HONOR ROLL OF

Distinguished
Good Neighbors

1924 - 1984
We at WCCO Radio have always believed that this is more than just a radio station. It has been part of the fabric of our Northwest since 1924, which means a part of this region’s creativity, innovation, enterprise, adventure and economic growth. We like to believe that we have shared, in some small way, in promoting and nurturing many of the ideas and talents which have sprung from this wonderful part of the nation. That is why, this evening, we feel it is appropriate not merely to honor this radio station but honor also the accomplishments of the truly great individuals who have made this region what it is today.

That is why we are using our 60th anniversary in broadcasting to pay tribute to the individuals who this evening become charter members of the WCCO Radio Honor Roll of Distinguished Good Neighbors. This is a perpetual Honor Roll. We intend to recognize a new member each year. These are special people, individuals who have made a significant contribution to a better world and who have brought honor to the State of Minnesota.

They represent just about every imaginable endeavor and pursuit: government and politics, industry and business, athletics, art, medicine, religion, military service, civil rights, agriculture, journalism, literature, entertainment, philanthropy and education. We are honored this evening by the presence of many of these individuals or their descendents, next of kin or colleagues. We feel their accomplishments are not merely a tribute to the past but rather, a prologue for what is to come, a legacy to build on.

The best is yet to be, wrote the poet Robert Browning, and we agree. WCCO Radio, we trust, will be here for at least another sixty years.

Clayt Kaufman
General Manager
WCCO Radio
A native of Dakota County, son of Irish farm parents, he was graduated from Carleton College, became a Ramsey County Attorney and president of the Minnesota Bar Association. He became one of the Northwest's leading criminal lawyers: prosecuting millers who sold bad flour and meat packers charged with breaking anti-trust laws. President Warren G. Harding nominated him to be an Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1924.

He came to the United States from Norway at age 20, was graduated from Saint Olaf College, and in his cabin in northern Minnesota's Itasca County, wrote *Giants in the Earth*, the first part of his trilogy about the storms, plagues and drought which challenged prairie settlers in the Midwest. Carl Sandburg called it one of the six great American novels.
1926 His reputation seems to increase each year as one of the great American novelists of the 20th century. He was born in Saint Paul, won early fame for his novel, This Side of Paradise, which he wrote in Saint Paul. Two of his later novels, The Great Gatsby and Tender is the Night, are now considered among the finest pieces of American fiction. Striking glimpses of Saint Paul life can be found in his early writing.

1928 He was born into a wealthy, Quaker family in Philadelphia, came west to work for his father's grain milling company, Washburn-Crosby (which created WCCO Radio). He is often credited with starting the first laboratory for testing flour, helped organize production of some 7,000 flour mills during World War I, merchandized "Wheaties," and organized the consolidation of what became known, in 1928, as General Mills.

1927 He was raised on a farm in Little Falls, Minnesota, the son of a United States congressman. He first dreamed of flying when, as a boy, in an upstairs room in his Little Falls home, he saw a plane flying up the river. He became a barnstormer, an air mail pilot, and then, in 1927, the first man to fly the Atlantic Ocean non-stop, alone, from New York to Paris. He became, by turns, an airline consultant, medical technologist, Pulitzer-prize winning author, and conservationist.

1929 The son of Ukrainian immigrants, he grew up in International Falls and became the most outstanding football player ever at the University of Minnesota, named to two positions on the Associated Press All-American team. He played for George Halas’ Chicago Bears in the 1930’s, and was named to the NFL Hall of Fame.
1930  This "trust busting" lawyer helped break up Northern Securities, Rockefeller's Standard Oil and the Union Pacific Railroad, but he remained a pragmatic capitalist. President Warren G. Harding named him Ambassador to the Court of Saint James, President Calvin Coolidge appointed him Secretary of State, and he won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1930 for creating a treaty that sought to outlaw war.

FRANK B. KELLOGG

1931  He used his hometown, Sauk Centre, Minnesota, as the basis for a vicious satire of American small town life, *Main Street*, but he always maintained that he loved Sauk Centre and its people. That is where his remains are buried. He wrote 22 novels, chose to reject the Pulitzer Prize for Literature, but accepted a Nobel Prize.

SINCLAIR LEWIS

1932  He was the 11th of 12 children of a Litchfield, Minnesota, farm family who, as a young man, joined other farmers to start a livestock shipping association, one of the first of its kind in the nation. He founded a state-wide dairy marketing association (known today as Land O'Lakes) and became a nationwide spokesman for dairy farmers.

JOHN BRANDT

1933  This Elk River, Minnesota, native is largely responsible for the quality of the state's original highways. Some call him the "Father of the Good Roads System" in the state, and the nation. He created a state-wide system for trunk highways, and helped create the federal system for continuous and uniform marking of main routes.

CHARLES BABCOCK
1934  He is regarded as one of the great college football coaches of the century, winning five national championships at the University of Minnesota, six Big Ten titles, coaching nine All-Americans, with a career record of 162 victories, 57 defeats and 11 ties.

1936  This native of north Minneapolis was elected governor of Minnesota at the beginning of the Depression and became the most popular governor the state has ever had, advocating, at one point, public ownership of certain industries. During his first term, he helped stop mortgage foreclosure sales, helped start a state income tax, and directed the funds toward public schools. He died of cancer at age 44 at the height of his popularity in 1936.

1935  She has been called a feminist, a populist, a pacifist, even a radical but she surely has been, for some 60 years, an unyielding advocate of what she calls the "great democratic struggle of the people." She became known in the 1930's as one of the leading proletarian writers, writing of the lives of homeless women in the Depression. She survived a 1950's blacklisting to be rediscovered by the women's movement of the 1970's.

1937  This son of a country doctor from New York State became a Presbyterian elder, president of a bank in Worthington, Minnesota, and at age 45 became a retail merchant in Minneapolis, buying Goodfellow's Department Store. Dayton's Daylight Store had a deficit of some $100,000 in 1902, but today Dayton-Hudson Corp. is one of the nation's largest retail corporations.
1938
This south Minneapolis woman became one of the pioneers for equal treatment for women in athletics, winning more than 80 golf tournaments, and helping found the Ladies Professional Golf Association with "Babe" Zaharias. She won her first tournament at age 16, and won 10 of 13 tournaments in 1938.

PATTY BERG

1940
This Pennsylvania native who studied at the Art Institute of Chicago and came to Minneapolis from Europe in the 1920's, is considered the state's most distinguished artist of this century. He was director of the Saint Paul School of Art, his works are included in the permanent collections of many of the nation's leading museums and galleries, evoking feelings and moods often associated with music and poetry.

CAMERON BOOTH

1939
These two Minnesota doctors learned medicine from their father, a country doctor who built one of the finest practices in the Northwest. They were committed to quality medical care and research and built in Rochester, Minnesota, perhaps the most widely-known medical clinic in the world. They were medical partners for life, and died two months apart in 1939.

CHARLES MAYO, M.D.  WILLIAM MAYO, M.D.

1941
He came to the University of Minnesota from Faribault, one of the last of the nation's great triple threat halfbacks, an All-American and the only Minnesotan to win the Heisman Trophy as the nation's outstanding college football player, named posthumously to the National Football Foundation College Hall of Fame.

BRUCE SMITH
1942  She came to the Twin Cities in the 1940's from Australia, a women in her sixties with no formal education who believed that physical therapy, not casts and splints, could help cure polio. She helped save thousands of children from paralysis during the polio epidemic of the 1940's, and her legacy lives today at the Institute which bears her name in south Minneapolis.

SISTER ELIZABETH KENNY

1943  This civil engineer built Northern Pump Company of Fridley into the largest ordnance producer for the United States, and the largest employer in Minnesota, during World War II. Making mounts for anti-aircraft guns, it became one of the nation's important defense plants, delivering its 100th gun mount three days before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

JOHN B. HAWLEY

1944  As president of Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, from 1909 to 1945, he is generally credited with forming its faculty and curriculum into one of the finest private liberal arts colleges in the United States. He was president of the American Council on Education, began Carleton's honors program and received 14 honorary degrees.

DONALD COWLING

1945  Despite the polite snickers that accompany his quadrennial pursuit of the Presidency, this Minnesota man remains one of the most creative political minds the state has ever produced. At age 31 he was the youngest governor in the state's history, helping create the state's civil service system, a labor relations act, and improved social security benefits. He was a delegate to the 1945 San Francisco conference which helped write the United Nations charter, and helped run United States foreign aid programs during the Eisenhower years.

HAROLD STASSEN
1946 He joined Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing as a salesman and rose to become chairman of 3M of Saint Paul, one of the largest corporations in the world, creating 3M's first quality control laboratory, opening 3M markets in Europe, encouraging product diversification which led to 3M cellophane tape and electronic recording tape.

WILLIAM Mc KNIGHT

1947 He was born and raised and studied cartooning in Minneapolis, drawing a strip for the Saint Paul Pioneer Press, and creating the comic strip “Peanuts” which now appears in some 2,000 newspapers around the world, one of the most popular comic strips of the century, translated into more than 20 languages in 65 countries.

CHARLES SCHULZ

1948 A pioneer in American commercial broadcasting, founded KSTP Radio, which he said was the first station in the nation to schedule news on a daily basis. He founded in 1948 what perhaps was the third television station in the nation, and is regarded as a pioneer in satellite technology, an innovator, risk-taker, and in the finest sense of the word, a showman.

STANLEY E. HUBBARD

1949 This Red Wing, Minnesota, woman, active in Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party politics for four decades, was named United States Ambassador to Denmark in 1949 (a post she held four years) the first United States woman ambassador and the first to hold a United States diplomatic post in a Communist country, when she was named chief of the diplomatic mission to Bulgaria.

EUGENIE M. ANDERSON
1950 These two men, one a biochemist, the other a physician, spent 18 years in research and discovered cortisone as a therapeutic agent for treating rheumatoid arthritis, working on the cortex of animal adrenal glands at Rochester's Mayo Clinic. They were awarded the Nobel Prize in 1950 and today millions of people around the world use cortisone orally at home, not only for rheumatoid arthritis but for treating inflamed intestines, and for cancer chemotherapy.

EDWARD C. KENDALL, Ph.D.
PHILIP S. HENCH, M.D.

1952 He came to Minnesota from Ohio at the beginning of the Depression to become executive director of United Charities in St. Paul, then director, also during the Depression, of family welfare for the Ramsey County Welfare Board. He spent almost a quarter of a century with the Northwest Area Foundation, twenty years with the Jerome Foundation, to become one of the state's outstanding figures in social service and private foundation activity.

A.A. HECKMAN

1951 He was a graduate of Gustavus Adolphus College, Saint Peter, Minnesota, one of ten children in a devout Christian home who became a lawyer and a liberal Republican governor of Minnesota, outlawing gambling in the state, increasing spending on state mental institutions. He served as a municipal judge, district judge, state Supreme Court judge and federal judge in Washington D.C.

LUTHER YOUNGDAHL

1953 He came to dominate professional basketball in the 1950's to such an extent that the National Basketball Association had to change its rules, widening the foul lane and adapting the three-second limit for players in the foul lane, to keep him farther from the basket. He scored almost 12,000 points in eight years and was named the outstanding basketball player of the half century.

GEORGE MIKAN
1954  As a young surgeon in World War II, he performed six medical corps jobs on the Anzio beach head, on sick call 24 hours a day, and was awarded the Bronze Star. At the University of Minnesota in the early 1950’s, he worked with another surgeon to design a heart-lung machine, became a pioneer in heart by-pass surgery and heart pacemakers.

1956  For 35 years, he devoted himself to research into the processes and equipment to use low-grade iron ores for commercial purposes, and came to be called “Mister Taconite of Minnesota.” He helped expand mining and ore treatment operations in northern Minnesota, worked with the legislature to secure beneficial tax rates to encourage investment in taconite plants, and was a consultant to the governments of Spain, Japan and the Soviet Union.

1955  General Dwight D. Eisenhower was so impressed with this Red Wing native during World War II that he named him commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), a post he held during the Soviet invasion of Hungary, the building of the Berlin Wall and the Cuban missile crisis. He viewed NATO as Eisenhower did, a philosophical idea for developing peace among nations.

1957  In 1957, he created the Control Data Corporation with four employees, offering 615,000 shares of common stock for sale at a dollar each. Today, as chairman and chief executive officer of CDC, his company has 55,800 employees world-wide, with world headquarters in Bloomington, and annual revenue of more than $4,600,000,000, a leader in the manufacture and sale of large-scale scientific and engineering computers and computer services.
1958 For 37 years, he was publisher of the Saint Paul Pioneer Press and Dispatch, a scion of the Ridder newspaper family. He became a widely known community servant in the Saint Paul area, and was by turns, a journalist, scientist, photographer, athlete, inventor, poet, dancer, scriptwriter and bridge player.

1959 This man from Magnolia, Minnesota, a banker’s son, became perhaps the most widely known local radio personality in the United States in the 1940’s and 1950’s. With his warm, resonant voice, his roots in the Minnesota countryside, and his infectious laugh, he became synonymous with WCCO Radio throughout the Northwest. As a daily columnist for the Minneapolis Star, he became a community leader of enormous influence and popularity.

1960 He became president of Northwest Airlines in the mid-1950’s, when that carrier, based in Minneapolis-Saint Paul, struggled with safety problems and expenses rising faster than revenue. This former chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board turned Northwest into one of the safest and most profitable airlines in the United States, expanded its routes over the world, and was a pioneer in developing airline weather safety programs.

1961 A magna cum laude graduate of the University of Minnesota, he was wounded in combat as a Marine in the Pacific in World War II, and became an aide to Minneapolis Mayor Hubert Humphrey. He served three terms as Governor of Minnesota, was Secretary of Agriculture under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, trying to reduce farm surpluses with voluntary production quotas and payments to farmers who reduced planted feed grain acres. He is now an international business consultant and world hunger expert.
1962 This Iowa native and Harvard graduate began work for his father's Des Moines Register in 1920, and became editor of the Minneapolis Star in 1935. He was a leading opponent of anti-Semitism, advocate of diplomatic recognition for Communist China, behind-the-scenes supporter of presidential candidates Willkie and Eisenhower, and was a member of several presidential commissions including a consultancy to the National Security Council.

1963 This son of a Baptist minister from Chicago moved to northern Wisconsin and became a guide in the Quetico-Superior forest of Minnesota and Canada. He became a best-selling wilderness author, president of the National Parks Association, helped preserve and establish the Boundary Waters Canoe Area, active in environmental issues for more than a half century. U.S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas called him "our modern Muir and Thoreau."

1964 This son of a pharmacist from Doland, South Dakota, suffered through the Depression to become a pioneer in the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party, Mayor of Minneapolis, United States Senator, Vice President of the United States, and one of the foremost political orators of the 20th century. He helped forge major legislation as the first leading northern liberal in the Senate: Food for Peace, Civil Rights, the Peace Corps, but his support of Lyndon Johnson's Vietnam policy perhaps cost him the presidency.

1965 A native of Montreal, Canada, he was adopted by Washington Senators Owner Clark Griffith and embarked on the baseball career that has spanned a half a century. He was a bat boy for the Senators the year they won the World Series in 1924 and was an officer of the Senators for 18 years before he moved the franchise to Minnesota in 1960. His team won the American League pennant in 1965.
1966 This South Saint Paul native earned a Ph.D. in history from Yale and was president of the College of Saint Thomas for ten years before becoming an auxiliary bishop of the Archdiocese of Saint Paul and Minneapolis. In 1967 he was the first member of the Catholic hierarchy in the United States to oppose the war in Indochina. He resigned as bishop, became a lawyer, director of the Minneapolis Foundation, and since 1980 has been director of the General Mills foundation.

JAMES P. SHANNON

1967 The Washington Senators drafted him as a high school “bonus baby” out of Payette, Idaho, in 1954, and led the Minnesota Twins through the 1960’s and early 1970’s. He played on 13 American League All-Star teams, hit 573 home runs in his career (more than any right-handed American League hitter), and was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame this year, the first Minnesota Twin to receive that honor.

HARMON KILLEBREW

1968 This native of Watkins, Minnesota, after a brilliant academic career at Saint John’s University, Collegeville, Minnesota, became a college teacher, and then, active in DFL politics. He was elected to Congress in 1948, became a United States Senator in 1959, and as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President in 1968, raised fundamental questions about the morality of United States military intervention in Southeast Asia.

EUGENE J. MCCARTHY

1969 This Saint Paul lawyer was on the faculty of the Saint Paul College of Law for 17 years, played a leading role in the election of Harold Stassen as Governor of Minnesota in 1938, was the first president of Saint Paul Council on Human Relations and was named Assistant U.S. Attorney General in 1953. He became a Federal Appeals Court Judge in 1956 and President Richard Nixon appointed him in 1969 to succeed Earl Warren as Chief Justice of the United States.

WARREN E. BURGER
1970 This agronomist, an Iowa native and University of Minnesota graduate, was summoned from a biochemistry job at Dupont by his mentor, Dr. Elvin Stakman, to work in Mexico at the Rockefeller Institute. He spent 35 years of research in developing hybrid, high yield grains that would resist rust disease. His new, dwarf varieties of wheat and rice helped Mexico feed itself, and spread to much of the Third World. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1970.

1971 With her husband, Dr. Jean Piccard, she made pioneering flights in stratospheric balloons in the 1930's, considered by some to be the first "woman in space." She received a Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota in 1942, and after her sons left home, she became a foster mother for severely emotionally disturbed children. At age 76 in 1971, she was ordained the first woman deacon of Minnesota in the Episcopal Church and three years later was ordained a priest in a controversial ceremony with ten other women in Philadelphia.

1972 Born in Chicago, he came to Minnesota in the late 1920's as a school furniture salesman and over the next several decades rose through the ranks to become president and chairman of the board of H.B. Fuller Company of Saint Paul. He became the 30th governor of Minnesota in 1961, owner of Sun Newspapers in 1978, was a regent of the University of Minnesota, director of the Charles Lindbergh Foundation, and is considered one of the state's outstanding corporate citizens.

1973 This native of Austin, Minnesota, holds degrees in journalism from the University of Minnesota, and international relations from George Washington University. He served for 33 years in the United States Air Force. On August 9, 1968, his F-105 Thunderchief fighter was shot down on a combat mission over North Vietnam. He was captured and interned as one of the senior ranking (Colonel) prisoners of war in North Vietnam. He was released by the North Vietnamese in March, 1973, and is now a consultant with Science Applications, Inc., in Colorado Springs, Colorado.
1974 He came to Minneapolis from Austria in 1913 as an eight year old, attended Hamline University, Saint Paul, and the University of Chicago, became a restauranteur and a sports promoter. He was a part owner of the Minneapolis Lakers professional basketball team, and a founder of the Minnesota Vikings NFL franchise in 1960, and has been president of that highly successful team for 24 years.

1975 He was raised in Saint Paul, was graduated from the University of Minnesota, and was a secretary of the Saint Paul chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and a member of the board of the Saint Paul Urban League. He was editor of the Northwestern Bulletin, a Black newspaper in Saint Paul. He spent almost a half century with NAACP, the last 12 as its executive director.

1976 After being graduated from the University of Minnesota, this native of Ceylon, Minnesota, worked as a volunteer in Hubert Humphrey's re-election campaign for Mayor of Minneapolis. He was appointed and then elected Minnesota Attorney General, was appointed and then elected to the United States Senate, became Vice President of the United States, and this year was nominated as the Democratic presidential candidate.

1977 The last 11 years, this Minneapolis man has been president of the American Lutheran Church, earning a reputation as a world leader in human rights and ecumenism. He was pastor of the University Lutheran Church of Hope in Minneapolis for 15 years, president of the Minneapolis School Board and chairman of the Minneapolis Council of Church’s Fair Housing Committee.
1978 For almost 20 years, a prominent leader in the labor movement in Minnesota and on the national scene. He has been president of the Minnesota AFL-CIO since 1966, has helped negotiate several major strikes, was president of the Minnesota State Building Trades Group, and was a regent of the University of Minnesota.

1979 For more than three decades, this Iowa native has been associated with the Minnesota Historical Society, for 29 years the Society's director, building it into one of the finest state historical societies in the United States. He is the author of numerous historical works, founder and first chairman of the Minnesota Humanities Commission, a former president of the American Association of State and Local History, and honored for his ability to promote public awareness of the uses of history.

1980 This East Saint Paul native, and player and coach at the University of Minnesota, used discipline and European style hockey to win a gold medal for the United States at the 1980 Olympics at Lake Placid, New York, with a team comprised, predominantly of Minnesotans. He is now head coach of the New York Rangers of the National Hockey League.

1981 The first native Minnesotan (Prior Lake) to become Archbishop of the Archdiocese of Saint Paul and Minneapolis, he was elected president of the National Council of Catholic Bishops and became an outspoken advocate for nuclear disarmament and the Church's leadership role in social issues. He also wrote a plan of action for the role of women in the Roman Catholic Church in the United States.
1982  Raised on a farm in Plymouth, Minnesota, he attended the University of Minnesota, became a field supervisor for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration during the Depression, and became WCCO Radio's first Farm Service Director in 1941. He founded and was the first president of the National Association of Farm Broadcasters, was a member of the Minnesota House of Representatives for 13 years, and was General Manager of WCCO Radio from 1952 to 1967, and became President of Midwest Radio-TV. He was also a founder of the Hennepin County Park Reserve.

1983  This surgeon and educator has been a professor and chairman of the Department of Surgery at the University of Minnesota since 1967, a pioneer in transplant surgery. By 1981, 70 percent of the 1,600 kidney transplant patients at the University of Minnesota had lived five years or more after their life-saving surgery. He has been a consultant to the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research and a president of the Association for Academic Surgery.

1984  Born and raised in Superior, Wisconsin, he starred in football and basketball at the University of Minnesota in the late 1940's, played professional football, coached the Winnipeg Blue Bombers of the Canadian Pro Football League, and in 1967 was named head coach of the Minnesota Vikings. In his 17 years as head coach of the Vikings, he had a record of 151-87-5, his teams made the play-offs 12 times, won 11 Central Division titles and played in four Super Bowls.
WCCO Radio gratefully acknowledges the assistance of the Minnesota Historical Society, especially Society Research Associate Mark Haite, for help in compiling biographical information on the honorees. Final selection of the honorees remained with WCCO Radio.

Photo credits:
(Minnesota Historical Society: MHS)

1920's
Butler: MHS; Rolvaag: Karl Rolvaag; Fitzgerald: MHS; Lindbergh: MHS; Bell: MHS; Nagurski: University of Minnesota.

1930's
Kellogg, Lewis, Brandt, Babcock, Bierman, Le Sueur, Olson, Dayton, Berg, Mayos: MHS.

1940's
Booth: MHS; Smith: University of Minnesota; Kenny: MHS; Hawley: “Mae” Hawley; Cowling, Stassen, McKnight: MHS; Schulz: Schulz Enterprises; Hubbard: KSTP; Anderson: MHS.

1950's
Kendall and Hench: Mayo Clinic; Youngdahl, Heckman, Mikan, Norstad, Davis: MHS; Norris: Control Data; Ridder: Saint Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press; Adams: MHS.

1960's
Nyrop: Northwest Airlines; Freeman: MHS; Cowles: Minneapolis Star and Tribune; Olson, Humphrey: MHS; Griffith: Minnesota Twins; Shannon: General Mills; Killebrew: Minnesota Twins; McCarthy, Burger: MHS.

1970's
Borlaug: MHS; Piccard: NASA; Anderson: MHS; Winter: Minnesota Vikings; Wilkins, Mondale: MHS; Preus: American Lutheran Church; Roe: AFL-CIO; Fridley: MHS; Brooks: New York Rangers; Grant: Minnesota Vikings.