

**UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
SENATE DOCKET
MINUTES**

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BUSINESS
AND RULES**

To THE UNIVERSITY SENATE:

Your Committee on Business and Rules respectively presents the following matters for your consideration at the second meeting of the Senate, May 15, 1941:

- I. Approval of Senate minutes for October 17, 1940.
- II. Report of the Administrative Committee.
- III. Report of the Committee on Relations of the University to Other Institutions of Learning.
- IV. Report of the Committee on Debate and Oratory.
- V. Report of the Committee on Necrology.

**I. APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF
OCTOBER 17, 1940**

**II. REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE
COMMITTEE**

1. Items Reported for Information

1. *Textbook Approval.* It was voted to approve the following texts for use in University classes:

Problems in Elementary Accounting, Part III, by Nina L. Youngs. Published by Burgess Publishing Company, price \$1.75.

A Textbook of Chemistry for Embalmers, by Assistant Professor Norville C. Pervier. Published by Burgess Publishing Company, price \$3.00.

Student Teacher Handbook, by Professor Charles W. Boardman and Associate Professor William S. Carlson. Published by Burgess Publishing Company, price \$1.50.

From Plato to Hitler, by Assistant Professor Sverre Norborg. Published by Burgess Publishing Company, price \$3.00.

The Ideologies of Religion, by Professor George P. Conger. Published by Round Table Press, Inc., price \$2.50.

Fundamentals of Human Anatomy, by Assistant Professor Raymond F. Blount. Published by John S. Swift Company, price \$1.75.

Sailing the Spanish Main, by Associate Professor Raymond L. Grismer. Published by Macmillan Publishing Company, price \$1.00.

Social Psychology, by Professor Charles Bird. Published by D. Appleton-Century Company, price \$3.50.

Livestock Marketing, by Professor A. A. Dowell and Mr. Knute Bjorka. Published by McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, price \$4.00.

Retailing by Pharmacists, by Assistant Professor A. Hamilton Chute. Published by Burgess Publishing Company, price \$3.50.

Consumers' Cooperatives in the North Central States, by Leonard C. Kercher, Vant Kebker, Wilfred C. Leland, Jr., and edited by Roland S. Vaile. Published by the University of Minnesota Press, price \$3.50.

Six Scandinavian Novelists, by Assistant Professor Alrik Gustafson. Published by Princeton University Press, price \$3.50.

2. *Mimeographed Material.* It was voted to approve the following mimeographed material for sale and use in University classes:

150 copies First part of Clinical Chemistry and Microscopy notes. To be sold by Professional Colleges Bookstore, price 25 cents.

500 copies Vocabulary and Idiom List (French). To be sold by Engineers' Bookstore, price 10 cents.

50 copies Syllabus in Administrative Law. To be sold by Folwell Hall Bookstore, price 15 cents.

225 copies An Outline of Neuropsychiatry (third edition). To be sold by Professional Colleges Bookstore, price \$2.20.

250 copies Part I, Outline of Internal Medicine. To be sold by Professional Colleges Bookstore, price \$1.60.

150 copies Clinical Chemistry and Microscopy Notes (second installment). To be sold by Professional Colleges Bookstore, price 50 cents.

250 copies Part II, Outline of Internal Medicine. To be sold by Professional Colleges Bookstore, price \$1.10.

200 copies Quantitative Methods. To be sold by Students Bookstore, University Farm, price 25 cents.

50 copies How Disease Manifests Itself and How the Doctor Makes the Diagnosis—combined outline. To be sold by Engineers' Bookstore, price \$1.10.

250 copies Syllabus on Basic Wealth (revised edition). To be sold by Folwell Hall Bookstore, price \$1.00.

450 copies Human Biology Syllabus for Winter Quarter. To be sold by Folwell Hall Bookstore, price 35 cents.

60 copies Supplemental Problems. To be sold by Professional Colleges Bookstore, price 25 cents.

200 copies Electrical Engineering Laboratory Studies. To be sold by Engineers' Bookstore, price 40 cents.

125 copies Outline for Neurosurgery Lectures. To be sold by Engineers' Bookstore, price 75 cents.

250 copies Part III, Outline of Internal Medicine. To be sold by Professional Colleges Bookstore, price \$2.50.

60 copies Kindergarten Observations. To be sold by Folwell Hall Bookstore, price 50 cents.

200 copies Electrical Engineering Laboratory Studies for Sophomore Course 16s. To be sold by Engineers' Bookstore, price 40 cents.

250 copies Outline of Internal Medicine, Part IV, edited by Dr. Cecil J. Watson. To be sold by Professional Colleges Bookstore, price 85 cents.

100 copies The Digestive System and the Blood Dyscrasias in the Newborn. To be sold by Engineers' Bookstore, price 15 cents.

3. *Report of the Special Committee on Revision of the Specifications for the B Average List for Cap and Gown Day.* On motion it was voted to approve the recommendation for change in specifications for the B average list to read as follows: (Item 4 is added by this action.)

1. That a clear statement of the basis on which selections are made should be printed in the program.

2. That the plan adopted should be institutional and common to all units of the University.

3. That the determination of the scholarship average should be based on not less than two quarters in residence.

4. That there be counted for this purpose all credits and only those credits earned in the University in the course of study, including preprofessional course of study, for which the student is registered at the time the list is prepared.

5. That in determining scholarship average for this purpose, the following basis should be used: Each credit hour of A equals 3; B equals 2; C equals 1; D equals 0; and F (unremoved) equals -1. Grades of 1 and E are temporary and for this purpose should not be counted. The ratio is to be determined by dividing the total number of honor points by the total number of credit hours earned. This is the plan used in the larger number of colleges of the University, although there are four different methods in use at the present time.

4. *Physical Examinations for Members of the Academic Staff:* It was voted to approve the report of a special committee appointed by the president submitted on December 4, 1940, which included recommendation for the inaugurating of a system of examinations for specified members of the academic staff and to transmit this to the Board of Regents for their consideration and approval.

5. *Incompletes for students enrolled in Reserve Midshipman's Courses:* On December 11, 1940, it was voted on recommendation of the Special Committee on University Recourses as follows: "The Committee recommends as a matter of general policy that the faculties of the several colleges consider the granting of 'Incompletes' to students who leave the University to enroll in the Government's ninety-day training course for reserve midshipmen, if these students have gone sufficiently far in their courses so that there is a basis for assuming that they will be able to satisfy the requirements of the course by examinations and by the completion of the prescribed work."

6. *The University calander for 1941-42* was approved as follows:

Fall quarter	September 29 to December 18, 1941
Winter quarter	January 5 to March 19, 1942
Spring quarter	March 30 to June 12
Seventieth annual commencement	June 13
Summer Session: First term	June 17 to July 24
Second term	July 27 to August 28

7. *National Committee on Education and Defense.* The President read to the Committee a resolution of the joint meeting of Western Conference University Presidents, Faculty Representatives, Athletic Directors, and Physical Educators held in Chicago January 17 at which the University of Minnesota was represented by Dr. Wrenn and Mr. McCormick. In response to this resolution, the President set up a special committee at the University of Minnesota with Dean W. E. Peik, Chairman, for the considera-

tion of the questions raised in the resolution of the joint conference. This committee presented a report outlining possible University services in the field of health, physical education, and recreation (a) to students who are to be called into military service, (b) the general student body, (c) University and non-University men eligible for military service, and (d) a general co-operative state program. It was voted to approve in general the substance of the report and refer the report back to the committee with authority to put into effect the provisions of this report so far as possible for the spring quarter on a voluntary basis.

8. *Incompletes for Students Entering the U. S. Service.* It was voted that in the administration of the recent action of the Board of Regents authorizing the refund of all tuition in those cases in which students leave the University for military service, no grades of incomplete should be given before the completion of at least two thirds of the quarter's work.

9. *Credits for 90-Day Intensive Midshipman's Course.* On recommendation of the special committee appointed by the President to consider credit for this course, it was voted to approve the granting of not to exceed one quarter of elective credit to be acceptable on the same basis as Navy R.O.T.C. credits toward the degree requirement in the various colleges.

10. It was voted to approve the change in the date of Cap and Gown Day from May 15 to May 29, 1941, to combine it with the President's reception for the seniors and the Senior Prom, for trial this one year.

11. *Recommendations of the Committee on University Functions relating to June Commencement Exercises.* Mr. E. B. Pierce, as chairman, presented a report from the Committee on Functions relating to June Commencement procedures. The following recommendations were accepted:

A. *General recommendations:*

1. That the registrar be instructed to provide appropriate folders for diplomas of doctors of philosophy.
2. That the University Schedule Committee be requested to arrange the program for final examinations of the spring quarter so that no examinations will be scheduled for Saturday morning of Commencement Day, in order that all seniors may be free to attend the rehearsal of the commencement exercises.
3. That the Functions Committee be requested to send to all prospective graduates a letter giving instructions as to the etiquette of such a formal occasion as Commencement. It would call to the attention of the students the following improprieties: wearing of corsages, smoking, chewing of gum, calling or waving to friends, talking or laughing boisterously while in the procession, carrying cameras on to the platform, etc. Corsages must not be worn and the Functions Committee is instructed to take necessary steps to enforce this.

B. *Proposals to save time:*

1. That the procession should start at 7:30 p.m. with military precision, so that the exercises may begin, without hurrying, promptly at 8:00 p.m.
2. That if any honorary degree is conferred, the member of the faculty chosen to present the candidate should be limited to three minutes and should be requested to submit his speech in advance to the office of the President in order to avoid duplication.
3. That in the presentation of candidates for the Ph.D. degree, the Dean of the Graduate School be instructed to read only the name, the major field, and the major adviser of each candidate. The ceremony of hooding should continue as at present.
4. That the tempo of the marches played by the band should be carefully regulated so that time may be saved without loss of dignity.
5. That the Functions Committee give thought to the possibility of shortening the formula spoken by the deans in presenting candidates for degrees, as a means of saving time.
6. That the reading of names of honor students be omitted at the time candidates are presented by the deans for degrees, but that the Functions Committee give thought to some device that may be introduced to call attention to the fact that honor students wear distinguishing shoulder straps.

C. *Proposed changes in program:*

1. That the mass hooding of the M.D. candidates should take place between the band and the platform, with floodlights upon the ceremony. It is suggested that the candidates should form two lines. Each man in the second line would hood the man in front of him, and a third line of R.O.T.C. officers would then hood those in the second line.
2. That the conferring of the Ph.D. degree should be first on the regular program, immediately following the honorary degrees, if any are conferred.
3. That the rest of the program should be so arranged as to hold the maximum number of spectators to the end. The following order is suggested:
 - a. Honorary degrees
 - b. Ph.D.
 - c. M.D.
 - d. M.A. and M.S.; M.S. in various specialties
 - e. Masters in Education, etc. (technical degrees)
 - f. LL.B.
 - g. B.M.
 - h. D.D.S.
 - i. Certificates in Extension, Dental Hygiene, General College, and Graduate in Nursing
 - j. R.O.T.C. commissions
 - k. B.S. in Pharmacy
 - l. B.L. in Law
 - m. B.S.—
 - Medicine
 - Medical Technology
 - Public Health Nursing
 - n. University College
 - o. Business Administration
 - p. College of Education
 - q. College of Agriculture
 - r. Institute of Technology
 - s. Science, Literature, and the Arts

D. It was recommended that the Committee on Functions be authorized to designate a member of the faculty as University marshal and two faculty assistant marshals, all to be attired in appropriate regalia, to take charge of directing all academic processions.

12. *Report of the Senate Committee on Education Relating to Academic Credits for Seniors Called to Service.* Dean McConnell as chairman of the Senate Committee on Education presented a report and reviewed the Selective Service and University procedures that now relate to deferment of military service under the Selective Service Act. The following recommendations are included in the report:

"The Committee believes that most of the cases of students who are deficient a relatively small number of hours for graduation can be adequately handled under available University regulations, and/or the action of local draft boards in granting postponement of induction in the spirit of the regulations and interpretations of the National Headquarters of Selective Service. In exceptional cases which can not be handled under these two types of adjustment, the Committee believes that the faculties of the several colleges may take appropriate special action and that such action should be reported to the President's Office.

"The Committee recommends, however, that any faculty action reducing the number of hours required for graduation be taken only after the student has taken advantage of the usual University and College provisions for the adjustment of his case and in the event that he has failed to secure adequate postponement of induction from his local draft board. It is recommended, further, that the faculty should not reduce the number of hours required for graduation unless the student takes the initiative in (1) asking the University to recommend postponement to the local draft board and (2) stating his case fully to his local board. This proposal makes it necessary to inform students that they may petition the University to recommend postponement of induction under the amended regulations of the Selective Service System. It is recommended, finally, that this request for recommendation of postponement be made through the dean of the college in which the student is enrolled to the present Committee on Deferment of Military Service, through this committee to the President's Office, and thence to the local draft board."

The report was adopted and the recommendations are to be put into effect for a one-year trial, at the end of which time the University experience in the matter is to be reviewed. A copy of the report is to be sent to Dean H. S. Diehl for the information and use of the special Committee on Deferment for Military Service.

13. *Policy concerning half-masting University flags.* The President announced that he was approving the following policy concerning half-masting of University flags:

"Recently deaths of faculty members and former staff members have resulted in our flags being at half mast for considerable portions of time. The President suggests the following practice:

"1. The flags will be placed at half mast on the day of the funeral of retired or emeritus members of the faculty of a rank corresponding to those for whom we normally half-mast the flag when death occurs during active years of service.

"2. In the case of deaths involving staff members in active service, the flag will be flown at half mast only if they are members of the University Senate or administrative officers of corresponding tenure. For such persons the flag will be placed at half mast from the day of death until immediately after the funeral service."

III. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING

1. Items Reported for Action

1. *St. Paul Diocesan Teachers College.* On the basis of the Inspector's report, it was voted to accredit this school on the same basis as the old two-year normal courses were recognized.

2. It was voted as an experimental matter, subject to the approval of the individual colleges, the University will accept among the nine units from admission groups A, B, C, D, and E not more than one unit which naturally falls in one of the groups but is not listed therein in the Bulletin of General Information, provided the subject is approved and so classified by the State Department of Education. Such a unit may not count toward a specifically required major or minor.

3. *Austin Junior College.* Reports were presented on the inspection of the Austin Junior College. The College was accredited for the first year's work which is as much as is offered to date.

2. Items Reported for Information

1. *Recognition of Normal School Credits from Canadian Provinces.* The question having been raised as to the extent to which the earlier action of the Committee would be retroactive, it was voted to give individual consideration to cases in which the normal school work had been completed prior to action by the Committee last year.

2. On the evening of October 23, 1940 the Committee on Relations held a dinner and conference with high school principals and counselors; 87 persons representing 30 different towns in the state were present. Questions concerning entrance requirements, curriculum suggestions and the testing program for the high school seniors were discussed. The group voted to meet again just before the biennial session of the Minnesota Educational Association.

Respectfully submitted,

ROYAL R. SHUMWAY, Chairman

IV. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DEBATE AND ORATORY

During the academic year 1940-41, fifteen debates were held with members of the Western Conference which is made up of the Universities of Chicago, Illinois, Wisconsin, Northwestern, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Purdue, and Minnesota. Of these debates, five were lost; the remainder won. Minnesota won second place in the Western Conference Debate Tournament held at Northwestern April 2-3. In all, thirteen students participated in these debates.

In addition, there were a number of demonstration debates held before various local civic groups and high schools. Participating in these debates were ten underclass debaters whose number is not included above. Upon several occasions, debaters filled speaking engagements before similar groups.

Five topics were debated during the year:

- (1) Resolved: That the powers of the Federal Government should be increased
- (2) Resolved: That the nations of the Western Hemisphere should form a permanent union
- (3) Resolved: That the American newspaper should be regulated by a Federal Press Commission
- (4) Resolved: That this house approves the foreign policy of the United States
- (5) Resolved: That opportunity for free speech should be denied those who advocate racial and religious discrimination in the United States

Two special debates authorized by this Committee were held, the first with a visiting team from LeMoyné College, Memphis, Tennessee on the proposition, Resolved: That the nations of the Western Hemisphere should form a permanent union; the second, with a team from Stanford University, Stanford University, California, on the proposition, Resolved: That this house approves the foreign policy of the United States. Both these were non-decision debates.

The forensic season of 1940-41 will be brought to a close on May 13, at the Annual Speech Honors Banquet with the awarding of prizes and the induction of certain students into Delta Sigma Rho, National Forensic Honorary Fraternity.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK M. RARIG, Chairman

V. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NECROLOGY

CHARLES BENJAMIN WRIGHT, 1876-1940

Charles Benjamin Wright was born in Ontario, Canada, on November 12, 1876, and died in Minneapolis on May 31, 1940. He was granted the degree of A.B. by the University of North Dakota in 1898 and the degree of M.D. by Johns Hopkins University in 1902. During 1903 he was House Officer at Johns Hopkins University and during 1913-14 a postgraduate student in Berlin and Vienna. He was Instructor in Medicine in the University of Minnesota from 1917 to 1921, Assistant Professor from 1921 to 1927, Associate Professor from 1927 to 1935 and Professor, and Clinical Professor from 1935 to his death.

As a practicing physician, Dr. Wright held positions on the staffs of Minneapolis hospitals and was active in the affairs of the Hennepin County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1924, the Minnesota State Medical Society, of which he was president in 1928, and the American Medical Association, of which he was a trustee. The results of his research in the field of internal medicine were published in various medical journals.

Dr. Wright was a sound and careful analyst of clinical phenomena. Both in his clinical investigations and his practice of medicine, he was faithful to the best traditions and the highest ideals of his profession.

FRANKLIN RANDOLPH WRIGHT, 1866-1940

During four full decades, Franklin Randolph Wright was a member of the staff of the University of Minnesota. Born in Canton, Illinois, on June 14, 1866, he died in Minneapolis on August 1, 1940. In 1890 he graduated with the degree of D.D.S. from the Minnesota Hospital College, then the dental department of the University, and in 1894 he received the degree of M.D. from the Medical School. He studied at the University of Vienna in 1900, 1902-1903, and 1906, and at the University of Berlin in 1902. From 1896 to 1902, he was Clinical Assistant in Surgery and Dermatology in this University, from 1902 to 1909, Clinical Instructor in Dermatology and Genito-Urinary Diseases, from 1909 to 1920, Assistant Professor, and from 1920 to 1936, Associate Professor and Director of the Division of Urology.

Widely respected as an authority on the treatment and control of venereal diseases, he served on the staffs of four Minneapolis hospitals and was a member of the Hennepin County, the Minnesota, and the American Medical Association and of the Twin City, the Chicago, and the American Urological Association. He was a member of the first class inducted by the American College of Surgeons in 1913. In May, 1940, the Twin City and American Urological Association united in establishing the Franklin R. Wright lectureship in this University.

When Dr. Wright retired in 1936, the Senate, the President, and the Board of Regents expressed their respect and esteem in these words: "Your name is already on the roll of honor of those who as teachers and administrators have contributed to the development of a great University, have enriched the lives of countless students, and have through them shaped the life of the Commonwealth."

ALBERT WILLIAM RANKIN, 1852-1941

In the death of Albert William Rankin in Florida on January 25, 1941, Minnesota lost an effective educational pioneer. Born in Quebec on September 19, 1852, he attended Eaton Academy and was graduated in 1880 from the University of Minnesota. Though he engaged in advanced study at Amherst College, with characteristic independence of spirit he never applied for the degree for which he had qualified. He served the state as a teacher in Zumbrota and as a superintendent of schools in Austin, Owatonna, and Red Wing. Later he filled the same position in West Superior, Wisconsin.

When in 1895 Minnesota passed its first law giving state aid to graded schools in small communities, Mr. Rankin returned to the state to become inspector of graded schools. In 1904 he was appointed to an Assistant Professorship in the University of Minnesota, where he was influential in the establishment of the College of Education. He was always active in the Minnesota Education Association, serving as its president in 1906. In that year, also, he became a Professor in the College of Education, bringing with him a strong sense of the needs of the state and a zeal for practical professional training and for constant experimentation in classroom procedure. He was largely responsible for the founding of the University Laboratory School and gave it staunch support during its early years. He retired in 1920.

An alert and liberal thinker on social and economic issues, he was keenly aware of the importance of close relationship between the educational forces of the community and other branches of social service and experimentation. He was, therefore, one of the earliest promoters of the Six O'Clock and the Saturday Lunch Club in Minneapolis, which were organized for the free and independent discussion of public questions of both national and international moment.

Albert Rankin worked constantly to adapt the program of the public schools to the needs of society. He was the first to offer courses in Educational Sociology in the college and he later campaigned for vocational education and other specialized types of training.

In his many and varied relationships, he had an enthusiasm, a friendliness and a lively humor which endeared him to his associates, and a practical sagacity and drive in giving reality to his vision of what the program of the schools should be. Even in old age he never lost the youthfulness of spirit and the zest for pioneering and adventure which characterized his service to education.

For almost sixty years Albert Rankin had an active part in the educational life of Minnesota, for forty of them in important official positions. The University and the State look back with gratitude upon his long and significant service.

GEORGE EDGAR VINCENT, 1864-1941

George Edgar Vincent, third President of the University of Minnesota, was born March 21, 1864, at Rockford, Illinois, son of Bishop John H. Vincent and Mrs. Elizabeth Dusenberry Vincent. He was educated in the public schools of Plainfield, N. J., and at Pingry Academy of Elizabethtown, N. J. Bishop Vincent made his son his frequent associate, acquainting him with all kinds and conditions of people and training him for leadership in the Chautauqua Institute, of which the Bishop was a founder. After George Vincent graduated B.A. from Yale College in 1885, he spent a year in newspaper work and a second year in travel in Europe and Asia. He was made literary editor of the Chautauqua Press in 1886, Vice-Principal of the Chautauqua System in 1888 and Principal in 1898. From 1907 to 1915 he was President of the institution and from 1915 to 1937, its Honorary President.

Meanwhile Mr. Vincent had become a distinguished sociologist. After four years at the University of Chicago as Fellow and Instructor, he was granted the degree of Ph.D., in 1896, and progressed from Assistant to Associate Professor and then on to Professor of Sociology in 1904. His students recall that the wit which enlivened his learning made him an exceptionally inspiring teacher. At Chicago he wrote *An Introduction to the Study of Society* (1896) with Albion W. Small, and *The Social Mind and Education* (1896). He was Dean of the Junior Colleges from 1900 to 1907 and Dean of the Faculties of Arts, Literature, and Science from 1907 to 1911.

When Cyrus Northrop retired from the presidency of the University of Minnesota in 1911, George Vincent was elected to succeed him. From the University of Chicago, which he had helped to create, he brought a profound respect for and a broad appreciation of scholarship; from his experience in that university and in the Chautauqua Institute, he brought mature skill as an organizer and as an executive. Under his guidance the schools and colleges which make up this University were in six short years individually strengthened and at the same time welded into a new and unified whole. His achievements in building and in unification ranged from the construction of an inter-campus car line which has saved the student body thousands of dollars and a great amount of time, to the development of the Law School, the Graduate School, and the Medical School, affiliation with the Mayo Foundation, the establishing of the University Senate, and a basic financial reorganization of the University. Standing on our campuses today as memorials to his vision and energy are Elliot Memorial Hospital, Millard Hall, the buildings housing Chemistry, Mines, Engineering, Animal Biology, Agricultural Engineering and Home Economics, the central heating plant, and others. President Vincent took particular satisfaction in the founding and the enlargement of the General Extension Division, which under the leadership of Richard R. Price fostered "University weeks" and sent members of the faculty and Mr. Vincent himself out through the state for first-hand contacts with its citizens. The passing of years has revealed that his academic statesmanship was at no point more able than in his choice of men to strengthen the University faculties. Heading this roster are Lotus Delta Coffman, whom President Vincent brought here to direct the College of Education, and Guy Stanton Ford, brought here as Dean of the Graduate School. When in 1917 President Vincent was asked to direct the Rockefeller Foundation he said: "No university executive could have had more favorable conditions in which to work. If it were a question of a call from another university, it would be easy to decline. A summons, however, to have some share in the development of a unique institution, to cooperate in working out plans for the promotion of human welfare at home and abroad, appeals to one's imagination."

To the challenge of the Rockefeller Foundation George Vincent made brilliant response. During his tenure as President, John D. Rockefeller added \$50,000,000 to the endowment of the Foundation and its activities were greatly widened, reaching into the southern states, Canada, and the far corners of the world. In 1929, Mr. Vincent retired at the age of 65.

There came to Mr. Vincent, as a distinguished citizen, numerous responsibilities and numerous honors. He served as member of the General Education Board, the Committee for the Relief of Belgium, the Pan-American Conference of 1923, and the Scandinavian-American Foundation. He was granted the LL.D. degree by the University of Chicago and by Yale University in 1911, by the University of Michigan in 1913, and by the University of Minnesota in 1931. It is typical of the man that even after retirement he served on President Hoover's Public Works Committee and on a survey of New York hospitals, and continued to speak with the wit which delighted all hearers and the speed which was the despair of all reporters. Particularly happy was his return to this campus in 1938 for the dedication of Vincent Hall. He died in New York City on February 1, 1941.

"When Dr. George Edgar Vincent died," declares the New York *Herald-Tribune*, "there passed one of the really great men of our time. He was, in his field, an outstanding commander in the age-old fight against ignorance and disease. He was a scholar, an able administrator, a diplomatist . . . , a persuasive and illuminating talker, and, notwithstanding his tremendous human warmth, a hard-headed and forthright thinker In his span of life rabble-rousers and intellectual mountebanks came and went, and some of them attained the status of popular heroes, for such, sometimes, are the workings of a democracy. Meanwhile, Dr. Vincent . . . was tilting against the greatest dragon of them all, for he was the instrument by which the ills that plague mankind were pushed farther and farther back to the last frontier It is dismaying to consider that much of the work done by Dr. Vincent . . . must, in the tragic course of events, be undone in a war-torn world. But that surely cannot mean that the struggle has been futile. Long after the greatest bombers have been forgotten, the work of Vincent will be remembered."

CHARLES ANDREW ERDMANN, 1866-1941

Charles Andrew Erdmann was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1866. He graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1877 with the degree of Ph.C. and from the University of Minnesota in 1893 with the degree of M.D. In 1900 he studied in London and Vienna.

As prelude to his long years of service on the faculty of the University of Minnesota, he served as a student assistant in Anatomy from 1890 to 1893. Thereafter he held the following positions in the Medical School: Demonstrator in Anatomy, 1893-1894; Demonstrator in Anatomy and Assistant in Medicine, 1894-1898; Assistant Professor and Demonstrator in Anatomy, 1898-99; Professor of Anatomy 1899-1909; Professor of Gross and Applied Anatomy, 1909-1913; Associate Professor of Applied Anatomy, 1913-1936. In 1936 he retired with the rank of Associate Professor Emeritus, and on February 2, 1941, he died.

During his connection with the Medical School, Charles Erdmann was particularly concerned with articulation, the blood supply of the bones, and autointoxication. He was a member of the Hennepin County Medical Society and of the Minnesota Medical Society, and was an active Mason.

Charles Erdmann devoted himself not to research but to the mastery of anatomy and to its teaching. As his reward, he is widely remembered among medical men as a friendly and faithful professor who always knew his subject and handled it extraordinarily well in class. Were he to supply his own epitaph, Charles Erdmann would undoubtedly say: "This is the man who, during 42 years of service, never missed a day's teaching."

MARTIN BRONN RUUD, 1885-1941

First in the unhappy series of deaths among active members of the University staff which has marred the present academic year was the decease of Martin Bronn Ruud. Born in Fergus Falls in 1885, he prepared for college in Fosston High School, graduated in 1906 from the University of North Dakota, and in 1907 was granted the M.A. degree. From 1907 to 1910 he was an instructor in the same university; from 1910 to 1912, a graduate student in the University of Chicago; from 1912 to 1914, a fellow; and in 1914-1915, an Instructor in English and German. He was granted the degree of Ph.D. by the University of Chicago in 1915 and the honorary degree of D.C.L. by the College of St. Thomas in 1935. As a fellow of the University of Chicago and of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, he spent two years in Scandinavian universities. He began his memorable career at the University of Minnesota in 1915 as Instructor in Rhetoric. He was promoted to an Assistant Professorship in Rhetoric in 1919, an Associate Professorship in English in 1925, and a Professorship in 1927. In 1939 he was made Chairman of the Department of Scandinavian. He died on February 8, 1941.

The numerous contributions which Martin Ruud made to learned journals in the fields of philology and literary history were concerned chiefly with Shakespeare in Scandinavia, inquiries in English philology and medieval English literature, and Scandinavian folk-poetry in the United States. Books and monographs from his pen were *An Essay toward a History of Shakespeare in Norway* (1917), *An Essay toward a History of Shakespeare in Denmark* (1920), an edition of Shakespeare's *Henry V*, with Elmer E. Stoll (1922), *Thomas Chaucer, a Biography* (1926), and *Norwegian Emigrant Songs and Ballads*, with Theodore C. Blegen (1936).

He was a member of the Royal Historical Society (London), the Modern Language Association, the Mediaeval Academy of America, and Phi Beta Kappa. Within and outside these organizations, he was eloquent and persuasive in interpreting the highest aims and the noblest ideals of learning.

Martin Ruud was endowed with a superb sense of the past, which enabled him to re-create, both for himself and for his fortunate students, earlier ages and earlier literatures. Thus he moved with equal freedom through the world of the Ancients, of Beowulf, of Chaucer, and of Shakespeare. At the same time he was endowed with a notable shrewdness of the present, which gave variety and range to his intellectual pursuits and to his brilliant conversation, and incisiveness to his opinions on contemporary affairs. With the utmost modesty and generosity, he freely shared these riches with his students and his colleagues. The loss of Martin Ruud—high-minded citizen, distinguished scholar, and inspirer of youth—is irreplaceable.

RODNEY MOTT WEST, 1884-1941

On March 5, 1941, the University of Minnesota lost its able and effective Registrar, then in his twenty-first year of service in that position. Rodney Mott West was born in 1884 in Faribault, the son of Willis Mason West, Professor of History in this University from 1892 to 1912, and the grandson of Josiah West, a memorable figure in the early history of this state. Rodney West was a graduate of Central High School, Minneapolis, and of the University of Minnesota (1906). Appointed Instructor in Chemistry in the College of Agriculture in 1909, he was made Assistant Professor of Agricultural Chemistry in 1912 and Associate Professor and Secretary of the Department of Agriculture in 1916. In 1920 he left the Agricultural College to succeed Mr. E. B. Pierce as Registrar of the University.

In this position Rodney West met and solved a long series of difficult problems, as the University and its colleges steadily increased in size and complexity. In addition to his strictly administrative duties, he undertook significant investigations of the relationship between student entrance, survival, and graduation. Particularly valuable was his work for a decade as Executive Secretary of the Commission set up in 1920 to survey the University.

Rodney West was active in the American Association of Collegiate Registrars, of which he was for one year president, and he was a member of Sigma Xi, Alpha Chi Sigma, and the American Chemical Society.

The duties of Mr. West's position as the recording officer and the director of admissions for the whole University brought him into contact with an unusually large number of members of the faculty. They deplore the loss of so able an executive and administrator. But the great number of his personal friends regret even more the death of one who had endeared himself to them by his unselfishness, his loyalty, and his innate sense of humor which made him a delightful companion, and which enabled him to retain his imperturbability under the most harassing conditions.

HERBERT FREUNDLICH, 1880-1941

Herbert Freundlich was born in Charlottenburg, Germany, on January 28, 1880, and died in Minneapolis, March 30, 1941. He graduated from the gymnasium in Wiesbaden in 1898, studied general science for one year at the University of Munich, and then specialized in chemistry at the University of Leipzig, where in 1903 he took the Ph.D. degree. For eight years he remained at the University of Leipzig, attaining the rank of Privatdocent in October, 1906. He was called to the professorship of physical chemistry and inorganic technology at the Technische Hochschule, Braunschweig, in 1911. Here he remained until 1916, when he joined the staff of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institut für Physikalische und Elektrochemie at Berlin-Dahlem. In 1919 he resigned his professorship at Braunschweig to remain permanently at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institut. Later he was appointed Associate Director of the Institut. In 1925 he accepted the invitation of the University of Minnesota and the Colloid Committee of the National Research Council to be guest scholar at the Second National Colloid Symposium held at the University of Minnesota, and he remained in residence at Minnesota giving a series of lectures on colloid chemistry during the Summer Session. In 1937 he was Foreign Guest Scholar at the Fourteenth Annual National Colloid Symposium at the University of Minnesota, and again he remained at the University for a series of lectures.

Following the rise of the Nazi regime Herbert Freundlich was ordered in 1933 to dismiss all of his associates who were not of the "pure Aryan" race. As a result of this order he resigned in protest and soon left his native land for the greater intellectual and scientific freedom which England afforded. Here he became associated with University College, London. In this post he remained until 1938, when he was called to the University of Minnesota as Distinguished Service Professor of Colloid Chemistry in the Graduate School of the University, without departmental assignment. In this unique position Professor Freundlich could and did accept major responsibilities for graduate students from a variety of fields such as physiological chemistry, biochemistry, and physical chemistry, and was frequently consulted by other students working in physics, physiology, etc.

Freundlich's scientific career lay almost wholly in the field of colloid and capillary chemistry. His interest in colloids and colloidal behavior developed from his fundamental concern with biological phenomena and he turned to colloid chemistry in the hope of finding tools with which to undertake a study of the mechanisms underlying protoplasmic behavior. His classical studies on the coagulation of colloidal sols by inorganic and organic electrolytes were shortly followed by his studies of adsorption from solution and his demonstration that this represented a true reversible equilibrium which was obeyed by systems of the most diverse sorts. These studies culminated in his discovery that adsorption was another manifestation of the Gibbs' theorem relating the interfacial concentration with interfacial energy relationships. In the more than 200 papers and in the several books which he published are found important original concepts relating to almost every field of colloid research or technology.

Many honors came to Herbert Freundlich for his scientific contributions. Besides being elected to numerous scientific societies and academies, he was honored by the University of Utrecht in 1936 with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy *honoris causa*, and in 1940 he was elected a Foreign Fellow of the Royal Society.

Freundlich was modest, unassuming, always ready to assist anyone who came to him for counsel on either scientific or private affairs. His advice was always freely given, the thought of receiving credit for ideas never crossing his mind. Such personal traits endeared him alike to his colleagues and his students. He was an accomplished pianist and greatly enjoyed the world of music; his early scientific interests in entomology were continued through life; and his literary interests were wide and profound. Those who knew him mourn the passing of one of science's noblemen.

WILLIAM REMSEN APPLEBY, 1865-1941

The first and only Dean of the School of Mines of the University of Minnesota, William Remsen Appleby, was born in Hoboken, New Jersey, in 1865. He was a graduate of Hasbrook Institute, Jersey City, and Williams College (1886); in 1893 he was granted the degree of M.A. by his alma mater. During the year 1886-1887 he was a graduate student and an assistant in the School of Mines of Columbia University and during 1888-1889, an Assistant Analytical and Pharmaceutical Chemist in the New York College of Pharmacy. After working in the commercial field for a short time, he came to the University of Minnesota as Professor of Mining and Metallurgy in 1891. In 1900 he was appointed Dean of the newly re-established School of Mines.

Under the enthusiastic guidance of Dean Appleby a new building for the School was erected in 1915 and the Mines Experiment Station was developed in 1923. Meanwhile he served on the Jury of Awards in the Division of Mining and Metallurgy at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, 1915; led a part of engineers selected to report on coal and iron deposits in Manchuria, 1921; and acted as Consulting Metallurgist to the United States Bureau of Mines. On his retirement in 1935, he was made Dean Emeritus of the School of Mines and Metallurgy. No successor was appointed, as the school became part of the Institute of Technology. William Appleby died April 8, 1941.

Dean Appleby and his close friend, Professor Peter Christianson, member of the first graduating class of the School of Mines, were credited with being the first professors to engage secretaries, to use telephones on the campus, to hold innovations were still viewed with suspicion, and to hold Monday classes, which hitherto had not been scheduled because, according to tradition, the many professors who went to all parts of the state on Sunday to preach found it impossible to meet their students on Monday. His ideal for the training of engineers was to avoid teaching them exactly how specific problems in mining and metallurgy had been handled in the past but to inculcate basic principles and then prepare each man to apply those fundamentals in actual practice.

The most memorable aspect of Dean Appleby's career was his humanity as an administrator. Every student left his classroom or his office with the feeling that he had been in contact with an informed and interested friend. Typical was his custom of responding to infractions of discipline with well-conceived personal guidance rather than arbitrary, impersonal penalties. He was particularly active in placing his graduates, and he followed their careers with the friendliest interest. Toward colleagues and other friends, he showed the same warm devotion and loyalty. And it was to these qualities that the graduates of his school, with remarkable unanimity, paid high tribute at his retirement.

TREMAINE McDOWELL, Chairman