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About the University

The University of Minnesota is one of the top 15 or 20 universities in the United States. It is both the state land-grant university, with a strong tradition of education and public service, and a major research institution, with scholars of national and international reputation.

The Twin Cities campus, its largest campus, is made up of 18 colleges and offers the full range of academic and professional degrees. A comprehensive campus in Duluth offers undergraduate and graduate programs. The Morris campus (in western Minnesota) offers a four-year liberal arts program. Two-year technical colleges in Crookston (in northwestern Minnesota) and Waseca (in southern Minnesota) provide paraprofessional and technical education, primarily in agriculture-related fields.

Other important parts of the University are the Hormel Institute in Austin, the Lake Itasca Forestry and Biological Station in Itasca State Park, the Gray Freshwater Biological Institute at Navarre, the Cloquet Forestry Center, the Cedar Creek Natural History Area near Bethel, the Rosemount Research Center, the Horticultural Research Center at Excelsior, the Landscape Arboretum near Chanhassen, the Sand Plain Experimental Field at Becker, and the agricultural experiment stations at Rosemount, Crookston, Grand Rapids, Lamberton, Morris, and Waseca. Through its Agricultural Extension Service, the University is present in each of Minnesota's 87 counties.

The University is the primary center in Minnesota (and parts of the surrounding region) for instruction and research in the health sciences, law, engineering, agriculture, and forestry: it offers all of the graduate-level programs in these fields. In all the arts and sciences and in teacher preparation the University is the only doctorate-granting institution in the state.

History

The University of Minnesota was founded as a preparatory school in 1851, seven years before the territory of Minnesota became a state. The school struggled financially in its early years and was forced to close during the Civil War. But the institution survived, partly because of the guidance and financial help of Minneapolis busi-

nessman John Sargent Pillsbury, who served as a University regent, state senator, and governor, and is known today as the "Father of the University." The Morrill Act or Land-Grant Act, signed into law by President Lincoln in 1862, also played a big part in the school's survival. The act gave each state a grant of land within its borders; the income from the land was to be used to provide education for people of the state.

The preparatory school reopened in 1867. Two years later, after a major reorganization, it became a full-fledged institution of higher education. On December 22, 1869, William Watts Folwell was inaugurated as the first president of the University. In his inaugural address, he foretold a great "federation of schools," a university "not merely from the people, but for the people." There were only nine faculty members and 18 students that year. Four years later, at the first commencement, two students received bachelor of arts degrees.

The state constitution provides for University autonomy in the management of its internal affairs. The University's charter, drawn up and adopted by the territorial assembly and approved by an act of the U.S. Congress, delegated to the Board of Regents the right to govern the University. In the state constitution, all the "rights, immunities, franchises, and endowments" granted by the charter were "perpetuated unto" the University.

In a test case in 1928, the Minnesota Supreme Court held that the Board of Regents is constitutionally independent of all other executive authority. In 1977 the court ruled that the legislature cannot intrude on the internal control of the University, but can impose reasonable conditions on the use of state funds.

The University is now one of the largest in the United States, as well as being a major research institution. Fall quarter 1983 enrollment was 57,831 daytime students and nearly 18,000 extension class students.

The Duluth campus joined the University in 1947, the Morris campus opened in 1960, the Crookston campus in 1966, and the Waseca campus in 1971.

University Presidents

William Watts Folwell, 1869-1884
Cyrus Northrop, 1884-1911
George E. Vincent, 1911-1917
Marion L. Burton, 1917-1920
Lotus D. Coffman, 1920-1938
Guy Stanton Ford, 1938-1941
Walter C. Coffey, 1941-1945
James Lewis Morrill, 1945-1960
O. Meredith Wilson, 1960-1967
Malcolm Moos, 1967-1974
C. Peter Magrath, 1974-1984

Board of Regents

The 12-member Board of Regents is the governing body of the University. The legislature chooses one regent from each of Minnesota's eight congressional districts and four from the state at large. One of the four at-large regents must be a University student or have been graduated from the University within the five years prior to election. Regents serve without pay for six-year terms. Vacancies that occur when the legislature is not in session are filled by the governor. The president of the University is ex officio president of the Board of Regents.

Regents are listed below with hometown, legislative district, and year term expires.

Charles H. Casey, West Concord, District 1, 1985
William B. Dosland, Moorhead, District 7, 1985
Willis K. Drake, Minnetonka, District 3, 1987
Erwin L. Goldfine, Duluth, District 8, 1987
Wally Hilke, St. Paul, At Large, 1989
Lauris D. Krenik, Madison Lake, District 1,
Chairman, 1985
David M. Lebedoff, Minneapolis, District 5, 1989
Verne E. Long, Pipestone, District 6, 1987
Charles F. McGuiggan, Marshall, At Large, 1989
Wenda W. Moore, Minneapolis, At Large, 1989
David K. Roe, St. Paul, At Large, 1987
Mary T. Schertler, St. Paul, District 4, 1985

The board meets the second Friday of each month. Business is first reviewed by one or more of the standing committees: Educational Policy and Long-Range Planning; Faculty, Staff, and Student Affairs; Physical Plant and Investments; Budget and Legislative Coordination; Committee of the Whole.

Admissions Policy

Each college of the University sets its own admission requirements. Grades, test scores, completion of prerequisites, and, in some instances, personal statements and counselor or teacher recommendations are considered. Admission is open to all qualified students, regardless of race, creed, color, sex, national origin, or handicap.

Private Support and Research Funds

In 1982-83, the University received \$62.7 million in private support given by alumni, corporations, foundations and others, placing it third among all public and private institutions. The University of Minnesota Foundation, established in 1962, along with the 4-H Foundation, the Minnesota Landscape Arboretum Foundation, the Minnesota Medical Foundation, the Williams Fund, the Patty Berg Fund, and the David Winfield Fund, help raise money.

In addition, the University receives some \$110 million a year in federal research grants and contracts. In a national ranking, the University was second among public institutions in terms of the federal money received and sixth overall.

Research Achievements

Research accomplishments at the University have improved the lives — sometimes even saved the lives — of people throughout the world.

Among the achievements have been the continuing success of the world's leading kidney transplant center, development of the phenomenally successful wheat variety known as Era wheat, development of the world's first total body X-ray scanner, a major contribution to the invention of synthetic rubber in World War II, the isolation of uranium isotope U-235, the design of Mars exploration experiments using a mass spectrometer, development of emergency survival rations for soldiers, elimination of wheat rust and other plant diseases, virtual elimination of dozens of poultry and livestock diseases, and the production of a live calf from freeze-dried sperm.

In addition to the research projects that have obvious benefits, the University is a center for the basic research that makes later breakthroughs possible.

Public Service and Outreach

More than 150 University programs reach out to Minnesotans, solving problems and bringing to communities in the state the University's vast store of knowledge. The Agricultural Extension Service, for example, reaches almost a third of the people in Minnesota each year through almost 22,000 educational programs.

University of Minnesota Hospitals

The University of Minnesota Hospitals complex serves a wide region: of the 20,996 patients admitted in 1982-83, 56 percent were from outside the Twin Cities area. The hospitals are responsible for many medical firsts, including the first open heart surgery, which took place here in 1954. Today the University of Minnesota is recognized as the organ transplant center of the world.

Libraries

The University of Minnesota Libraries system has more than 50 service units on the Twin Cities and coordinate campuses. The collection of more than 4 million cataloged volumes ranks among the largest in American university libraries. Areas of particular strength are Asian and Latin American studies, children's literature, exploration and travel, history of medicine, immigration, European history, American and Western European literature, science journals, and social welfare.

Citizens throughout the state can borrow materials from all the libraries through MINITEX (Minnesota Interlibrary Teletype Exchange), a system that links academic and public libraries.

Faculty and Staff (February 1984)

The University employs 4,499 persons full time and 1,195 part time on its academic staff. The civil service staff is composed of 8,286 full-time and 4,087 part-time staff members. These figures do not include student employees.

Regents' Professors

The regents' professorship, established by the Board of Regents in 1965, is the highest honor the University can give members of its faculty. Each regents' professor receives an annual stipend of \$5,000 from the University of Minnesota Foundation as long as he or she remains on the active faculty of the University. The first five regents' professors were named in June 1966. As of June 1984 the following faculty members had been designated regents' professors.

Regents' Professor of Chemical Engineering
Neal R. Amundson (1967-77)

Regents' Professor of Music Dominick Argento
(1980)

Regents' Professor of Chemical Engineering
Rutherford Aris (1978)

Regents' Professor of Biochemistry Wallace D.
Armstrong (1974, retired)

Regents' Professor of Neurology A.B. Baker
(1973-76, retired)

Regents' Professor of History and Philosophy
of Education Robert H. Beck (1976)

Regents' Professor of Humanities John Berry-
man (1969-72, deceased)

Regents' Professor of Geography John R. Bor-
chert (1981)

Regents' Professor of Economics John S.
Chipman (1981)

Regents' Professor of Plant Pathology Clyde M.
Christensen (1973-74, retired)

Regents' Professor of Genetics Ralph E. Com-
stock (1968-81, retired)

Regents' Professor of Chemistry Bryce Craw-
ford, Jr. (1982)

Regents' Professor of Biochemistry Stanley
Dagley (1980)

Regents' Professor of Ecology and Behavioral
Biology Margaret Bryan Davis (1982)

Regents' Professor of Mechanical Engineering
Ernst R.G. Eckert (1966-73, retired)

Regents' Professor of Higher Education Ruth E.
Eckert (1972-73, retired)

Regents' Professor of Philosophy Herbert Feigl
(1967-71, retired)

Regents' Professor of Pediatrics and Microbiol-
ogy Robert A. Good (1969-72)

Regents' Professor of Ecology and Botany
Eville Gorham (1984)

Regents' Professor of Oral Pathology Robert J.
Gorlin (1978)

Regents' Professor of Economics Walter W.
Heller (1967)

Regents' Professor of Family Sociology Reuben
L. Hill (1973-83, retired)

Regents' Professor of Anthropology E. Adam-
son Hoebel (1966-72, retired)

Regents' Professor of Economics Leonid Hur-
wicz (1969)

Regents' Professor of History Tom B. Jones
(1970-77, retired)

Regents' Professor of Studio Arts Warren
MacKenzie (1984)

Regents' Professor of Mathematics Lawrence
Markus (1980)

Regents' Professor of Classical Studies William
A. McDonald (1973-80, retired)

Regents' Professor of Psychology Paul E.
Meehl (1968)

Regents' Professor of Physics and Astronomy
Edward P. Ney (1974)

Regents' Professor of Physics Alfred O.C. Nier
(1966-80, retired)

Regents' Professor of Mathematics James B.
Serrin, Jr. (1968)

Regents' Professor of Medicine and Compara-
tive Medicine Wesley W. Spink (1967-73,
retired)

Regents' Professor of English Allen Tate (1966-
68, deceased)

Regents' Professor of Political Science John E.
Turner (1974)

Regents' Professor of Surgery Richard L. Varco
(1974-80, retired)

Regents' Professor of Physiology Maurice B.
Visscher (1967-70, deceased)

Regents' Professor of Surgery Owen H. Wan-
gensteen (1966-67, deceased)

Regents' Professor of Medicine Cecil J. Watson
(1968-69, retired)

Regents' Professor of Microbiology Dennis
Watson (1980-84, retired)

Regents' Professor of Pediatrics and Laboratory
Medicine and Pathology James G. White
(1984)

Regents' Professor of Geology, Ecology, and
Botany Herbert E. Wright (1974)

Alumni

Many University alumni have achieved distinc-
tion. Three have won Nobel Prizes: Norman Bor-
laug, Walter Brattain, and Melvin Calvin.

Leaders in public affairs include Elmer L. Andersen, Wendell Anderson, Warren Burger, Everett Dirksen, Donald Fraser, Orville Freeman, Hubert Humphrey, Walter Judd, Harold Levander, Eugene McCarthy, Walter Mondale, Wayne Morse, Harold Stassen, Carl Stokes, Roy Wilkins, Whitney M. Young, Jr., and Luther Youngdahl. Leaders in medicine include Christiaan Barnard, Robert A. Good, C. Walton Lillehei, Norman Shumway, and Owen Wangensteen.

In sports and entertainment, well-known alumni are Patty Berg, Bernie Bierman, Herb Brooks, Dan Devine, Carl Eller, Paul Giel, Bud Grant, Clarence ("Biggie") Munn, Bronko Nagurski, Charles ("Bud") Wilkinson, Dave Winfield, John Astin, Olivia Cole, Bob Dylan, Henry Fonda, Peter Graves, Linda Kelsey, Gale Sondergaard, and Robert Vaughn.

Other notable alumni include journalists Hedley Donovan, Harry Reasoner, Carl Rowan, Harrison Salisbury, Max Shulman, and Eric Sevareid; astronaut Donald ("Deke") Slayton; and balloonist and clergywoman Jeannette Piccard.

The Minnesota Alumni Association, formed by alumni in 1904, represents more than 30,000 members and an alumni body of more than 220,000. There are 23 chapters and 21 constituent alumni societies representing most of the University's colleges.

Honorary Degrees

Honorary degrees are conferred sparingly by the University of Minnesota. The first was given in 1925, and as of fall 1983 only 61 had been given. Recipients have included Hubert H. Humphrey (1966), James P. Shannon (1966), John H. Van Vleck (1971), Harold E. Stassen (1972), John Bardeen (1973), Roy Wilkins (1976), Walter F. Mondale (1978), and Warren E. Burger (1978).

Nobel Prize Winners

George Stigler (Former Faculty), Economics, 1982
John H. Van Vleck (Former Faculty), Physics, 1977
Saul Bellow (Former Faculty), Literature, 1976
William N. Lipscomb (Former Faculty), Chemistry, 1976
Norman C. Borlaug (Alumnus), Peace Prize, 1970

Melvin Calvin (Alumnus), Chemistry, 1961
John Bardeen (Former Faculty), Physics, 1956, 1972
Walter H. Brattain (Alumnus), Physics, 1956
Philip S. Hench (Faculty, deceased), Medicine, 1950
Edward C. Kendall (Faculty, deceased), Medicine, 1950
Ernest O. Lawrence (Alumnus, deceased), Physics, 1939
Arthur Compton (Faculty, deceased), Physics, 1927

Administrative Officers

The president of the University is responsible to the Board of Regents. The president is the chief executive officer of the University and the representative of the faculty and the University to the Board of Regents.

Six vice presidents divide the responsibilities of administering the University; each of the coordinate campuses is administered by a provost.

University Organization

President C. Peter Magrath (through October 1984; Interim President Kenneth H. Keller, beginning November 1, 1984)

Office of University Attorney
Coordinate Campuses
Office of Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action

Vice President for Academic Affairs, Kenneth H. Keller

Academic Divisions
Institute of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics
College of Biological Sciences
Continuing Education and Extension
College of Education
General College
Graduate School
Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs
Law School
College of Liberal Arts
School of Management
Summer Session
Institute of Technology
University College
College of Veterinary Medicine

Office of Academic Personnel System
Departments of Aerospace Studies, Military
Science, and Naval Science (Air Force, Army,
and Naval ROTC)
Center for Educational Development
Graduate Assistants Office
Center for Urban and Regional Affairs

Vice President for Planning and Academic Support Services

University Art Museum
University Band
University Computer Services
Department of Concerts and Lectures
Institutional Planning
Office of International Programs
University Libraries
University of Minnesota Press
Room Scheduling

Vice President for Finance and Operations, David M. Lilly

Accounting Records and Services
Administrative Data Processing Department
Bursar's Office
Office of Associate Vice President for Development and Alumni Relations
Office of Emergency Preparedness
Office of Investments and Cash Management
Management Planning and Information Services
Office of Director of Personnel
Physical Planning
Office of Research Administration
Support Services and Operations

Vice President for Health Sciences, Neal A. Vanselow

Academic Divisions
School of Dentistry
Medical School
Mortuary Science
School of Nursing
College of Pharmacy
School of Public Health
Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Programming
Allied Health Professions
Area Health Education Center
Community-University Health Care Center
Health Care Systems Research and Development
Health Sciences Continuing Education
Health Sciences Outreach

Health Sciences Student Affairs
Health Sciences Student Services
Center for Health Services Research
University of Minnesota Hospitals and Clinics

Vice President for Institutional Relations, Stanley B. Kegler

Congressional Relations (federal)
Governmental Relations (state)
Institutional Relations (other educational systems)
University Relations

Vice President for Student Affairs, Frank B. Wilderson

Athletic Facilities Department
Boynton Health Service
Housing Office
Department of Men's Intercollegiate Athletics
Office of Minority and Special Student Affairs
Department of Police
Student Activities Office
Student Development Centers
University Student Legal Service
Student Life Studies and Planning
Student Support Services
Department of Women's Intercollegiate Athletics

Provost, University of Minnesota, Duluth, Robert L. Heller

Provost, University of Minnesota, Morris, John Q. Imholte

Provost, University of Minnesota Technical College, Crookston, Stanley D. Sahlstrom

Provost, University of Minnesota Technical College, Waseca, Edward C. Frederick

University Senate

The University Senate has legislative control over all-University educational matters, but not over the internal affairs of an individual college or school, unless they affect the interests of other colleges or the University as a whole. Authority for educational matters concerning an individual campus is delegated to campus assemblies.

Senate members are elected within each school and college. Colleges are allotted one faculty senator per 20 regular faculty members; every college has at least one senator. Faculty senators, who hold office for three years, also serve on their campus assemblies. Student representation on the senate began in 1969. There are 236 faculty and student senate

members—about two thirds faculty and one third student.

The University president chairs the senate and a vice chairperson is elected each year by the senate from its membership. The senate meets at least once each quarter of the academic year. There are five senate committees: the Consultative Committee, the Committee on Educational Policy, the Committee on Faculty Affairs, the Judicial Committee, and the Committee on Social Concerns. Standing and operations committees report through the senate committees.

The Senate Consultative Committee (SCC) serves as the executive committee of the senate; it includes student as well as faculty representatives. (Members are listed in the front of the Student-Staff Directory.) The SCC meets with the president at least quarterly to discuss policy.

Campus Assemblies

Each campus is governed by an assembly that adopts its own constitution and bylaws. Faculty, students, and staff serve on all campus assemblies.

Student Government

On the Twin Cities campus, the Minnesota Student Association Forum is the student governing body. It is made up of 62 senators elected from the various colleges and approximately 40 representatives elected from the student body at large, from minority groups, and from student organizations. The senators also serve on the University Senate.

Student governing bodies at the coordinate campuses are the Duluth Student Association; the Morris Campus Student Association; the Student Senate at Crookston; and the Waseca Student Association.

Residence Halls

Approximately 10 percent of the students on the Twin Cities campus (4,554) live in residence halls. At Duluth, 2,241 live in residence halls or campus apartments, at Morris 978, at Crookston 478, and at Waseca 500.

1984-85 quarterly room and board rates in Twin Cities dormitories range from \$784 to \$1,024. Quarterly rates at Duluth are \$776 to \$905 in residence halls, and \$465 to \$576 in apartments; at Morris \$762 to \$882, and \$435 in apart-

ments; at Crookston \$629 to \$882, and \$595 in apartments; and at Waseca \$700 to \$820, and \$433 in apartments. Prices vary based on meal plans and number of people occupying a unit. Rooms with limited meal plans are available on all campuses.

Sororities and Fraternities

There are 7 professional and 14 academic sororities and 23 professional and 27 academic fraternities on the Twin Cities campus. Academic sorority membership in fall quarter 1983 was 955; academic fraternity membership was 1,250. Sororities and fraternities provide living accommodations for more than 2,000 students.

The Duluth campus has one national service and three social sororities and one national service and two social fraternities. There are two fraternities and one sorority at Morris.

Athletics

On the Twin Cities campus there are 11 men's intercollegiate athletic teams—baseball, basketball, cross country, football, golf, gymnastics, hockey, swimming, tennis, track, and wrestling. The Gopher football team has won six national championships, the last in 1960, and 16 Big Ten titles, the last in 1967. The baseball team has captured 11 Big Ten titles since 1956, and three NCAA championships (1956, 1960, and 1964). The basketball team won eight Big Ten Conference championships, most recently in 1982. The hockey team won the NCAA championship in 1974, 1976, and 1979. The gymnastics team won the Big Ten title five years in a row (1976-1980), and again in 1984, and the tennis team tied for the title in 1981.

There are nine women's intercollegiate teams—basketball, cross country, golf, gymnastics, softball, swimming and diving, tennis, track and field, and volleyball, and one varsity club sport—crew. The women's program became a member of the Big Ten Conference in 1981 and also competes under the auspices of the NCAA in Division I. Five of the nine sports finished in the top four in the Big Ten in 1982-83 and six teams or individual athletes advanced to the regional and national level of the NCAA. Minnesota had its first female national champion in 1980-81 in the 3-meter diving competition.

The Hubert H. Humphrey Metrodome seats 62,500 for football and Williams Arena seats 17,250 for basketball and 7,572 for hockey. Bierman Field is the site of a 2,300-seat baseball stadium and a nine-lane synthetic surface running track with seating for 1,000.

At Duluth the UMD Bulldogs compete in nine men's and six women's varsity sports as members of the Northern Intercollegiate Conference, the Western Collegiate Hockey Association, and the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women. Men compete in baseball, basketball, cross country, football, golf, hockey, tennis, track, and wrestling. Women compete in basketball, cross country, softball, tennis, track, and volleyball. Football games and track meets are held at the 4,000-seat Griggs Field, hockey games are played in the 5,400-seat Duluth Arena, and baseball games are played at Wade Stadium.

At Morris the Cougars have men's varsity teams in baseball, basketball, football, golf, tennis, track, and wrestling in the Northern Intercollegiate Conference; and women's teams in basketball, tennis, track, and volleyball in the Northern Sun Conference

At Crookston the Trojans compete in the northern division of the Minnesota Junior College Conference. Men's sports include baseball, basketball, football, hockey, track, and wrestling. Women compete in basketball, softball, track, and volleyball.

At Waseca the Rams compete in the Minnesota Junior College Conference. Men's teams include basketball, cross country, football, golf, track, and wrestling; women's include basketball, cross country, golf, softball, track, and volleyball.

Campus Mascots

Minnesota has been called the Gopher State since 1857. In the early 1930s, when Minnesota Gopher football teams were national champions, local newspaper reporters described them as the "golden-shirted horde" and the "golden swarm" because of their yellow or "golden-colored" jerseys. This brought about the name the Golden Gophers, which has stuck for Twin Cities campus athletic teams.

The mascot at the University of Minnesota, Duluth, is the Bulldog. The name was selected in

the 1930s by the Lettermen's Club when the school was still the Duluth State Teachers College.

The Morris mascot is the Cougar, a name chosen in a campus-wide referendum in 1961.

The mascot at the University of Minnesota, Crookston, is the Trojan. The name was chosen in a contest conducted by the student association when the campus was established in 1966.

The Waseca athletic teams are known as the Rams.

School Colors

Because the University's colors varied during the early years, William Watts Folwell, first president of the University, appointed English instructor Augusta Norwood Smith to choose permanent school colors. Smith, "a woman of excellent taste," according to Folwell, chose maroon and gold, the University's colors today. First used sometime between 1876 and 1880, the colors were not officially approved by the regents until March 1940.

Songs

"Hail! Minnesota," the University alma mater, was written by Truman Rickard, a member of the class of 1904, for use in a 1904 class play. A second verse was written by University student Arthur Upson in 1905. In 1945, the song became the official anthem of the state of Minnesota.

The "Minnesota Rouser," sung at most University athletic events, was written by Floyd M. Hutsell in 1909 in response to a contest sponsored by the Minneapolis *Tribune*. Hutsell, a Minneapolis choir director and voice teacher, won \$100 in the contest to choose a fight song for the University.

University Seal

The antique lamp on the regents' seal represents the metaphysical sciences; the telescope, the physical sciences; the plow, the industrial arts; and the pallet with brushes, the fine arts. The Latin motto means "a common bond for all the arts." The embossed seal is used for documents as the official seal of the University; central officers may use a reproduction of the seal for official University purposes.

The University of Minnesota is committed to the policy that all persons shall have equal access to its programs, facilities, and employment without regard to race, religion, color, sex, national origin, handicap, age, or veteran status.

Facts was prepared by University Relations, 6 Morrill Hall, 100 Church Street S.E., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455; telephone (612) 373-2126.

July 1984