Adolphus College.

Howard C. Rose, Dean of Academic Affairs, St. Olaf College

Robert P. Sonkowsky, Professor of Speech and Theatre Arts and Chairman, Department of Classics, College of Liberal Arts, University of Minnesota

C. Lloyd Bjornlie, Executive Secretary, Senate Committee on Institutional Relationships, University of Minnesota (ex officio)

The committee was impressed by the vigor, imagination, and competence of the administration and faculty; it was evident that the working relationship among administrators, faculty, and students is excellent.

Since the first visit the enrollment has grown from around 800 to approximately 1,400, as a sophomore class has arrived. The faculty has been increased accordingly. Foreign language and social science offerings have been added; absence of such offerings was a matter of concern last year.

Since this is to be a 4-year college the committee was interested in plans for such expansion. As majors are introduced, more faculty will be needed in all areas. The committee recommends special attention for faculty in physics, art history, and the social sciences. The library has not developed as fast as should be expected, in part because money was spent on equipment rather than books. The college expects a substantial allotment for the library for the next 2 years, all of which will be spent for increasing the library holdings.

The committee made the following recommendation to the Senate Committee on Institutional Relationships which approved it and submits it to the Senate:

That the University of Minnesota Senate continue transfer recognition for Southwest Minnesota State College, i.e., provide for the transfer of satisfactorily completed credits, appropriate to the program to which the student may be admitted.

This continuation of transfer recognition is granted subject to the provision for a revisit in the second half of the 1970-71 academic year when the fourth year of the program is in operation.

2. *Transfer Recognition for Normandale State Junior College, Bloomington, Minnesota*

Normandale State Junior College, the fifth of the new metropolitan junior colleges, began operation in the fall of 1968 and shortly thereafter requested transfer recognition from the University of Minnesota. A self-study was completed and on February 18 and 19, 1969, the following committee visited the institution:

John A. Goodding, Professor and Assistant Director of Resident Instruction, College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics, University of Minnesota (Chairman)

Cyril Allan, Chairman, Department of History, Mankato State College

Paul Cartwright, Assistant Dean, Institute of Technology, University of Minnesota

Jerome E. Gates, Associate Professor of General Arts, General College, University of Minnesota

- Raymond McClure, Director of Freshman English, College of Liberal Arts, University of Minnesota
 Paul R. O'Connor, Professor of Chemistry, Institute of Technology, University of Minnesota
 Karlis Ozolins, Librarian, Augsburg College
 Warren Stenberg, Associate Professor of Mathematics, Institute of Technology, University of Minnesota
 Howard Williams, Associate Professor of Higher Education, College of Education, University of Minnesota
 C. Lloyd Bjornlie, Executive Secretary, Senate Committee on Institutional Relationships, University of Minnesota (ex officio)

Normandale State Junior College was authorized by the 1965 Minnesota Legislature and opened in September 1968. The college is located at 9700 France Avenue South in Bloomington, Minnesota, on a beautiful 90-acre site which was donated by the City of Bloomington. The first four buildings in a \$7,500,000 construction program were completed just prior to the opening of classes, making Normandale the first state junior college in Minnesota to open in all new permanent facilities.

The committee was impressed by the excellent facilities, the enthusiastic and well-qualified faculty, the curriculum and course offerings, the evident favorable student response to the educational experience, and the general high level of spirit that seemed to pervade all facets of the institution.

With the many favorable impressions gathered during the short visit to Normandale, the committee did detect a few areas that will need rather immediate attention. As might be expected, the problem areas detected were those commonly associated with developing institutions.

- a. *The Library* — The collection is extremely limited. Additional staffing is needed in order to maintain a vigorous acquisitions and collection processing program. There is need to encourage greater student use of the library facility.
- b. *Faculty Work Load* — Although counseling is done centrally and other efficiencies have been effected in order to conserve faculty time and energy for the teaching function, faculty loads seemed to be heavy.
- c. *Clerical Help* — More clerical and stockroom help is badly needed.
- d. *The Academic Program* — The great proportion of D and F grades in the initial "transfer track" mathematics courses gave rise to concern. Attention needs to be given to proper mathematics placement. Experimentation with a program that spreads course content by the initial sequences over 3 quarters rather than 2 was suggested.
- e. *Services — Counseling* — More counselors will be needed to lighten loads already being experienced and to cope with the influx of new students in the second year of operation.

Student Personnel — Assistance is needed in the areas of placement, financial aids, student activities, student testing, and institutional and educational research.

Aside from the areas cited, the committee was most favorably impressed with what it found at Normandale.

On the basis of the information presented and the observations made, the visiting committee made the following recommendation to the Senate Committee on Institutional Relationships which endorsed it and submits it to the Senate:

That the University of Minnesota Senate grant Normandale State Junior College transfer recognition, i.e., provide for transfer of satisfactorily completed credits, appropriate to the program to which a student may be admitted.

This recognition is granted subject to provision for a revisit during the 1969-70 academic year when the second year is in progress.

T. E. KELLOGG

Chairman

VIII. OLD BUSINESS

IX. NEW BUSINESS

X. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BUSINESS AND RULES

The following have been chosen to serve as members of the Faculty Consultative Committee for 3 years beginning July 1, 1969:

Carl A. Auerbach

William P. Martin

XI. NECROLOGY

WILLIAM LEMUEL BENEDICT

1885-1969

William L. Benedict, professor emeritus of ophthalmology in the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine, Rochester, died in the Rochester Methodist Hospital on February 18, 1969, after a long illness.

Dr. Benedict was head of the Section of Ophthalmology of the Mayo Clinic from 1917 to 1949; he became a senior consultant in 1949 and retired on April 1, 1950. He was appointed an assistant professor of ophthalmology in the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine in 1917 and was advanced to associate professor in 1918 and to professor in 1921. He retired from the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine and the University of Minnesota in 1951.

He was born in Springport, Indiana, on February 13, 1885, and was graduated from the University of Michigan Medical School in 1912. He practiced ophthalmology in Ann Arbor until 1914; in that year he went to Fresno, California; in 1917 he removed to Rochester, Minnesota.

Dr. Benedict planned and supervised graduate work in ophthalmology in the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine for more than 30 years. His interests ranged the entire field of ophthalmology, from optics and practical treatment to publications and education of the public in the conservation of vision. He was president of the American Ophthalmological Society in 1954 and was the recipient of many awards for his contributions to his field. Since his retirement in 1950 he had served full time as editor in chief of the *Transactions* of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology; he was also executive secretary-treasurer of that organization.

He was a man of forceful opinions and resolute will whose authority was pleasingly tempered by a ready geniality and a keen appreciation of wit and sally when he was among his intimate friends and his family.

CORNELIA KENNEDY

1880-1969

Cornelia Kennedy, associate professor emerita, in the Department of Biochemistry (St. Paul), died on January 13, 1969, in her home in south Minneapolis where she had resided for many years.

Miss Kennedy was the second youngest in a family which had eight girls and four boys. In her early childhood her father, a pioneer lumberman in the area, moved the family from Eau Claire, Wisconsin, to Minneapolis. Here, except for two periods of graduate study, she resided until her death. College education had become a tradition for all girls in her family and Cornelia received a B.A. degree in chemistry from the University of Minnesota in 1903.

James S. Bell, one of the founders of General Mills of Minneapolis, who was a neighbor of the Kennedy family, arranged for her employment as a chemist with the Washburn-Crosby Company. Her professional affiliation with the University of Minnesota began in 1908 when she was appointed instructor in the Department of Agricultural Biochemistry. She continued her work at the University until her retirement in 1948.

Between 1910 and 1920 much of the experimental ground work was done in various laboratories which led to the recognition and eventual isolation of many vitamins. Professor E. V. McCollum from the Department of Agricultural Biochemistry of the University of Wisconsin was an early and outstanding leader in this field. His work attracted Miss Kennedy and under his guidance she received an M.S. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1916 and the Ph.D. degree in 1919 from Johns Hopkins University, where Dr. McCollum had gone in 1917.

When L. S. Palmer joined the staff of the Department of Agricultural Biochemistry of the University of Minnesota in 1919 Miss Kennedy was particularly well prepared to participate in his work on the fundamentals of animal nutrition and in the study of the nutritional properties of some yellow pigments. Palmer and Kennedy continued their work on animal nutrition over a period of 25 years, until Professor Palmer's death in 1944. Much of their work was published jointly.

Miss Kennedy was very reluctant to rely on the work of others for her research. She performed practically all of the analytical and other tasks of her work with her own hands. She did this with great devotion and could be seen at the work bench during the last year before her retirement.

Miss Kennedy's career at the University spanned a period when biochemistry emerged from the position of a service enterprise to that of an independent scientific discipline which made exciting new discoveries, many of great practical interest. Recalling how her own activities had started in a basement room of the old Dairy Hall (since demolished) on the St. Paul Campus, she was particularly pleased to attend in June 1967 the dedication of the fine facilities in the Gortner Laboratory of Biochemistry which is the fourth location that has been used for the work of the Biochemistry Department on the St. Paul Campus.

Miss Kennedy was a member of Sigma Xi, the American Institute of Nutrition, and the American Society of Biological Chemists. She was the last survivor of her immediate family.

LENNOX A. MILLS

1896-1968

Lennox Algernon Mills, professor emeritus of political science, died after surgery in Victoria General Hospital in Halifax, Nova Scotia, on December 23, 1968, at the age of 72. Burial was in the Anglican Church cemetery at Wolfville, Nova Scotia, where he went in 1963, after retirement from the University of Minnesota, to teach at Acadia University. Professor Mills was a leading authority upon colonial government and imperialism, the development of the British Empire and Commonwealth of Nations, and political and economic problems of Southeast Asia. His

books centered primarily upon British colonial government in Malaya, Ceylon, and East Asia, and upon post-colonial problems in Southeast Asia. They retain their place among the most authoritative, in some cases the definitive, treatments of these subjects.

Professor Mills was a native of Canada, born in Vancouver, July 30, 1896. His undergraduate training was completed at the University of British Columbia, where he was a gold medalist in history and classics, taking the B.A. degree in 1916. He then held a fellowship in history at the University of Toronto, where he received the M.A. degree in 1918. This was followed by postgraduate study on fellowships at the University of California, Berkeley (1918-1919) and Harvard University (1919-1920). In 1920 he was awarded a Rhodes Scholarship to attend Oxford University, where he took the B.A. degree in history in 1923, and the D.Phil. degree in 1924. His doctoral research on Malaya led to his first book, *British Malaya, 1824-1867*, published in Singapore by the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society in 1925. It has remained the standard authority on the subject, and was issued by the society in a revised edition in 1960, edited with an extensive bibliography by C. M. Turnbull and a new introductory chapter by D. K. Basset. It was reprinted in Kuala Lumpur by Oxford University Press in 1966.

From 1924 to 1926 he was a tutor in the Modern History School, St. Hugh's College, Oxford. He also held a grant from the Rhodes Trust, 1925-1927, for research in England on British Ceylon. In 1928 he married Joan Shoolbred, of Guildford, Surrey, who for the next 40 years worked closely with him in the preparation of his books for the press. In the same year he joined the faculty of the Department of Political Science at the University of Minnesota as assistant professor. He continued here until retirement in 1963, becoming associate professor in 1936 and professor in 1945.

Continuing his work upon Ceylon, he published in 1933 his second book, *Ceylon under British Rule, 1795-1932, with an Account of the East India Company's Embassies to Kandy, 1762-1795* (London: Oxford University Press, Humphrey Milford). Like his first book, this monograph filled a gap in the literature, and it was quickly recognized as the standard history of administrative, economic, and political development of Ceylon during the colonial period. The materials to 1888 had been collected from documents in the Colonial Office and India Office archives, but the concluding summary for the period 1889-1932 was developed with some difficulty after Professor Mills settled in Minnesota, where some of the sources were not readily accessible. This book was reissued by Cassell and Company in London in 1964, and by Barnes and Noble in New York in 1965; it is now being translated into Sinhalese. He also prepared a 70-page booklet, *Britain and Ceylon*, published in London in 1945 by Longmans, Green and Company (Longmans' Pamphlets on the British Commonwealth, No. 3) and distributed by the British Information Services. It is an excellent updated summary of the larger work.

At the University of Minnesota Professor Mills established himself as a stimulating and provocative lecturer. For 35 years he offered the elementary course in World Politics to large classes, developing his lectures with skillful organization, clarity, and high literary quality, enlivened by a wry and often sardonic humor and by little oddities of manner, such as the occasional flicking out of a large red kerchief which he carried not in his pocket but tucked into the sleeve of his jacket. In international relations he was a realist of the realists, insistent upon close examination of historical background, economic, geopolitical, and other ecological factors, and notably skeptical of emotional or sentimental approaches to outlawry of war, collective security, and various idealistic panaceas of his day. In his Upper Division and graduate work on imperialism and colonial government, the development of the British Empire and Commonwealth of Nations, and the political and economic problems of Southeast Asia he was in no way dismayed by the often uninformed but vigorous anti-imperialist and anti-colonial views of his students; he trained upon them organized batteries of historical and economic data which cut away most of their assumptions. If not always convinced, they were invariably impressed.

Professor Mills' scale of values set high store upon careful scholarship, patient research, and clear, felicitous expression. He regarded much of the committee work and administrative activity of the University as largely irrelevant to these objects and never hesitated to say so, although he invariably carried out conscientiously any duties assigned to him. On the other hand, he gladly spent many hours in conference with students, making very detailed suggestions about the organization of papers and research projects, or sources of information, and carefully reviewing and criticizing work they had done. In 1952, long before this had become a rather routine annual event, the graduating seniors showed their appreciation of his qualities by awarding him a scroll as the outstanding teacher of the College of Liberal Arts.

Friends and colleagues will remember fondly the hospitality of the Mills Household. There, in his book-lined study, which included a large collection of detective stories, they might examine a formidable array of antique swords and daggers ranging from the long two-handed broadsword of old England to the Malay *kris*. In one corner was the mummified head of an Egyptian boy still carrying wisps of reddish hair. They were sometimes regaled with home-made ale of remarkable strength, and equally by a distinctive collection of anecdotes which Professor Mills had culled from his years of travel.

His research turned again in the mid-thirties to East Asia. He was awarded a Guggenheim Travelling Fellowship, supplemented by a Social Science Research Council grant-in-aid and a Rhodes Scholarship Trust grant, which enabled him to spend the year 1936-1937 in extensive travel and study in England, Ceylon, Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, Hong Kong, and the Philippine Islands. He sent reports on the colonial areas he visited to the British Colonial Office, at its request. Again in 1939 he was supported by the Social Science Research Council and the University in completing research in England for a comparative study of American, British, and Dutch colonization in the Pacific. The research and consultations of these years furnished materials and insights for much of his later work.

The first notable product was *British Rule in Eastern Asia; A Study of Contemporary Government and Economic Development in British Malaya and Hongkong*. This book was published in London by the Oxford University Press and issued in Minneapolis by the University of Minnesota Press (1942). The first typescript sent to London was destroyed by German bombardment when it reached Liverpool, but a second copy split into three parts and sent at different times arrived safely thanks to naval convoys; it was printed between bombings and ready for shipment to the United States the day Japan declared war. This book is a comprehensive study of economic, political, and social conditions in British Malaya and Hong Kong, and a detailed analysis of British colonial administration there. Begun as an independent work, its timeliness brought it to the attention of the Institute of Pacific Relations and the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Both assisted in its completion, and it was issued under the auspices of the Secretariat, Institute of Pacific Relations International Research Series. As with Professor Mills' earlier books, it has withstood the test of time and is now being reprinted in New York by Russell and Russell.

When World War II and the revolutionary nationalist and communist movements which followed it brought Asian problems sharply to the front, Professor Mills was one of the small group of seasoned scholars able to satisfy the rapidly growing professional and public interest in them, and he continued to do so. In 1942 he contributed a section on "The Governments of Southeast Asia" to a volume in the Institute of Pacific Relations Inquiry Series, *Government and Nationalism in Southeast Asia* (New York: International Secretariat I. P. R., 1942); the other contributors were Rupert Emerson and Virginia Thompson. The following year he edited for the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* (Volume 226, March 1943) a symposium on *Southeastern Asia and the Philippines*. In 1949 he edited for the University of Minnesota Press (also published in London by Oxford University Press, 1950) a volume entitled *The New World of Southeast Asia*, in which chapters on the several countries of the area and on principal problems of government, economics, and international relations were contributed by leading authorities. He wrote himself an introductory chapter, "The Situation in Southeast Asia," and chapters on "Malaya" and "Problems of Self-Government." A second printing in 1950 contains some editorial additions.

In the 5-year period between 1943 and 1948 he also demonstrated his ability to interest the general public of the Twin Cities in international problems by giving each week three radio broadcasts from Station WCCO under the sponsorship of the First National Bank and Trust Company of Minneapolis, and by contributing a weekly editorial article to the *Minneapolis Shopping News*. In both he was able to illuminate helpfully many current problems by his knowledge of the historical background and determining factors, and to do this with clarity and wit which made the matter interesting to the public. His classroom lectures on Mediterranean current affairs were broadcast by Station KUOM in 1952.

He was also in demand in professional circles. In 1941 he lectured in the summer session of the University of California, Berkeley. A lecture tour in the spring of 1943 took him through the western part of Canada under the auspices of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. In 1945 he was urged by Sir Reginald Coupland, whose support would have been decisive, to be a candidate for the post of Librarian of the Colonial Office in London, where his duties would have been largely research. He declined with some reluctance because the costs of moving and change from one retirement system to another would have meant a considerable financial sacrifice. He served as a member of the Board of Editors of the *American Political Science Review*, and as associate editor in 1943-1945. He was chairman of a roundtable on South Asia at the annual meeting of the association in 1951, and read papers at a number of other association meetings. He was much in demand as a lecturer at institutes on world affairs, as at Principia College (1952), Hamline University (1952, 1953,

1955), the Midwest Conference at Allerton Park, University of Illinois (1954), for which he prepared a detailed working paper on Southeast Asia, and the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London (1956).

Most of Professor Mills' work took the form of specialized monographs. An exception was *World Politics in Transition* (New York: Henry Holt, 1956), a textbook for introductory courses in international politics, written with the collaboration of a colleague, Professor Charles H. McLaughlin. It was intended not so much to provide a theoretical framework for the study of international politics as to give freshmen and sophomores a solid grounding in the principal factors determining international action, the agencies and processes both in and among states used in international intercourse, and the directions of recent international history. It was used successfully by a number of colleges and universities for a decade but was not reissued because instruction in this field has in recent years moved in other directions.

In his most recent work Professor Mills again examined the course of events in the area of his long-time interest. He continued to keep in close touch with developments in Southeast Asia. In 1956 and again in 1960 he held Guggenheim Travelling Fellowships which enabled him to interview many civil servants, professors, and business executives in England and France whose work brought them into direct contact with the confusing events in Southeast Asia. *Malaya: A Political and Economic Appraisal* (University of Minnesota Press, and Oxford University Press, 1958) examines the impact of Japanese occupation and postwar communist rebellion upon political reconstruction in Malaya, followed by a detailed study of the rubber and tin industries. His final book, *Southeast Asia: Illusion and Reality in Politics and Economics* (University of Minnesota Press and Oxford University Press, 1964) provides a perceptive and highly informed review of political and economic trends in each of the countries of Southeast Asia, in which hard facts and the welter of propaganda statements, opinions, and hopes are sorted out with discrimination and candor.

In addition to his many books Professor Mills published about thirty articles in journals and periodicals, and more than 250 newspaper articles. At the time of his death he was still actively at work, with many uncompleted plans for research and writing. His passing removes one of our outstanding authorities on colonialism and the post-colonial world, whose professional achievements in vigorous teaching and primary research have brought great credit to the University.

HARRY LEROY SMITH

1887-1969

Harry LeRoy Smith, a member of the faculty of the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine in Rochester from 1929 to 1952, died in the La Mesa Community Hospital, La Mesa, California, on February 13, 1969, after a long illness.

Dr. Smith came to Rochester on June 8, 1925, as a fellow in medicine of the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine. He received the degree of master of science in medicine in 1928 from the University of Minnesota, and it is of more than incidental interest that his dissertation, "The Weight of the Normal Heart," was recommended for use by physicians as a standard criterion on the subject by the New York Heart Association.

Dr. Smith became an instructor in medicine in the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine in 1929, and was advanced to assistant professor in 1933, to associate professor in 1940, and to professor in 1949. From 1945 to 1951 he was head of a section of medicine in the Mayo Clinic devoted to cardiology; he retired in 1952 as a senior consultant in medicine.

The career of Dr. Smith exemplifies an experience that has all but vanished from American medical education: that of the young physician who, after graduation, goes out to a small village to establish a general practice of medicine and later, with the seasoning and sharpening of his abilities which such exposure inescapably imparts, becomes associated with a great medical center for graduate studies followed by entrance into a medical specialty.

A practitioner of uncommon clinical acumen, Dr. Smith was also able to conduct useful and productive research into problems of the heart and great vessels. He was an uncompromising realist on the disputatious question of the extent and the quality of the clinical research which a busy physician can accomplish, and it was this attitude, no doubt, which, by constricting the number of avenues which might have dispersed and thus diluted his interests, in the end contributed to the validity and the usefulness of the research he did undertake.

He was a deceptively taciturn man possessed of a deep fund of infectious humor which he invariably dispensed with a perfectly immobile countenance.