

SENATE MEETING

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1958

3:30 P.M.

MURPHY HALL AUDITORIUM

The membership of the Senate totals 151 including 113 elected members and 38 ex officio members (30 Administrative Committee and 8 Faculty Consultative Committee.) For a quorum, a majority of the membership (76) must be present.

Faculty members entitled to vote for Senate members may be present at Senate meetings but shall not be entitled to vote or make motions. Such faculty may, at their request and with the approval of the Senate, be given the privilege to speak on matters under consideration in which they have an interest.

Members of standing committees who are not members of the Senate, including student members, may be present at a meeting of the Senate during such time as a report of their committee is under discussion and may participate in such discussion, but shall not have the privilege of making motions or of voting.

A special section will be provided for the seating of such faculty and such members of standing committees.

ATTENDANCE RECORD

A roll of elected and ex officio members will be circulated during the meeting. Members will please check their names to indicate their presence. If the list misses you please stop afterward to check your name. The roll, after adjournment, will be on the rostrum.

An attendance record for nonmembers will also be circulated and will be on the rostrum after the meeting.

Year 1957-58

No. 5

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA THE SENATE DOCKET

March 13, 1958

Your Committee on Business and Rules respectfully presents the following matters for consideration.

I. MINUTES OF FEBRUARY 6, 1958

Reported for Action

II. REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

Reported for Information

1. *Minneapolis Campus Expansion and Co-ordination.* The President commented on the problems of communication in the campus planning work and said that he would like to go ahead with the present West River planning committee because of its familiarity with the work. There was need for reasonably definite plans (a) as a basis for discussion and modification of plans and (b) to present in the February 7-8 meeting with the Legislative Interim Building Commission. The University must anticipate the size of the request for capital improvements that it will make of the next Legislature. For the Minneapolis Campus, the building requests and grants of the 1959 Legislature will be both crucial and difficult to determine; the St. Paul and Duluth requests will be less difficult to formulate. It was announced that there would be another meeting of the Administrative Committee the following week for further consideration of proposals to the Interim Building Commission.

2. *Meeting with Legislative Interim Commission on Higher Education.* The President reported on an all-day meeting, January 10, 1958, with the Legislative Interim Commission on Higher Education. There had been discussion with the Commission of the state-wide problems of higher education. He had emphasized what the University now does and that the state cannot hope to meet its problems by decentralization of the institution or by creation of super boards to which the Regents might become subservient. In transmitting Regent and administrative opinion, care had been taken to avoid making recommendations, since these are the presumed responsibilities of the Commission.

Discussion followed in the Administrative Committee. Among opinions expressed was the one that ignoring over-all state needs and best interests might easily result in harmful competition among the publicly supported colleges. Another comment was that the unique position of the Regents of the University of Minnesota must be preserved as the programs of higher education in Minnesota are expanded. There was mention of the complex and important problems of publicity and good public relations involved in the expansion of the University during the years just ahead.

3. *Budget Problems of the Year 1957-58.* Last fall when tuition income did not come up to expectations, the administration asked all budgetary units, academic and nonacademic alike, to revert specified sums from their operating budgets. The responses to this request have so far been varied, generally less effective from some of the teaching units than from administrative areas. The President's office was preparing to send another letter asking for a larger measure of co-operation. Plans are still in the process of formulation regarding the University's management of funds granted by the Legislature for teaching requirements in excess of those which materialized.

4. *Building Requests of the 1959 Legislature.* The President discussed with the Administrative Committee the University building requests which might be made of the next Legislature. He referred to the long-range study of building needs, the biennial building program filed with the original Legislative Interim Commission on State Building Needs, and the University Self-Survey. The work of the Commission was of great advantage to the state and to the University, although somewhat revised scheduling of individual requests may be called for. Discussion of a program for 1959-61 was begun in the context of action in the 1957 Legislature and the results of University staff work done more recently.

The building program of the Legislature in the next biennium is, of course, subject to approval by the Regents. In preliminary form it must be placed before the new Legislative Commission on State Buildings in February, although the hope has been expressed that some modifications may be made prior to the formulation of the exact Legislative material next fall. Although no architectural designs can be considered at this time, and despite the lack of a decision on moving specific units, such as the General College, a bold move across the river must be planned. Obviously, the way is to be left open to make later decisions on some units, and the needs of the library have to be determined as the plan develops.

After extensive discussion, it was moved, seconded, and voted that the Administrative Committee favored recommendation of the tentative program to the Regents for their approval. The sentiment was expressed that there will be need for united action in advancing the program in the next Legislature and that there is real merit in relating this request closely to the recommendations of the first interim building commission.

5. *The New Combined B.A.-LL.B. Law School Program.* Dean Lockhart was called on to explain the new program of the Law School which will become mandatory for students entering in the fall of 1960 or later. He said that while, in a way, our Law School will finally be requiring what has for some time been considered good student preparation, it will nevertheless be furthering a preparatory program that is thought to be superior to that specified by most other law schools. Each student must complete the cultural distribution plan requirements and a full major in his preparatory school. Under the new program, students who enter the Law School without the B.A. degree or its equivalent will be required to have completed a designated 3-year preparatory program in an arts college. All students entering with or without degrees may complete Law School in a minimum of 3 years and a (summer) quarter. No apparent inter-institutional problems have been raised by this change and there has been broad consultation on the new program, Dean Lockhart stated.

6. *Recommendation of the Radio-Television Policy Committee.* A policy proposal from the radio-television policy committee dealt with participation by University employees in radio and television programs for compensation. There appeared to be need for such a policy statement on a broad basis, applicable to all staff members, including civil service staff. It was moved, seconded, and voted to approve the following statement:

No staff member or employee of the University of Minnesota, in the absence of express administrative approval, should regularly contribute to or participate in, for compensation, any series of radio or television programs being developed by or for broadcasting stations or production centers not operated by the University of Minnesota. This requirement does not apply to occasional single appearances on such programs.

Another matter discussed related directly to a compensation for television appearances on University programs. There was a recommendation from the radio-television policy committee that nominal pay be authorized for staff members who present regular programs (usually series of programs). This would be at a specified rate in keeping with evening school practices of the General Extension Division. Special compensation would not apply where the University assignment of the person is reduced to take account of this work or where the radio or television activity is required as a part of the regular assignment of the individual. There appeared to be support for salary recognition of the extra work of participation in television and radio

broadcasts and it was moved, seconded, and voted to recommend appropriate action by the Regents.

7. *Action on Recommendations of the Honors Committee.* The Committee on University Honors recommended four persons for the Outstanding Achievement Award. It was moved, seconded, and voted to approve these recommendations for submission to the Regents.

8. *Use of Photographs on University Forms.* Some time earlier there had been discussion of items on official University forms which tended to identify the race or religion of persons dealt with. It was then agreed that, except with special approval by the President's office, such information shall not be asked for. The Printing Department watches for the appearance of a controversial matter. There had been a question concerning the use of a photograph on the Request for Information form which is given to applicants for academic positions. This appeared to raise a basic policy question, which might extend to the work in the various placement offices, although a survey has shown that in only about 50 per cent of the cases were photographs actually submitted with the forms.

There followed extensive discussion of the reasons for obtaining photographs in many instances and of the legal aspects of requests for pictures. Much evidence suggested that identification is important, that a photo often expedites late appointments, and that there is importance in the appearance of individuals given certain assignments. There was a strong sentiment that rather full information about people needs to be obtained in advance of their assignment to specific tasks, for their own sake, and that the University has developed a good record of avoiding discrimination. To get less information about prospective employees could actually arouse suspicions and work to the disadvantage of many.

It was moved, seconded, and voted that a photograph not be used on the President's office Request for Information form which applies in the making of staff appointments. There was further discussion of the possibility of changing the wording of that form so as to make submission of a photograph optional, but arguments against this were heard and a motion for such an optional use of photographs lost.

9. *Expenditure of Departmental Funds for Food.* The deans were reminded that there is a University policy to the effect that the cost of meals for visitors and staff members may not be charged against departmental funds without prior approval. This policy extends to such group entertaining as teas or coffee hours and advance approval by the office of the academic vice president is requested.

10. *Report on Class Scheduling.* The Committee received a report from the Office of Admissions and Records indicating the extent to which improvements have been made in class scheduling to effect better use of afternoon and Tuesday and Thursday hours. This was in the nature of a report on the implementation of Committee action taken April 4, 1956. In commenting on the results, Dean Summers indicated that, generally, departments are making better use of afternoon classes, but identified the tendency of some to schedule only hours V and VI in the afternoon. There has been a considerable improvement in the use of classrooms on Tuesdays and Thursdays, due to a number of 1½-hour classes on those days. The dean called for concerted effort in obtaining further improvement, and asked that the people in the colleges who originate schedules be given administrative support in making the somewhat radical changes of schedule pattern that will be called for. Certainly by the fall of 1958, the demand for classrooms in the more popular hours of the day will be so great as to require shifting of many classes from those hours, and from the rooms in which they have customarily been scheduled.

11. *Control of Student Lines.* Student lines tend to form at many locations on campus, for a variety of reasons, sometimes when they are little expected. Unilateral decisions by outside agencies, such as the Veterans Administration, aggravate the situation, although the University normally takes the blame for poor management. College and school offices have been most helpful in minimizing difficulties, although the Office of Admissions and Records is central in much of the planning and receives criticism whenever lines do form. Some of the immediate problems of scheduling the enrollment of students have been dealt with effectively within the last few months, but new difficulties seem to arise constantly. Dean Summers pointed out that the situation is certain to grow worse before it can get better, after class offerings are more generally available in afternoon hours.

There is need to maintain the proper student psychology for the minimizing of lines. Even machine programming of students which has long been under investigation, and which shows good promise for dealing with the larger enrollments, could create impressions which would promote the formation of lines rather than minimize this difficulty. It is important that all persons and offices having to deal with students in any numbers should avoid giving the impression that the growing size of the University necessarily makes lines inevitable or that use of new or mechanized methods of scheduling will in any way detract from the normal free choice of courses and hours of work which students exercise. This problem of handling large numbers of students is a matter to which all staff members need to be alerted and it may be that some special administrative consideration should be given to it in the near future.

12. *The Self-Study Summary and Discussion of the Survey.* The President called attention to the summary of results of the University Self-Study and mentioned his intention to convene a meeting of the Administrative Committee solely for the purpose of considering the results of the study.

13. *Medical School Representation on the Administrative Committee.* It had been apparent to the Administrative Committee on many occasions that benefits would result from having Mr. Ray M. Amberg, director of University Hospitals, a member of the Committee. Because of his contacts with officers of state government and due to the large part which the budget of the University Hospitals is of the total University budgetary request, it would often be useful to have the representation proposed. The Committee voted to authorize the President to proceed with the request that Mr. Amberg's name be added to the list of members.

R. E. SUMMERS, Secretary

(There will be a pause in the proceedings to permit the seating of the non-Senate members of the Committee on Intercollegiate Athletics, and the Committee on Student Affairs for the discussion of the reports of these committees.)

III. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

Reported for Information

Schedule for baseball games, 1958:

	Games Away:
March 24, 25	University of Texas
March 26, 27	Rice Institute
March 28, 29	University of Houston
March 31	University of Oklahoma (2 games)
April 4	Iowa State College
April 5	Iowa State College (2 games)
April 11	Iowa State Teachers College
April 12	Iowa State Teachers College (2 games)
April 25	Indiana University
April 26	Ohio State University (2 games)
May 6	Mankato Teachers College (night game)
May 9	Purdue University
May 10	University of Illinois (2 games)
May 13	St. John's University (night game)
	Games at Home:
April 18	University of North Dakota
April 19	University of North Dakota (2 games)
May 2	Northwestern University
May 3	University of Wisconsin (2 games)
May 16	State University of Iowa
May 17	State University of Iowa (2 games)
May 20	St. Thomas College (Midway Stadium, night game)
May 23	University of Michigan
May 24	Michigan State University (2 games)

M. O. SCHULTZE, Vice Chairman

IV. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STUDENT AFFAIRS

Reported for Information

1. The Committee on Student Affairs has been concerned with a number of questions this year and has set up sub-committees to study the problems involved. One such sub-committee is studying the relationship between the Homecoming Varsity Show and the University Theater, as a result of some questions raised last spring quarter by the Theater concerning the then proposed 1957 Varsity Show production of "Oklahoma!" These questions revolved about the size, cost, timing, and appropriateness of a Broadway show as a student production.

Other sub-committees are studying the future location of fraternities and sororities on an expanding campus, the appropriateness of the present policy on women's hours in residences, the responsibilities of the Committee on Student Affairs concerning recreation, and the future needs of student organizations for activity facilities.

In addition, a sub-committee is holding a series of meetings with the memberships of those fraternity chapters with discriminatory membership clauses, in an attempt to increase understanding of each chapter of the policy on selection of members and to obtain understanding of the policy itself.

2. In 1949 the Senate Committee on Student Affairs adopted a policy to guide student organizations in the selection of members, stating that "the selection of members by student organizations should be based upon the congeniality, merit, and interests of the individual student. The practice of excluding individuals from membership in groups on the basis of race, color, or religion is not consistent with this policy."

The Committee further clarified its policy on bias clauses in 1953 with a resolution requiring reports in person and in writing "on what concrete steps have been undertaken by the group and what progress has been made in having such clauses removed." These reports have been made each fall by the several chapters.

In 1956 the Committee again reaffirmed its first policy and then adopted the requirement of a second annual report, to be made each spring, containing information on local chapter opinion on the policy, chapter attempts to have the clause removed, human relations activity and of projects for removing membership restrictions. The amended policy stated that local chapters would be considered as having bias clauses when "national incidents indicate discriminatory practices of the national group."

A survey made in 1950 indicated that 43 campus groups had discriminatory clauses. This listing included 6 academic sororities, 1 professional sorority, 19 academic fraternities, and 17 professional fraternities. In December of 1956, there were only 12 groups with such clauses including 6 academic fraternities, 5 professional fraternities, and 1 academic sorority. The latter chapter was added to the list following a national incident involving membership discrimination. At present, there are 7 such groups and they include 3 academic fraternities, 3 professional fraternities and 1 sorority.

Since 1950, 36 of the original 43 groups have removed their discriminatory clauses. It is likely that we have not yet reached the last hard core of

resistance. Next summer five national conventions will be held, and there is reason to expect that some additional groups will take action removing discrimination clauses.

The chairman of the Committee on Student Affairs has received a letter, dated January 9, 1958, from Clifford Rucker, executive director of the Governor's Human Rights Commission, commending this Committee for its work in the elimination of discriminatory clauses in the constitution and by-laws of fraternities and sororities and expressing the hope that additional progress will be made.

WILLIAM S. HOWELL, Chairman

(There will be a pause in the proceedings to permit the withdrawal of non-Senate committee members.)

V. NEW BUSINESS
VI. NECROLOGY
IRVILLE C. LECOMPTE
1872-1957

Professor Irville C. Lecompte, who was born on July 31, 1872 at Pittston, Pennsylvania, came to Minnesota in 1917 as professor of Romance languages and held that position until his retirement in 1941. Professor Lecompte was, like his late colleagues Colbert Searles and Pedro Henriquez Ureña, primarily a scholar, with a remarkable sense of literary values and almost unerring critical judgment. An idealist himself, he brought to many of his students, sometimes without their realizing it until much later, not only a taste for fine literature but also some conception of his own search for perfection. He had no patience with indifferent work or careless thinking on the part of student or colleague, and not a few of his graduate students, now teaching in other schools and universities, are fully aware of what they owe to his keen criticism and sincere encouragement. Professor Lecompte's own studies in Old French Literature are well known, but his most valuable contribution to education at Minnesota was the example he set of professional integrity and sound scholarship.

After his retirement, Professor Lecompte took up the study of Russian and perfected himself to such an extent in that language that he was able to make numerous translations of technical documents for the United States Government that were more accurate than any previously available. He died on April 5, 1957 at the age of 84 at Newton Center, Massachusetts.

ARTHUR EDWARD STOPPEL
1897-1957

Arthur Edward Stoppel, professor of chemical engineering at the University of Minnesota, died September 29, 1957. He is survived by his wife, Angeline, a daughter, Mrs. Dayton Walker, and a son, David.

Professor Stoppel was born February 27, 1897, at Rochester, Minnesota. After attending school in Rochester, he received his B.S. degree in 1920, Ch.E. degree in 1921, and Ph.D. (analytical chemistry) in 1924 at the University of Minnesota.

His professional life was devoted to teaching at the University of Minnesota and to development of the Unit Operations Department. Though he appreciated the value of research and made contributions in the field, he felt that his first obligation was to his students.

His initial appointment was that of assistant in 1920, followed by appointments as instructor in 1923, assistant professor in 1926, associate professor in 1944, and professor in 1952. The first part of his career was spent in the division of technological chemistry under the late Professor Harding. Upon Professor Harding's death, when the School of Chemistry was reorganized, Professor Stoppel joined the chemical engineering staff. In May, 1954, he was on leave to teach chemical engineering unit operations for technical employees of the Lago Oil and Transport Company, Ltd., Aruba, Netherlands West Indies.

Professor Stoppel was respected by his colleagues and students for his outstanding skill in teaching and counseling, which was publicly acknowledged by a group of his students in 1951. He had a large following of students who remembered him as a painstaking teacher who could also be a stern taskmaster when the occasion demanded it. His office was ever open to the undergraduate student for a friendly chat or wise counsel.

He was a member of the American Chemical Society, American Society of Engineering Education, Sigma Xi, Alpha Chi Sigma, Tau Beta Pi, and Phi Lambda Upsilon.

The State and the University have lost a colleague, friend, and devoted teacher.