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CENTER FOR NATURAL RESOURCES
EXPECTED TO ATTRACT MANY
SCIENTIFIC EXPERTS TO SOLVE
ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

MISSOULA, Mont.---

The Center for Natural Resources (CNR) at the University of Montana is expected to attract many of the leading scientific minds "to help solve the problems of living with our environment," according to Dr. Arnold W. Bolle, dean of the UM School of Forestry.

In an address before members of the UM Council of 50 at the group's annual winter meeting Saturday on the Missoula campus, Dr. Bolle said, "At this time the main objective of the Center for Natural Resources is to work toward the preservation of environmental quality of Montana and other areas encompassing the Northern Rocky Mountain Region, while broadening the economic base of the region."

Bolle pointed out that one of the main problems faced by the CNR is environmental pollution, but he said he and Dr. Wendell Mordy, CNR consultant, expect scientists to take steps toward solving "such serious problems."

In another address at Saturday's Council of 50 meeting at UM, Dr. Mordy said steps are being taken to recruit the members for/CNR Board of Trustees and Board of Directors.

"The Board of Directors," Dr. Mordy said, "will include a number of nationally known scientific leaders who have a great deal of expertise in matters involving environmental pollution."

Names of the scientists are to be released soon.

Drs. Bolle and Mordy said that the CNR, with headquarters in Missoula, is an independent organization funded by outside sources independent of state funds. Support is being sought from various foundations to finance CNR research activities, the two men said.

Dr. Bolle said plans are under way to develop/CNR conference center on Lubrecht Experimental Forest, 30 miles east of Missoula.

In another discussion Saturday at the UM Council of 50 meeting, Dr. John M. Stewart talked about financial problems of UM graduate students and the history and development of "Graduate Education" at UM.

The history--development portion of his discussion included the period from the initiation of the first/^{UM}master's degree program in the early 1900s to the present, with 28 UM departments or schools now offering master's degrees and 12 UM departments or schools offering doctoral degrees.

Concerning the extent of the UM graduate program, Dr. Stewart said, "We also have numerous interdisciplinary master's degree programs, including wildlife biology, urban studies, resource administration, and guidance and counseling."

Dr. Stewart said "a total of 40 people" have received Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) degrees since 1963, and, he added, "39 Doctor of Education (EdD) degrees have been granted at UM since 1958."

"By contrast," Dr. Stewart continued, "we expect to grant between 25 and 30 PhDs and about 10 EdDs in 1970 alone."

Concerning previous development of various graduate programs at the University of Montana, he added, "Some PhD programs were started before others because of the greater availability of federal funds in science areas."

Dr. Stewart said "about half" of the 740 graduate students now enrolled at UM receive financial support from federal, state and industrial sources.

"Our graduate enrollment undoubtedly would be greater at UM if more funds were available for students," Dr. Stewart emphasized, "since about 30 per cent of the students accepted for graduate enrollment here finally/^{do}enroll."

He said a recent survey by the UM Graduate School "shows that financial problems constitute the main reason for this failure to enroll."

Joining Dr. Stewart in his discussion of "Graduate Education" at UM were Dr. John E. Van de Wetering, chairman of the UM Department of History, and Dr. Ralph J. Fessenden, chairman of the UM Department of Chemistry.