LSU Community Radio Addresses 1936-1939

Paul M. Hebert

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LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE RADIO AUDIENCE, ALUMNI AND FRIENDS OF LOUISIANA
STATE UNIVERSITY:

For the past few years it has been customary for Louisiana State
University, during the course of the academic year or some time in the weeks
immediately preceding the opening of the Fall session, to sponsor a series of
radio broadcasts designed to acquaint the people of Louisiana with the work
being done at your State University. Tonight we are continuing this policy
with the first of a series of programs which will be so planned as to give
you a rounded picture of the plans that are being executed in connection
with the varied activities of the University. On behalf of the University
administration, I wish to express our appreciation to Radio Stations WJSU,
WDSU, KBAD, KJLB, KPLC, KVAL and KNLV for making these programs possible.

It is the belief of the University authorities that the well
wishes of L.S.U., the parents of L.S.U. students, and the public generally
all have a right to know what is being done at the University. You are
entitled to such reassurances as we may be able to give with respect to
the future program of the University. The disclosures of the past two
months have quite naturally caused grave concern throughout the State with
respect to L.S.U., but here on the campus we find that the academic acti-
activities of the University have been conducted as if there was nothing happening to affect the Institution. Throughout the last week of June and during the month of July, summer classes went on as usual with 373 candidates for degrees receiving their diplomas at the summer commencement on August 2nd. The 4-H Club Short Course with hundreds of young boys and girls from every section of the State went on as scheduled in July. Last week - as has been the custom in previous years - the University was host to more than 2000 persons in attendance at the annual Farmers Short Course.

These facts are mentioned merely to illustrate that this great University of ours cannot be affected by the wrongdoing of any individual or individuals and that the usual functions performed by your State University will continue unimpaired.

In just four weeks from today there will undoubtedly be signs of increased activity around the University, for on September 11th the vanguard of the student body will arrive for the opening of Freshmen Registration with classes scheduled to start on September 18th. One of the questions that I have been frequently asked in the past few weeks is whether the occurrences of this summer will affect the University's registration in the Fall. Of course that question remains to be answered. Last session
there were enrolled on the main campus in Baton Rouge slightly more than 7,500 students. The enrollment of the Medical School in New Orleans and the Northeast Junior College at Monroe increased the total enrollment figure to 8,550. It can be readily realized that the facilities of the University have been severely taxed in accommodating such a large student body. As a matter of fact, those who are familiar with the University's problems will tell you that one of the major difficulties of the past five years has been that of providing the teaching staff, and classroom and dormitory facilities for a constantly increasing student body. If the enrollment of the University could be stabilized it would afford the opportunity for the various faculties to execute sounder academic policies and should mean a higher quality of work done by the general student body. Judging from dormitory reservations and from correspondence with prospective applicants for admission, there will be little change in the enrollment. All indications are that the recent troubles at L. S. U. will certainly not permanently harm the institution and will ultimately mean a stronger and finer L. S. U.

L. S. U. exists as a great educational service institution for Louisiana and for this entire Southern region. At the University we are attempting to serve all of the educational interests of the State in the
broadest and most thorough manner possible - keeping constantly before us
the legislative mandate that - "... Louisiana State University...
shall have for its object to become an institution of learning in the broadest
and highest sense where literature, science, and all the arts may be taught...

The achievement of the objectives of any university depends largely
upon an efficient university organization; adequate organization of the finan-
cial and business management of the university; a teaching organization which
can effectively instruct students not only in the undergraduate courses but
also at the graduate level; an organization which can give necessary technol-
ogical and professional training; a university so manned, equipped and endowed
as to be able to carry on important research in practically every field of
human knowledge.

During the past two months adequate steps have been taken to provide
the type of financial and business management that an institution the size of
L. S. U. should have. We have created a new office - that of Vice-President
and Comptroller in charge of financial affairs and business management.
Colonel Middleton, who holds that position and who will speak to you in a
few minutes, is well known throughout the State for his ability, honesty
and integrity, and for his interest in L. S. U. Under his leadership you may rest assured that financial irregularities will be impossible in the future and that all moneys appropriated for L. S. U. will be honestly and wisely expended in accordance with sound educational policies.

The present University administration is charged also with the heavy responsibility of doing everything possible to protect the interests of the University with regard to all past financial irregularities. An audit of all University accounts is under way and a thorough investigation of each suspicious transaction is being made concurrently with the audit. We are leaving no stone unturned in protecting the interests of the University.

The financial affairs of the University have been placed on a sound basis as a result of the Legislative approval of a loan of $500,000 for the purpose of meeting a deficit which otherwise we would have been compelled to pay out of current maintenance funds. This means that it will not be necessary to curtail any of the essential educational services that the University is rendering in its various divisions although every possibly economy will be effected.

Since tonight's program is the first in a series in which all
divisions of the University will be discussed, I wish briefly to sketch in
broad outline form the educational organization of the University.

The University is divided into 13 major divisions with each
division further sub-divided into departments, smaller divisions or schools.

All freshmen at the Louisiana State University must enter the Junior
Division. There they are given a broad general education with the courses
so selected that the choice of a profession may be made after entrance in
the College. Later in this series, Dean B. F. Mitchell of the Junior
Division will tell you more about its aims and purposes. It should be
mentioned in passing that the Northeast Junior College of the University,
located at Monroe, Louisiana, offering two years of work at the Junior
College level, is a part of the Junior Division; and this fall at Lake
Charles, Louisiana, the Southwest Junior College will be opened, bringing
the facilities of Louisiana State University closer to the young men
and young women of Southwest Louisiana. After a student completes his
work in the Junior Division, he is eligible for admission to one of the
Senior colleges of the University. These divisions are the College of
Agriculture, the College of Arts and Sciences, the College of Chemistry
and Physics, the College of Commerce, the College of Engineering, and the School of Education.

Because of the importance of the Agricultural industry in Louisiana, great emphasis is placed upon affording training in not only all branches of agriculture but also in closely related fields. In the College of Agriculture, students may be trained to become farmers, county agents, home demonstration agents, agricultural teachers, farm machinery operators, agricultural chemists, general extension workers, agricultural writers and educators and agricultural economists. Work is offered in general agricultural, in forestry, in home economics, in agricultural engineering, and in vocational education. Later in this series Dean J. C. Lee of the College of Commerce will tell you more of the important work done by this important division of the University in resident teaching, in extension services and in agricultural research, all of which activities have contributed immeasurably to the development of the agricultural interests of Louisiana.

The College of Arts and Sciences of the University is perhaps one of the most important units in the Institution. This division not only affords students opportunities for a liberal education but also operates
as a service organization preparing students who intend to enter the professional courses such as Medicine, Law and Library Science. Particular mention should be made of the splendid work that has been done by the School of Geology in the development of the natural resources of Louisiana. In the College of Arts and Sciences, a very wide range of educational offerings are open to students, with separate departments being maintained in each of the important fields of knowledge. The College of Arts and Sciences may be said to be the backbone of a good university. This particular College is well organized and is functioning efficiently, rendering a great service in education. Later in this series you will hear from Dean Fred C. Frey regarding the work of the College of Arts and Sciences.

In the University's College of Commerce special and professional training in Economics and Business Administration is afforded. The College of Commerce has performed a genuine service in the training of young men and young women who are qualified to accept opportunities in the business world, while the research work done by the College has made available a wealth of material for the study of industrial and commercial resources of Louisiana.
Through the College of Engineering, the University is furnishing annually a group of well trained and competent engineers who are well qualified to assume positions in the engineering profession. Courses are being offered in Aeronautical, Agricultural and Architectural Engineering, in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Petroleum Engineering. Course offerings present a wide range of adaptable to the differing abilities and tastes of the students and the differing opportunities in the Engineering profession.

In the College of Chemistry and Physics, students are being trained for positions that are constantly being opened up in various phases of applied science. One of the most important functions that any University can possibly undertake to perform is that of training teachers for the elementary and high schools of the State. This is a vitally important matter which affects the public school system as a whole and affects practically every family in the State.

The School of Education is so organized as to afford training and to prepare students for educational positions. In this respect the University is rendering a genuine service to the State.

There is much more that I should like to tell you about the work of
your University. I should like to mention the work of the School of Music. I should like to describe the organization and work of the Law School. I should like to tell you also of the service being rendered by the School of Library Science and by the Medical School in New Orleans.

I should also like to describe the activities of the General Extension Division which is reaching out into the State in a program of service, but time will not permit. From the rather sketchy outline of matters mentioned, you, as citizens of Louisiana, should realize that your State University is a great educational enterprise. The people of Louisiana have faith in Louisiana State University. The present administration of the University wishes to assure you that despite the embarrassment to which the University has been subjected in the past two months, we will not let any criticism of the University affect the manner in which we perform the essential educational services which you have a right to expect. The welfare of the University is inseparably tied up with and linked to the welfare of the State from a social, economic and intellectual standpoint. The loyalty and devotion of the Alumni and the people of Louisiana can do much to lighten the administrative burden which oppresses
the University authorities. With the assurance of your support and with
the assurance that our efforts at the State University are meriting your
approval, the University will certainly go forward in a program of better
service to the people of Louisiana. We shall strive at all times to build
upon firmer foundations in our efforts toward creating the greater University
which you, as Alumni and as citizens of Louisiana, have a right to expect
and of which you, as Alumni, may be justly proud.
Ladies and gentlemen:

Last December the Law School of the Louisiana State University was transferred to the spacious, modern, magnificent and well-equipped new law building—Leche Hall. The erection of Leche Hall, made possible through the leadership of Governor Leche and President Smith, is an accomplishment of which all citizens of Louisiana should be proud. We now have at the University thoroughly adequate physical facilities for carrying on the important work of professional legal education. It is unquestionably true that the quality of work that one is able to do is greatly affected by the physical surroundings in the midst of which he labors. This being true, the members of the Law School Faculty will now be able to apply themselves with renewed energy and efficiency to the legal education of the sons and daughters of Louisiana whom you intrust to our care. Leche Hall is one of the most striking and attractive structures on the University campus. Modeled along classic lines and resembling the Supreme Court Building in Washington, Leche Hall contains spacious and well-equipped seminar and class rooms, court rooms, offices for Faculty and staff, offices for the Graduate School and the School of Public Welfare Administration, library space for more than 125,000 volumes, comfortable and well lighted reading rooms—in fact the building is one of the finest of its type in the entire nation.

On behalf of the University, I wish at this time to extend to you all a cordial invitation to visit Leche Hall at your earliest convenience. You will enjoy seeing the building and I am sure that you will experience the same feeling of pride that we of the University all have regarding Leche Hall.

It is entirely fitting and appropriate that the completion of the new building should be attended with a suitable program of formal dedication. Such a program has been very carefully planned and, on April 6th, 7th and 8th, the conferences and ceremonies to be held in connection with the formal dedication of the law building will attract to the University many outstanding and prominent figures in the legal profession and in legal education in the United States. Members of the bar, judges, practicing attorneys, Alumni and many other distinguished guests will be present.
On Wednesday afternoon, April 6th, at 3:00 P.M. in the Court Room of Leche Hall, there will be a symposium dealing with the general theme of "Modern Trends in Legal Education". Professor Harold W. Shepherd of the University of Cincinnati, and Secretary of the Association of American Law Schools, will preside at this symposium. We are particularly fortunate in the two speakers. Dean W. Claude Horack of Duke University, formerly Professor of Law at the State University of Iowa and for many years Adviser to the Council on Legal Education of the American Bar Association, will deliver one of the principal addresses at this symposium. Dean Horack is a past President of the Association of American Law Schools. He is recognized as one of our most eminent scholars on problems of legal education. His address will be one of the high-lights of the dedication ceremonies. Also appearing on this program will be Professor Elliott F. Cheatham of Columbia University Law School. Professor Cheatham has achieved a national reputation as a student of professional legal problems. He has been particularly active in the work of the Joint Conferences on Legal Education in New York. I am sure that we will all find much of value in the symposium on "Modern Trends in Legal Education".

On Thursday morning, April 7th, at 10:00 A.M., in the Court Room of Leche Hall, the formal dedicatory exercises will be held with Honorable Gaston L. Porterie, Attorney General of Louisiana, presiding. The dedicatory exercises will be opened by the President of the University and His Excellency Governor Leche will make the presentation of Leche Hall to the University. There will be a formal acceptance by the Dean of the Law School, followed by greetings from the law schools of the United States, expressed by Professor Shepherd in his official capacity as Secretary of the Association of American Law Schools. Dedicatory addresses will be delivered by Associate Justice John R. Fournet of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, an alumnus of the school; and by Dean Leon Green of Northwestern University. Dean Green, a native of Louisiana, has achieved prominence in the field of legal education, having served on the faculties of the University of Texas and Yale Law Schools. Dean Green's address will be under the title of "Institutional Life--The Lawyer's Role".
Of especial interest to judges and practicing attorneys will be the symposium on "Modern Trends in Procedural Reform" scheduled for Thursday afternoon, April 7th, at 3:00 P.M. Dean Charles E. Clark of Yale University School of Law will discuss the new rules of procedure which have been adopted to govern practice in the Federal Courts. Dean Clark, a nationally recognized authority in the field of Procedure, has recently served as Adviser to the Committee appointed by the Supreme Court of the United States to draft the new federal procedural rules. Also on the program is Professor Edson R. Sunderland of the University of Michigan who will discuss "Trends in Procedural Reform". Professor Sunderland, an authority on judicial organization and administration in the United States, served with Dean Clark on the Committee appointed to revise the federal rules. Both Dean Clark and Professor Sunderland are past Presidents of the Association of American Law Schools. Judge Rufus E. Foster of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, will preside at this symposium.

Since Louisiana enjoys the distinction of being the only state in the Union which derives its legal system from the Code of Napoleon, it is very appropriate to focus attention at this time upon the position of the Civil Law in America. On Friday, April 8th, at 3:00 P.M. there will be a symposium devoted to this subject with Honorable Charles A. O'Neill, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, presiding. Dean Emeritus Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School will contribute a paper on "The Influence of the Civil Law in America". Dean Pound is one of the Nation's outstanding legal scholars and legal philosophers. His writings have contributed immeasurably to the development of legal thought in this country. We are fortunate in having Dean Pound among the distinguished visitors who will participate in the dedication ceremonies. At this same program a paper on "The Position of the Civil Law in Quebec" will be delivered by Judge Edouard Fabre-Surveyer, of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec. A nationally recognized scholar in the field of Civil Law, Judge Surveyer has served for many years as a member of the Faculty of McGill University. It will indeed be interesting...
to hear his discussion of the present status of the Civil Law in the Province of Québec. Louisiana and Quebec have a very intimate connection in that we are the only two jurisdictions on the North American continent in which the Civil Law prevails. The concluding paper at this symposium will be delivered by Mr. John W. Tucker, Jr., of the Shreveport bar, an eminent scholar and student of the Louisiana legal system. Mr. Tucker will have as his title "The Future of the Civil Law in Louisiana."

For the dedication dinner to be held on Thursday night, with Governor Leche presiding, the principal speaker will be Honorable Joseph C. Hutcheson, Jr., of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. There will also be an address by Judge J. Hugo Dore of the Louisiana Court of Appeal, an alumnus of the school, and greetings from the law schools of Louisiana expressed by Dean James T. Connor of Loyola University School of Law and by Dean Paul W. Brosman of Tulane University College of Law. Dean Thomas C. Kimbrough of the University of Mississippi Law School will bring greetings on this occasion from the law schools of the South.

The program of conferences and ceremonies has been so planned that they will be of interest to the general public. You are all cordially invited to attend any or all of the programs, and I wish to take this opportunity to renew the invitations previously extended to judges and members of the legal profession generally to be present and enjoy the privilege of hearing the outstanding speakers who will be in attendance for the various sessions. In formally dedicating Leche Hall, the University is forging another link in the chain of progress made by the University in the past decade.
I know that it is a source of keen regret to our radio
listeners to learn that President Smith has been called out of town
and is unable to be here tonight to continue his series of interest-
ing talks outlining for you the accomplishments and policies of the
Louisiana State University in the performance of its task of render-
ing educational services to the State of Louisiana. Dr. Smith will
appear on the next program in this series, and all friends of the
University are requested to tune in at that time to hear him.

In substituting for Dr. Smith on the program tonight, I
welcome the opportunity that is afforded me to direct your attention
to the progress that the University has made in professional legal
education in the past few years. The Board of Supervisors and the
University administration recognize that a well rounded educational
program should include training not only in the essential arts and
sciences, not only educational offerings in agriculture, in technol-
ogical courses and in many related fields, but that there is also
imposed upon the State University the obligation of providing pro-essional training to meet the increasing demands for highly trained
professional leaders in the state, and in this whole Southern area.

It was in pursuance of this policy that the professional
courses of the University were enlarged by the establishment of the
School of Medicine in 1935 to provide training in the important
field of medicine. The people of the State of Louisiana and friends
of the University are familiar with the splendid contributions being
made both in teaching and in research by the Louisiana State
University Medical Center.

The Law School as a professional unit has a much longer
history, dating from 1906, and covering thirty-two years of useful
service in the training of lawyers, judges and legislators. Many
alumni of the school have occupied positions in public life and in
the judiciary of the State. For example, we now number among our
prominent graduates the Attorney General of the State, seven district
attorneys, four state senators, two members of the House of Represent-
atives, a justice of the Louisiana Supreme Court, a Federal Judge of
the United States District Court, three judges of the Circuit Cou}rte
of Appeal of Louisiana, a justice of the Court of Appeal of the Republic of Honduras, four judges of State District Courts, two members of Congress and many outstanding leaders at bar of the State.

In the past few years notable progress has been made in the improvement of the physical facilities for the Law School work, improvements have been made in the curricula organization and course offerings, the Faculty and research staff has been strengthened and augmented, so that the quality of legal instruction has been steadily improved. In addition important research projects have been undertaken and valuable publications in books and legal periodicals have been made by the Faculty.

The present Faculty of the Law School includes nine teachers who devote their entire time to law school work and three part-time instructors. All of the members of the Faculty have been very carefully chosen because of their professional attainments in the particular subjects in which they are working. A staff of four research assistants is maintained to assist members of the Faculty in making contributions to the development of the law by scholarly research and legal publications.

As a result of this policy numerous articles of high quality have been published in legal periodicals, several books have been written, and adequate teaching materials for courses in Louisiana Law and Louisiana Practice have been developed.

To supplement the formal classroom instruction the Law School is inaugurating this year a series of lectures to be delivered by prominent judges and lawyers on specially selected topics that will be most helpful to the students.

As you have just been told, last December the Law School completed moving into its new quarters in Leche Hall. The new law building, built of limestone and granite and closely following the style of the United States Supreme Court Building in Washington, constitutes the largest and most modern law school building in the South, and, in fact, ranks with the best structures of its type in the entire nation. Included in the building are adequate lecture halls, smaller class rooms for group discussions, a large auditorium, a court room, and offices for the Faculty and staff. Leche Hall is
admirably designed to provide proper facilities for the Law School work. The Library Reading Room and the book stack room provide ample space for future expansion of the Law Library. The collection of the Library now numbers some thirty-five thousand (35,000) volumes with additions being rapidly made at the rate of some five thousand (5,000) books per year.

Because of the civil law system prevailing in Louisiana, the demands upon the library of the Louisiana law schools are exceptionally heavy. The usual standard collection of the Anglo-American legal publications must be supplemented with legal materials of the principal civil law jurisdictions, with particular emphasis upon the works of the great writers on the French Civil Law. The French Civil Code, as our listeners know, is the fountain source of our Louisiana Civil Code. Great progress has been made in building up the civil law collection of the Law Library, but what is even more encouraging is the frequent use to which these materials are being put by the students and the Faculty in working out problems in Louisiana law. The Faculty of the Law School looks forward to continued expansion of the library and before many years the University may be able to boast of the largest law library in the South.

The splendid physical plant and the excellent library facilities that we now possess will greatly enhance the efforts of our capable Faculty in training the law students who are entrusted to our care.

Legal educators are quite generally agreed that the law school of today faces an exceedingly difficult task in adapting its educational program and policies to the exacting demands of a complex civilisation, a civilisation that is gradually inventing new and varied forms of legal machinery, legal rules, statutes and regulations designed to cope with social and economic problems of grave import. A legal training which embraces only technical skill without a proper understanding and appreciation of strategic and responsible position that the legal profession occupies in public affairs today is not
systems. Our law school graduates must be well-rounded lawyers with a breadth of vision and insight into the problems involved in the practice of law in modern society.

In recognition of the task confronting American law schools today in the light of expanding professional requirements, the Louisiana State University, following the lead taken by the University of Minnesota, was the second school to put into effect a four year course of study leading to a professional degree of Bachelor of Laws. Similar action in the establishment of a four year law curriculum has recently been taken by the University of Chicago and the University of Washington. It is believed that most American law schools will eventually be compelled to come to a four year law program.

A student who wishes to study law at the Louisiana State University is offered four separate programs of study, all of which serve different objectives and lead to different degrees. The student has his choice between the three year concentrated law curriculum; the four year law course; third, a combined curriculum in law and commerce; and; a combined curriculum of arts and sciences and law.

The three year concentrated law curriculum is the standard professional law course, such as is usually given in American law schools. Three years of resident work are required. Training is offered in both the civil law and in certain common law subjects. Three years of college work are required as a prerequisite for admission to this curriculum. The degree of Bachelor of Laws of conferred at the completion of the course.

The four year curriculum is a plan whereby a student is enabled to get a much broader training in law and government and also a more thorough technical training for the practice of law than is possible in the usual three year curriculum. Modern conditions have resulted in the opening of many new and important branches of the law in which instruction should be given, but which unfortunately there is not sufficient time adequately to touch upon in a three year course. For
become more interested in the cultural, philosophical and sociological aspects of law by taking such courses as Jurisprudence, Legal History, Philosophy of Law, Criminal Law Administration, and Criminology.

Students are eligible to enter the four year curriculum at L. S. U. after completing two years of pre-legal work. Upon the completion of the first two years in the law school the degree of Bachelor of Science in Law is conferred and at the completion of the four year course the student receives the professional law degree. Under the four year curriculum plan a student can receive two degrees in six years.

The combined curriculum in commerce and law is specially designed in close cooperation with the College of Commerce of the University to meet the growing demand for law as a training for business. The entire course covers six years in the University. The first two years are spent in the College of Commerce, the next three years are divided between the College of Commerce and the Law School, at the end of the five years of study the student may be granted the degree of Bachelor of Science in Commerce; the sixth year is spent in the Law School at the end of which the student may qualify for the professional degree of Bachelor of Laws. Since the study of law offers an excellent background for one who intends to enter the business world the combined curriculum in law and commerce affords a means whereby essential training in business, commercial and economic subjects may be obtained concurrently with legal study.

The combined curriculum in arts and sciences and law is a cooperative arrangement between the College of Arts and Sciences and the Law School, by which a student who has finished his junior year in the College of Arts and Sciences and who has completed his required work may be permitted to count his first year of work in the Law School toward credit for a Bachelor of Arts degree. This curriculum makes it possible for a student to devote three years prior to entering law school to the study of the important social sciences, including political science, history, economics, sociology, philosophy and psychology.

Under each of these programs of study so briefly described the attempt is being made to adapt the course to the needs of the
individual student. The administrative officers, deans and faculty advisors are constantly striving in their role of counsellors to assist students in selecting the course which will fit in best with future plans and abilities of the particular student.

In 1905, the late James Parker Hall, then Dean of the School of Law at the University of Chicago, in an address before the Section on Legal Education of the American Bar Association, said of legal education, that

"The most valuable possession a student can carry away from a law school is that ability to analyze complicated facts, to perceive sound analogies, to reduce instances to principles, and to temper logic with social experience, which we call the power of legal reasoning."

The Louisiana State University is constantly striving to fulfill this definition of a sound legal education and, as we reflect upon the useful past accomplishments of the Law School and contemplate the opportunity for further service in the future, we are confident of developing in students the power of legal reasoning. And in this realisation we feel that we are performing our duty in the matter of legal education for the sons and daughters of Louisiana who select the law as their chosen profession.
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Radio audience:

As an alumnus of the Louisiana State University who has been privileged closely to observe and appraise the work of the University during a term of more than seven years on the Board of Supervisors, I welcome the opportunity afforded me tonight to discuss briefly with the citizens of Louisiana, the obligations and responsibilities imposed upon your State University and its governing board, and to recount for you a few of the outstanding accomplishments of the University in the performance of its high educational trust.

We Louisianians should congratulate ourselves today on the exceptionally bright outlook of our entire educational structure. At the firm foundation of that structure we find a strong public school system, including elementary and secondary schools, and in each and every Parish of the State of Louisiana we can note an effort and determination with the support of the State, further to improve and strengthen our public school system. The people of Louisiana can look today with justifiable pride upon the State's higher educational institutions offering work at the junior college or college levels, all of which are rendering noteworthy educational service to the people in the area reached by them. But perhaps the most gratifying and encouraging picture in the State's entire scheme of education is the present position, prestige and esteem in which the Louisiana State University is held in educational circles both within and outside of the State of Louisiana. It has been possible for the Louisiana State University to attain its present prestige because of the settled educational policy of the State to foster and maintain a strong intellectual center of learning at your only State University. The importance of the University and its relation to the State's educational system as a whole is quite definitely and specifically recognized in our Constitution of 1921, which in Article XII, Section 2, treating of Public Education provides:
"The elementary and secondary schools and the higher educational institutions shall be so co-ordinated as to lead to the standard of higher education established by the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College."

It can readily be seen that this provision amounts to a constitutional mandate to the Louisiana State University to establish a standard of higher education for the State, and to maintain that standard on such an exalted plane as to serve as the model and exemplar for the State's other institutions of higher learning. But, in addition, this constitutional provision also imposes the duty upon the State University to provide professional training, advanced college work and advanced technological training, so that the students who come to the University from the State's sister institutions of higher learning may continue with their educational work--this is the meaning of coordination referred to in the constitutional provision just quoted.

In speaking of the work of the University, we might perhaps emphasize the fact, well known to those who are familiar with the history of the University, that under the provisions of the legislation passed in 1876, the Louisiana State University and the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College were united under the name Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College. It was this union, in favorable contrast with the situation in many of our sister States, that has facilitated the development of the strong university structure that we have today. The Louisiana State University then, is a typical American university organized for teaching and study in the higher branches of learning, comprising a group of undergraduate schools and colleges, and in this respect somewhat similar to the State's other higher educational institutions; but the fact which we must not lose sight of is, that there is imposed upon the University the obligation of providing graduate instruction, advanced technological and agricultural work and professional training as in medicine, law, engineering and other professions.
The obligations imposed upon the University and its governing board in this respect are clearly set forth in the statutory provision:

"The Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, as hereinbefore created, shall provide general instruction and education in all the departments of literature, science, art and industrial and professional pursuits; and it shall provide special instruction for the purpose of agriculture, the mechanic arts, mining, military science and art, civil engineering, law, medicine, commerce and navigation."

When we recount the staggering educational obligations imposed on the University and when we survey the scope and breadth of the University's educational activities during the past seven years—a period in which the University was experiencing a student growth unparalleled in the South and probably unsurpassed in the entire country—we can realize that the exceptionally low per capita cost of instruction at the University is ample evidence of efficient organization and leadership by the President of the University and the entire University administration. Despite the fact that the University is forced to maintain graduate instruction on a high plane, despite the expense of maintaining professional schools, despite the necessity of adding new schools and new departments to serve new demands, despite the necessity of maintaining a highly trained faculty personnel, the per capita cost of instruction has actually decreased. This has been made possible through coordination and economy in the program of undergraduate instruction and particularly by the organization of the Lower Division to handle the incoming college freshmen. In this manner the net result has been the performance of the educational functions of the University at an exceptionally low cost to the State.

The Board of Supervisors of the University must constantly have before it the statutory mandate outlining the objectives of the
University:

"The Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, • • • shall have for its object to become an institution of learning, in the broadest and highest sense, where literature, science and all the arts may be taught; where the principles of truth and honor may be established, and a noble sense of personal and patriotic and religious duty inculcated; in fine, to fit the citizens to perform justly, skillfully and magnanimously all the offices, both private and public, of peace and war."

Pursuant to this mandate the educational program of the University must of necessity be broad in scope and adapted to the educational needs of the varied interests within the State which must be served by the University. It is the aim of the University to offer cultural, technical and professional training through the various divisions, schools and departments. It must be also borne in mind that the University, in addition to furnishing instruction in its undergraduate colleges must also engage in work of a cooperative nature with governmental agencies both Federal and State and must also foster and maintain a program of research so designed as to advance the frontiers of human knowledge. Thus, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture the University through its Division of Agricultural and Home Economics Extension gives instruction and practical demonstrations to the various communities throughout the State. Investigations along agricultural lines are carried on through the Agricultural Experiment Station on the campus and at its branch experiment stations throughout the State. Through the General Extension Division the University offers its facilities and equipment to those who for any reason cannot become resident students. Through its strong Law School the University is contributing to the development of the important profession of the law by training the future leaders of the bar. So also in medicine, in engineering, in education, in journalism, in business and in library science— a
broad educational program of professional training, research and preparation is being maintained. Through the summer session opportunity is afforded to teachers to work toward their advanced degrees in the University's Graduate School. Due to the ability of the University to provide a faculty personnel and staff of superior accomplishments it has been possible to carry on a large program of graduate studies, designed to qualify the students when graduated for professional posts of importance.

While the demands on the University have been heavy its accomplishments measured in increased happiness, opportunity and economic value to those who have come to the University as students have been great.

Two weeks ago the President of the American Bar Association, the Honorable Arthur T. Vanderbilt of New York, was a visitor to the campus of the University. In a public address the day after his visit Mr. Vanderbilt stated:

"I cannot fail to be impressed with the remarkable University which you have here in Louisiana. I think many people from my part of the country are utterly unaware of the tremendous progress which has been made here with an institution that must have great influence now and in the future, not only throughout your State, but throughout the entire country."

This word of commendation is encouraging to the University and it serves to cause the leaders at the University to feel some pride in the accomplishments of the past decade. As a member of the Board of Supervisors I am happy to say that the governing authority of the University is fully cognizant of the strategic and important place of the University as the culmination of the State public school system. With the united support of the citizenry of Louisiana we pledge ourselves anew to the work of carrying on past accomplishments to even a greater measure in the future -- to the end that Louisiana and all Louisianians may continue to be proud of its strong State University and of the service that it renders to the State.
Ladies and Gentlemen:

During the months of January, February, March and April of this year, the Louisiana State University has sponsored a series of ten radio broadcasts so designed and planned as to acquaint the people of Louisiana with the scope of the educational services rendered by your State University. During this series of programs you have been informed on many of the interesting details concerning the recent growth and expansion of the University and also facts concerning the organization and work of the University have been laid before you.

Tonight, as we come to the tenth and concluding broadcast in this current series, we are particularly fortunate in having with us two of the members of the Board of Supervisors of the University, who will address you on various phases of the University's work.

Our first speaker is a prominent Louisiana attorney and a graduate of the L.S.U. Law School. As a member of the Legislature he has rendered distinctive services to the State of Louisiana. As a member of the Board of Supervisors of the University he has loyally and constantly advocated every move designed to strengthen the University and to advance the educational interests of the State.

It is a pleasure to introduce Mr. Smith Hoffpauir of Crowley, Louisiana and a member of the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. Hoffpauir.

Thank you very much Mr. Hoffpauir, for your interesting and instructive picture of the position of the State University in the State's system of education. I am sure that the future of the University is in safe hands as long as the Board of Supervisors numbers among its members those who have as clear a conception of the University's function as you have.
Our next speaker is also an alumnus of the University. A vigorous and dynamic personality, he received his degree in Engineering from the University in 1914. As a prominent business man and civic leader in his native parish of Terrebonne, demands on his time are heavy, but he still finds the time to aid each forward movement of the University through the important work that he performs as a member of the Board of Supervisors. I am sure that with his usual energy and enthusiasm he will have an interesting and important message for you. It is a pleasure to present Mr. Juliana Dupont of Houma, La. Mr. Dupont.

Thank you very much Mr. Dupont.

Our concluding speaker scarcely needs an introduction to any Louisiana audience. Under his constructive leadership the Louisiana State University has achieved an enviable position among the institutions of higher learning not only in the South but in the Nation. I take pleasure in presenting Dr. James Monroe Smith, President of the Louisiana State University.

Thank you very much Doctor Smith. I am sure that our radio audience understands and appreciates the policy of service that motivates your administration of the University. Under your guidance the Louisiana State University is certainly destined to continue to wield a powerful influence in the intellectual, cultural, social and economic life of the state of Louisiana and also of this entire region.
FOR FIFTEEN MINUTE RADIO TALK OVER WVL, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1939

Allow me, at this time, to review with the people of Louisiana, some of the functions of the Louisiana State University, and to assure them that this work is being carried on under able administrative officers and with highly trained capable teachers, technicians, and other workers.

The work in Agriculture is divided into three principal parts. There is the work of the teachers in the College of Agriculture, who are giving thoroughly effective and well rounded courses in the various curricula, consisting of General Agriculture, Agricultural Economics, Home Economics, Home-making and Personal Living, Home Demonstration, Pan American Agriculture, Forestry Management, and Forest Utilization. The School of Vocational Education is also part of the College of Agriculture and is giving curricula in Agricultural Education, Home Economics Education, Industrial Arts Education, and Trade and Industrial Education. (There are 645 students enrolled in the sophomore, junior, and senior classes of the College of Agriculture.)

Another division in Agriculture is that of Agricultural and Home Economics Extension. In this division county agent work, boys club work, home demonstration work, editorial work and publications, and the work of specialists are reaching the boys and girls, men and women in all of the 64 parishes of Louisiana. This work is of the greatest importance to the welfare of our state.

The Agricultural Experiment Station is the third division in Agriculture, and is carrying on work that is vital to the interest and development of agriculture in Louisiana. This division has its main station at University, Louisiana, with a North Louisiana Station at Calhoun, a Rice Station at Crowley, a Fruit and Truck Station at Hammond, and a Northeast Louisiana Station at St. Joseph. The workers in this division are continually experimenting with
and obtaining results that are of the greatest importance to our agricultural
industry and which are being passed on to the people of the state for their
use. The Federal Government cooperates with the State of Louisiana in the
various phases of agricultural work.

The College of Arts and Sciences, (which has an enrollment of 1336
students in its sophomore, junior, and senior classes) is devoted to the
work of enabling students to obtain a liberal education in both the
humanities and the sciences. In this college, students are allowed rather
a wide variety of election, but they are required to decide on a major and
a minor subject by the beginning of their junior year. In this way, students
may obtain a broad cultural education with enough specialization in one field
to enable them either to continue graduate work in this field or to enter
the field to earn their living. The various departments of the College of
Arts and Sciences are also service departments to the other colleges of the
University. The schools of Geology, Government and Public Affairs, Journalism,
Music, and Public Welfare Administration are divisions of the College of
Arts and Sciences.

Another important college in the University is that of Chemistry and
Physics, where students may specialize in the various branches of chemistry
or of physics in such a way as to lay a firm foundation for further graduate
study or to take their place in the various industries and callings where
specialists in chemistry or physics are needed. (Although the enrollment
in the sophomore, junior, and senior classes in the College of Chemistry and
Physics is only 5%) this college acts as a service department for the rest
of the University, and it has a very large graduate enrollment, so that it
is a vital cog in the whole University machinery.
The College of Commerce, which has an enrollment of 439 in the sophomore, junior, and senior classes, is doing an important work in training men and women in the curricula of General Business, Merchandising, Accounting, Secretarial Science, Commercial Aviation, Foreign Trade, and Commercial Law. Its graduates are holding important positions in the industries of this state. The Bureau of Business Research, which prints bulletins covering the results of special studies of Louisiana's industries and commercial resources and other topics, is a part of the College of Commerce.

The College of Engineering, which has an enrollment of 601 students in its three upper classes, is devoted to training students in the following curricula: Aeronautical, Agricultural, Architectural, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Petroleum, and Sugar Engineering. Its graduates are filling important engineering positions all over the state of Louisiana as well as in other states and the country. In common with other colleges of the University, it maintains the highest possible standards and attempts to select and train students who have a capacity for various engineering branches. The Engineering Experiment Station, which is a comparatively new and undeveloped division of the College of Engineering, is gradually developing with the idea of conducting research work and of compiling and making easily available useful engineering information which would otherwise be difficult to obtain. It also aims, when and as it becomes possible, to conduct investigations in cooperation with industries of the state or with other agencies along lines of general importance. The Department of Chemical Engineering is also equipped to conduct research for the processing industries of this section.

The School of Education, which has an enrollment of 686 in the sophomore, junior, and senior classes, and has devoted itself successfully to training
teachers for the different departments of the grade and high schools of the state. The School of Health and Physical Education is a part of the College of Education.

The Law School has an enrollment of 112 in its three classes and has as its primary purpose, the preparation of students for the practice of law, and the encouragement and promotion of legal scholarship and research etc., etc., etc.

The Library School, which is on the graduate level in that it requires its students to have at least a Bachelor's degree before enrolling (has 46 students, and) is successfully meeting the demand for library training in the central South and Southwest, and especially in Louisiana. In addition to other basic curricula in library science which train for general library work, the School offers courses in College and University Libraries, School Libraries, and County and Regional libraries.

The Medical Center, which is located in New Orleans, has an enrollment of 397 students, and the graduate school of Medicine has 22, while Nursing Education has 141 enrolled. It is doing a very fine piece of work in training physicians and nurses.

The Graduate School (has an enrollment of 817 and) is giving graduate work in the various subjects leading to both the Master’s and the Doctor's degree. It is a part of the University system.

The northeast Center, located at Monroe, is a junior college, having enrolled 463 students in the freshman and sophomore classes. It has as its purpose the bringing of facilities of the University closer to the young men and women of northeast Louisiana at a greatly reduced cost. The legislature has also established a junior college at Lake Charles which is scheduled to open in September of this year.
You will notice that in all of the undergraduate colleges of the University, mention has been made of enrollment in the sophomore, junior, and senior classes. The reason why there are no freshman in these colleges is that the University has a Junior Division in which all first year students enter and in which some will continue for a second year of general education. The purpose of the Junior Division is to: continue desirable general education beyond high school; to provide an adequate basis for selecting students who are able to do, and who are interested in, more advanced or specialized education; to provide for effective guidance of students at the junior college level; to provide suitable foundational education for those students who are planning to enter professional schools; and to make adequate provision, especially through tool, vocational, or broadening courses, for students who are interested in the more practical field of work.

This division fulfills an important function and is a great help in enabling the University to train a large number of students at a cost within the budget of the University. It should also furnish a terminal point for students who are unable, either financially or mentally, to continue beyond two years of general education.

This rather sketchy and very incomplete birds-eye review of the University has been given to the people of the State of Louisiana so that they may realize more fully how vital the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College is to the people of this state; and to reinforce what I have previously said to the effect that this University, which is almost 80 years old, is and has been filling a place in the lives of the people of the state that has endeared it to them; and that it cannot and will not be allowed to be affected by the actions of one man or of any group of men to the detriment of the mass of our people.
As an alumnus who has just recently had the pleasure, as well as the good fortune, to return to the campus of L. S. U. after an absence of four years, it is, perhaps, entirely unnecessary for me to say how proud and delighted I am in being afforded the opportunity to become a small part of the University again and also to have the privilege of observing at close hand the great development program that is being so vigorously pushed forward at the University under the able leadership of President Smith. Many of you as alumni have had the same experience and difficulty that I have had in attempting to realize fully the tremendous advances made by the University in the past few years. For example, we may take the matter of enrollment. When I served as a member of the Law Faculty in 1951-52, the total enrollment on the main campus of the University was only three thousand one hundred and ninety-seven, while last year the enrollment had increased to five thousand one hundred and ninety-one on this campus, an increase of almost two thousand in the small space of four years. Such a rapid rate of increase in student enrollment is almost without a parallel in American higher education, but it does represent the increased demands that are being made of L. S. U. and is truly indicative of the service that the University is rendering to the people of the State.

With this increase in enrollment has naturally come the well rounded development that a University should have to assume and maintain its position of educational leadership and, in every manner possible, by additions to the Faculty and staff, by additions to the physical plant and by additions to the curriculum and courses, the University is extending and enlarging its educational facilities so as to make them available to the great masses of the people of the State of Louisiana.

At L. S. U. we are justly proud of the high working morale of the Faculty and student body. Our competent Faculty and staff are striving in unison, not only to train the intellect and enrich the minds of the young people whom you entrust to the University's care, but zealous efforts are being conscientiously made to mold and train their characters as well.

L. S. U. is essentially a democratic institution, and has always been devoted to the ideal of extending equal educational opportunities to all students in the State. Pursuant to this policy, the University has established and is maintaining a far reaching program of student aid designed to assist worthy students to obtain a college education regardless of the financial obstacles that lie in their paths.
During the coming session the University will provide approximately one thousand working scholarships paying $15.00 per month for the purpose of defraying a large part of the expenses of students who would otherwise be unable to attend the University. In addition, the University will continue to cooperate with the National Youth Administration in aiding five hundred and eighty-four students who could not attend without financial help.

Of course the unfortunate and the sad thing about the administration of the program of student aid is the heart-rending realization that it is utterly impossible to assist all of the worthy students who are in need. With more than thirty-five hundred applications on file and with only fifteen hundred appointments available, it can be very readily seen that the scholarship and student aid committee was confronted with a difficult problem in making the selections for the coming session. Only students who maintained a C average have been re-appointed, and from among the new students the Committee has been compelled to adhere rigidly to the policy of appointing those whose high school records seem to indicate that they are capable of doing good work in college.

Another important phase of the student aid program, in which you as alumni have played a large part, is the success of the student loan fund established in 1934 and contributed to by members of the faculty, the student body and the alumni. The administration of this fund is now functioning in a satisfactory and efficient manner and approximately one hundred upper classmen who would otherwise be unable to return to the University this fall will be assisted with loans made from the Fund.

There are many things that I should like to tell you about the University, but time will not permit, however, before I close I do wish to say that at L. S. U. we all realize that the welfare of the University lies largely in the loyalty and devotion of the alumni. With your loyalty and devotion, the administrative burdens which oppress the President and his administrative staff are lightened and with your assurance that our efforts at the State University are meriting your approval, the University will certainly go forward in its program of better service to the people of Louisiana, and with each passing year we shall build upon firmer foundations in our mutual efforts to build the greater University, which you as Alumni have a right to expect and of which you as alumni may be justly proud.
Ladies and gentlemen:

Tonight the Louisiana State University continues this series of programs designed to acquaint the citizens of Louisiana with the work of the University and to inform our radio listeners regarding the scope of the educational services that your University is rendering in numerous and varied fields of activity. Last week, over a state-wide radio hook-up, you had the pleasure of listening to President James Monroe Smith, who outlined for you some of the accomplishments of the Louisiana State University in past few years. During the course of his address President Smith pointed out that it is the solemn obligation of a State University, if it is to justify its existence, to keep actively in step with the needs of our modern age, and that there is the constant problem and duty of adapting the program of the University to the social and economic needs of our day and time. This the University is striving to do and tonight we propose to invite your serious attention to the work of an important new division of the University, and, in so doing we should, at the same time, like to point out that this particular division of the University, - the Graduate School of Public Welfare Administration, affords an excellent illustration of the manner in which the program of the University is shaped to meet the educational needs of the State. Perhaps the most significant social and economic trend of the twentieth century has been the development of public welfare from an incidental, irregular and extra-governmental or purely private function to a fullfledged, regular, integrated, organic and standard function of government. This trend reached its culmination in the Social Security Program of the Federal Government and the movement has become a reality
in Louisiana through the excellent work of the 1936 legislature in enacting the social security program in this State.

To meet the demand for trained professional personnel for this important work of public welfare, especially in the rural section, the Board of Supervisors of the University in May of 1937 authorized the creation of the Graduate School of Public Welfare Administration. The School was organized in August of 1937 and is now an actively functioning unit of the University. Tonight we wish to give you some conception of the work performed by this newly created division of the University.

Our first speaker is Mr. Henry Coe Lanpher, Associate Professor of Public Welfare Administration who will address you on the general subject of "Public Welfare Administration". It is a pleasure to introduce Mr. Lanpher.

Thank you Mr. Lanpher for your interesting and instructive address. I am sure that we all have a much clearer insight into the American problem of public welfare administration and of the important role that the governmental agencies, federal, State and local, must play in our search for social security.
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The next speaker, although a newcomer to Louisiana, is well-known throughout the State because he has already made significant contributions of great value to us in our handling of
problem of social security, Deputy Commissioner of the State Department of Public Welfare, a position from which he resigned last August, to accept an appointment as Director of the newly created Graduate School of Public Welfare Administration. It is a pleasure to present Mr. R.E. Arne, Professor of Public Welfare Administration who will address you on the subject, "Training for Public Welfare Administration"

Thank you Mr. Arne for your clear and thorough treatment of the educational service that the Louisiana State University is performing in the professional training of welfare workers. I am sure that under your able guidance and with the cooperation of the University, the Graduate School of Public Welfare Administration will continue to develop and will render even greater service in the future.
Allow me, at this time, to review with the people of Louisiana, some of the functions of the Louisiana State University, and to assure them that this work is being carried on under able administrative officers and with highly trained capable teachers, technicians, and other workers.

The work in Agriculture is divided into three principal parts. There is the work of the teachers in the College of Agriculture, who are giving thoroughly effective and well rounded courses in the various curricula, consisting of General Agriculture, Agricultural Economics, Home Economics, Home-making and Personal Living, Home Demonstration, Pan American Agriculture, Forestry Management, and Forest Utilization. The School of Vocational Education is also part of the College of Agriculture and is giving curricula in Agricultural Education, Home Economics Education, Industrial Arts Education, and Trade and Industrial Education. There are 648 students enrolled in the sophomore, junior, and senior classes of the College of Agriculture.

Another division in Agriculture is that of Agricultural and Home Economics Extension. In this division county agent work, boys club work, home demonstration work, editorial work and publications, and the work of specialists are reaching the boys and girls, men and women in all of the 64 parishes of Louisiana. This work is of the greatest importance to the welfare of our state.

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and obtaining results that are of the greatest importance to our agricultural industry and which are being passed on to the people of the state for their use. The Federal Government cooperates with the State of Louisiana in the various phases of agricultural work.

The College of Arts and Sciences, which has an enrollment of 1,338 students in its sophomore, junior, and senior classes, is devoted to the work of enabling students to obtain a liberal education in both the humanities and the sciences. In this college, students are allowed rather a wide variety of election, but they are required to decide on a major and a minor subject by the beginning of their junior year. In this way, students may obtain a broad cultural education with enough specialization in one field to enable them either to continue graduate work in this field or to enter the field to earn their living. The various departments of the College of Arts and Sciences are also service departments to the other colleges of the University. The schools of Geology, Government and Public Affairs, Journalism, Music, and Public Welfare Administration are divisions of the College of Arts and Sciences.

Another important college in the University is that of Chemistry and Physics, where students may specialize in the various branches of chemistry or of physics in such a way as to lay a firm foundation for further graduate study or to take their place in the various industries and callings where specialists in chemistry or physics are needed. Although the enrollment in the sophomore, junior, and senior classes in the College of Chemistry and Physics is only 58, this college acts as a service department for the rest of the University, and it has a very large graduate enrollment, so that it is a vital cog in the whole University machinery.
The College of Commerce, which has an enrollment of 439 in the sophomore, junior, and senior classes, is doing an important work in training men and women in the curricula of General Business, Merchandising, Accounting, Secretarial Science, Commercial Aviation, Foreign Trade, and Commercial Law. Its graduates are holding important positions in the industries of this state. The Bureau of Business Research, which prints bulletins covering the results of special studies of Louisiana's industries and commercial resources and other topics, is a part of the College of Commerce.

The College of Engineering, which has an enrollment of 601 students in its three upper classes is devoted to training students in the following curricula: Aeronautical, Agricultural, Architectural, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Petroleum, and Sugar Engineering. Its graduates are filling important engineering jobs all over the state of Louisiana as well as in other states and abroad. In common with other colleges of the University, it maintains the highest possible standards and attempts to select and train students who have a capacity for those various engineering branches. The Engineering Experiment Station, which is a comparatively new and undeveloped division of the College of Engineering, is gradually developing with the idea of conducting research work and of compiling and making easily available useful engineering information which would otherwise be difficult to obtain. It also aims, when and as it becomes possible, to conduct investigations in cooperation with industries of the state or with other agencies along lines of general importance. The Department of Chemical Engineering is also equipped to conduct research for the processing industries of this section.

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