

SENATE MEETING

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1959

3:30 P. M.

MURPHY HALL AUDITORIUM

The membership of the Senate totals 157 including 119 elected members and 38 ex officio members (30 Administrative Committee and 8 Faculty Consultative Committee). For a quorum, a majority of the membership (79) 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 1958-59

No. 6

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

THE SENATE

DOCKET

April 30, 1959

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

I. MINUTES OF MARCH 12, 1959

Reported for Action

II. NON-SENATE COMMITTEES FOR 1958-59

Reported for Information

The President reports an additional appointment as follows:
University Honors: Lee Smith to replace Walter Lauer.

III. REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

Reported for Information

1. *Concurrent Degree Programs in Science, Literature, and the Arts and The College of Education.* There had been extensive canvass with the faculties and among administrative officers of a proposed program for teachers to be administered jointly by the College of Education and the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts. In this program a student would be concurrently registered in the two colleges and he could, by meeting all of the usual requirements of the separate units, qualify for and receive both a B.S. and a B.A. degree in a minimum of time beyond a normal four years of work for one of the degrees. The few superior students who might regularly benefit from this arrangement would be encouraged to proceed with graduate work in subject matter fields, thus augmenting the supply of secondary school teachers broadly and well prepared. The details of the plan and suggestions for its administration were presented to the Committee in writing and copies of that material were filed supplement to the minutes.

Although this plan was brought before the Committee essentially as information, in view of the autonomy of our colleges, it was nevertheless moved, seconded, and voted that the Committee approved.

2. *Development in University Counseling Practices.* Vice President Willey reported on discussions which had come into his office relative to the status and the work of persons engaged in counseling at the University. While inquiries had been made in the context of job classifications and pay scales, there were, he said, pertinent questions which might be asked concerning work assignments and the organization of counseling by members of staff variously located on campus. More than this, there have been marked changes in the patterns of student counseling in recent years and there may be emerging new functional relationships among the people who are engaged in this work. The Administrative Committee might therefore be interested in some current study of counseling assignments at the University.

Dean Williamson referred to several earlier studies of our student counseling and suggested that re-study might involve (1) a look at the comparability of salaries in this and related work, and (2) an inventory of present functions of counselors, as by self-study among those personnel who contribute counseling service. Discussion touched on such matters as the monetary and staff-time resources which would necessarily be devoted to surveys, the initial hypotheses of such investigations, evaluative versus descriptive reports, and the extent to which counseling has been dealt with in recent University self studies. It was suggested that any new investigations in this area should incorporate outside, faculty and student opinion in order to determine what is good and most necessary and to suggest promising developments.

It was moved, seconded, and voted to endorse studies of the types indicated, with the understanding that fiscal or other limitations may have to prevail.

3. *Recommendations of the Honors Committee.* The Committee on University honors had recommended an Outstanding Achievement Award and the granting of an honorary degree to persons identified in extensive documentation. It was voted unanimously to concur in recommending to the Regents that these two honors be granted.

4. *Proposal of a General Student Identification Card.* There had been an outside proposal that the University require students to purchase an identification card, presumably one each term, for use in place of and beyond the purposes of the present fee slip. Some contact had been made by commercial organizations with staff members and administrative officers. In discussion during which several members of the Committee indicated strong opposition to the proposal, Librarian Stanford remarked that some type of library identity card might have an appeal for persons engaged in his work.

There being no sentiment in favor of a general student identification card, and without expression of a widespread for one, no action was taken.

R. E. SUMMERS, Secretary

IV. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BUSINESS AND RULES

1. Reported for Action

Your committee desires to call your attention to the conflict between Article III, Section 2 of the By-Laws and Article IV, Section 1 of the Constitution regarding the composition of the Committee on Business and Rules. Although the Constitution takes precedent over the By-Laws in case of conflict, the committee recommends that the By-Law be amended to rectify this apparently inadvertent error.

It is therefore proposed that the first sentence of the By-Laws, Article III, Section 2, Business and Rules be changed:

From: (a) There shall be a standing Committee on Business and Rules, which shall consist of four members of the Senate and the Clerk of the Senate who shall serve as clerk of this committee.
To: (a) There shall be a standing Committee on Business and Rules, which shall consist of four members and the Clerk of the Senate who shall serve as clerk of this committee.

Note: The Senate Constitution, Article XI, Adoption of By-Laws, provides that "The Senate may enact, amend, or repeal by-laws by a majority vote of all members of the Senate." As there are presently 157 Senate members, 79 or more votes in favor of the proposal are required for it to carry.

2. Call for Suggestions

Review of Article III, Section 4(a), Constitution.

The Senate, at the February meeting, voted to request the Committee on Business and Rules to review Article III, Section 4 (a) of the Constitu-

tion (as required by By-Law, Article I, Section 6), to obtain the opinion of the faculty, and bring a recommendation to the Senate.

Your committee considered various procedures and finally voted, as a means of obtaining the opinion of the faculty, to include in this docket a call for suggestions.

The section of the Constitution concerning which suggestions are solicited follows:

Constitution, Article III, Section 4 (a)

The elected members of the Senate shall be chosen by secret ballot by the faculties of the several institutes, colleges, or schools of collegiate rank as follows: The regular members of each faculty who are professors or associate professors shall jointly elect from their rank (professors and associate professors) one Senate member for each ten of their regular members or fraction of that number holding such rank. The regular members of each faculty who are assistant professors (including research associates) or instructors (including research fellows) shall jointly elect from their ranks one Senate member for each forty of their regular members or fraction of that number holding such rank. The provisions hereof shall not apply to the election of the representatives of the Mayo Foundation.

ELIO D. MONACHESI, Chairman

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

V. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS

1. Reported for Action

1. *Accreditation of Private High Schools.* In accordance with Senate approved standards and procedures, the following ten private secondary schools are recommended for continued accreditation:

1. Breck School, Minneapolis
2. Cathedral High School, Crookston
3. Holy Angels Academy, Minneapolis
4. Holy Trinity High School, Rollingstone
5. Our Lady of Peace High School, St. Paul
6. Pierz Memorial High School, Pierz
7. St. Felix High School, Wabasha
8. St. Francis High School, Little Falls
9. St. Joseph's Academy, Crookston
10. St. Thomas Military Academy, St. Paul

All of these schools have been reviewed by visiting committees comprised of representatives of public and private high schools, private liberal arts and state colleges as well as the University. This is the third such visitation for these ten schools since the adoption of present accreditation criteria by the Senate in 1952. The recommendation is made that these schools be continued on the University's official list of accredited schools for the next five year period, subject to the submission of satisfactory annual reports. It is anticipated that these schools will next be reviewed at the close of this five year period.

2. *Relationship with Northwestern College.* Early during the present academic year the Senate Committee on Institutional Relations received the request from the Board of Trustees and Administration of Northwestern College, Minneapolis for review of its program and policies with a possible view toward development of a policy for handling transfer students from that institution to the University. A subcommittee consisting of Professors Robert H. Cameron, Don Davies, Gordon M. A. Mork, and Mabel K. Powers under the chairmanship of Dr. Theodore E. Kellogg was appointed to make such a review. This subcommittee submitted its findings with respect to the administration, student personnel, student selection and scholastic standing, faculty personnel, curriculum, library and physical facilities. The recommendation of this subcommittee was approved by the Institutional Relations Committee and is hereby submitted as follows for approval of the Senate:

"Courses taken at Northwestern College will be recognized for transfer to the University of Minnesota upon recommendation of appropriate University faculty, pending completion of one year of satisfactory work at the University."

It is understood that this recommendation represents interim action which will be reviewed upon request of Northwestern College at a time no later than five years from Senate approval. Annual progress reports will be submitted by the College to this standing committee of the Senate.

2. Reported for Information

1. *Intra-institutional Relations.* In keeping with the proposal made to the Senate in the spring of 1957, the Committee on Institutional Relationships has sought to improve relations between colleges and departments of the University chiefly by providing a regular avenue of communication and by suggesting consultation on matters which pertain to more than one unit. Minutes of all college faculties are now being received by a subcommittee of this standing committee of the Senate. These minutes are carefully reviewed for purposes of identifying actions which may have implications for other departments or colleges of the University and possibly also for other Minnesota educational institutions. In consultation with the originating college abstracts of policy changes or revisions in program are made for publication in an "Information Bulletin" which is distributed widely to department heads and others who have interest in this kind of information. To date, five such bulletins summarizing 118 actions have been distributed to approximately 200 staff members.

This task has been done by Mr. Russell Hill, administrative fellow for this Senate Committee, working under supervision of the advisory subcommittee. Members of this subcommittee are Theodore E. Kellogg, Keith McFarland, Lloyd Short, John E. Stecklein, Alfred L. Vaughan, and Stanley J. Wenberg. Dean Vaughan serves as chairman. Professors Short and Stecklein serve as representatives of the Senate Committee on Education.

This subcommittee has reported increased attention by the several colleges to matters requiring consultation with other units. Much of this consultation is currently taking place prior to the adoption of policy or program changes. This kind of communication is heartily endorsed by this committee for the problems faced by this University in the next several years are such that close internal coordination is essential.

2. *High School-College Relations.* This committee has taken the initiative in promoting the publication of a newsletter dealing with the problems of relationships between high schools and colleges. This publication, *High School-College Relations*, is sponsored by the joint committee of the Association of Minnesota Colleges and the Minnesota Association of Secondary School Principals, The Committee on High School-College Relations. This quarterly newsletter is distributed to all secondary schools, junior colleges, state colleges, the State Department of Education and the various departments of the University. The second issue appeared this month.

This newsletter provides a medium for communication of items pertaining to changes in institutional policies and practices which have implications for other schools, secondary and higher. Again Russell Hill serves as editor. University personnel are encouraged to submit items of educational significance to other institutions for possible publication in this newsletter (330 Burton Hall). A representative editorial board helps to establish publication policies and practices. This Senate Committee will carry major responsibility for the preparation of one more issue next fall, whereupon it is hoped that this work can be carried independently or more directly shared by the High School-College Relations Committee.

ROBERT J. KELLER, Chairman

VI. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

1. Reported for Information

Report on Actions of the Conference March 5-7, 1959

1. Based on action of this Senate (Minutes February 5, 1959, page 47) objection was filed with the Conference to amendments of Rule 1, Section 1c. The Faculty Representatives voted to reaffirm their original action.

2. The Directors of Athletics having been empowered to act on this matter voted to amend Regulation III pertaining to the use of athletic facilities by substituting for the first sentence the following:

"The athletic facilities of Conference institutions shall not be available for the conduct of admission-paid exhibitions or contests by professional sports organizations, or for other than occasional practices by such teams or organizations."

The Faculty Representatives later voted: "that the first sentence of new Regulation III, as adopted by the Directors, prohibits using the athletic facilities of a Conference member for professional boxing matches."

Approved Schedules

TENNIS, 1959

March 24	Southern Illinois University, at Tallahassee, Florida
March 27	Florida State University, at Tallahassee, Florida
March 27	Indiana University, at Atlanta, Georgia
April 15	St. Thomas College
April 25	Northwestern University, at Evanston
May 1-2	University of Michigan, Ohio State University and University of Toledo, at Ann Arbor
May 5	LaCrosse State Teachers College, at LaCrosse
May 9	Alumni
May 13	St. Thomas College, at St. Thomas
May 15-16	University of Wisconsin, State University of Iowa, Michigan State University, at Madison
May 21, 22, 23	Conference matches, at East Lansing
	GOLF, 1959
May 2	Mankato State Teachers College
May 4	Macalester College
May 5	St. Thomas College, Hamline University at Keller Golf Course
May 7	St. Cloud Teachers Invitational Matches, at St. Cloud
May 9	Universities of Wisconsin and Iowa
May 11	Universities of Wisconsin and Iowa, Notre Dame University at Madison
May 12	St. Thomas College
May 18	Macalester College, Hamline University, at Keller Golf Course
May 22-23	Conference Matches, at Ann Arbor
June 21-27	NCAA Matches, at Eugene, Oregon
	BASKETBALL, 1959-60
December 3	Southern Methodist University
December 5	Vanderbilt University, at Nashville
December 7	University of Nebraska, at Lincoln
December 12	University of Oklahoma
December 19	University of Missouri
December 21	University of California at Los Angeles (here)
December 23	University of Oklahoma, at Norman
December 28, 29, 30	Invitational Tournament, North Carolina State College at Raleigh
January 2	State University of Iowa
January 9	University of Illinois, at Urbana

January 16	University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor
January 18	University of Illinois
January 23	Northwestern University, at Evanston
January 25	State University of Iowa, at Iowa City
January 30	University of Wisconsin
February 1	Michigan State University, at East Lansing
February 8	Northwestern University
February 13	Michigan State University
February 15	Purdue University, at Lafayette
February 20	University of Michigan
February 27	Indiana University, at Bloomington
March 5	Ohio State University

2. Reported for Action

Conference Legislation Subject to the White Resolution Procedure

At the meetings of the Conference March 5-7, 1959, the following actions were taken which come under the White Resolution Procedure by which, if any Conference institution objects and gives notice thereof within a specified time, the matter must be reconsidered and voted upon again at the next Conference meeting.

1. It was voted to amend Eligibility Rule 7, Section 2 (d) pertaining to eligibility for financial aid contingent on scholastic attainment and not related to financial need. Under the amended rule an upperclassman can qualify for such aid if "he has a cumulative grade-point average at the end of his preceding year no lower than one-half way from the C to B grades"; prior to amendment the rule required a grade-point average "no lower than the seventy-fifth percentile of men students in the class and college or school of the member institution in which he is enrolled."

Recommendation: that no objection be filed.

2. It was voted to amend Eligibility Rule 5, Section 1 to read in part: "Participation experienced in a foreign country by an alien after his nineteenth or, in the case of ice hockey competition, his twentieth birthday and prior to matriculation at a Conference institution as a representative of any team whatever, or as an individual, shall count as "varsity competition" for the purpose of this rule. In this case "A college year" shall consist of successive twelve-months periods following the date of his nineteenth or twentieth birthday as the case may be." Prior to amendment the age limit was based on the twentieth birthday and no reference was made to competition in ice hockey.

Recommendation: that no objection be filed.

3. It was voted to revise Regulation VIII pertaining to recruiting. The revision is similar to but somewhat more restrictive than one to which this Senate filed no objection (Minutes November 6, 1958, page 21) and which later failed to be reaffirmed by the Conference. The revised regulation contains 23 separate permissive or prohibitive measures, each of which was adopted by separate vote and hence becomes subject to the White Resolution procedure.

Summarized briefly, the new Regulation permits: (a) direct contact with the prospective student by mail or telephone, (b) payment, with specified restrictions, of expenses for one visit of the prospective student to the campus; other visits to the same campus may be made only at the expense of the prospective student or his parents. Among practices by University representatives which are prohibited are: (a) personal interview off the campus before a tender is accepted, (b) visits by coaches to high schools except to attend or participate in a regularly scheduled and publicized event, (c) furnishing of travel expenses to the campus for the purpose of taking up residence; only the student or his parents can pay for this expense, (d) the use of funds for recruiting which are not under the control of the university. Specifically, "no Conference member or its employees shall knowingly permit, authorize or encourage any individual, outside organization, agency or group of individuals to establish any fund other than one under the control of the university, or to utilize, administer, or make expenditures from such a fund for the recruiting of athletes." ("Any money or resources provided by an individual for expenditure or disbursement by others for purposes of recruiting, and any resources pooled by two or more persons for such purposes, and any company resources used for such purposes, shall constitute a 'fund'"), (e) recruiting contact at high school or all-star contests between employees of the university who are acting as representatives of its athletic interests and prospective athletes, their parents or relatives.

Recommendation: after careful consideration of each measure your committee recommends that no objections be filed.

4. Participation in the Rose Bowl. Pursuant to the policies governing membership in the Conference and faculty control of athletics this Senate has final authority to determine Minnesota's vote on participation of the Conference in the Rose Bowl game. For this reason a report of a special committee of the Conference, consisting of two Faculty Representatives, two Athletic Directors and the Commissioner is quoted:

"With the approval of the Conference, the Committee wishes to record at the outset of this report that the principal regret in the termination of the inter-Conference Rose Bowl agreement lies in the circumstances which give rise to that event, namely, the dissolution of the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference. This is true because our two Conferences have shared through the years aspirations for high standards in the conduct of inter-collegiate athletics and because we, as a Conference, have enjoyed only the most cordial and wholesome relations with that body and its constituent members in athletics and in broad areas of institutional relationship.

In appraising past Conference participation in the Rose Bowl football game and the possibilities of future participation, the Committee recognizes that such participation is not and cannot be without problems. In general, participation is identified in certain quarters as a symbol of over-emphasis upon football and of commercialization in the sport. For the institutions which have represented the Conference in the Rose Bowl game there have been particularized problems revolving in large measure about the intensity of interest in the game on the part of the university's friends and followers.

We must be mindful of these problems. However, the Committee has concluded that any disadvantages accruing to the Conference and its members on account of participation in the event are altogether outweighed by the positive values which apply to our participation. This is so particularly when all aspects are examined in the light of thirteen years of agreeable and successful association and when protection against adverse aspects can be incorporated in any agreement for participation, as our experience has shown can be done.

The Committee cites these factors as, among others, making desirable a continuation of Conference participation in the Rose Bowl game:

1. The Tournament of Roses Association, sponsors of the Rose Bowl football game, has convincingly demonstrated through the character of its individual members and their conduct of the New Year's Day events in Pasadena, a paramount desire to maintain high standards for its functions. In particular, this has been demonstrated by a respect for the obligations felt by the institutions which are participants in the Rose Bowl game and related functions. We have appreciated and feel we may rely upon the unflinching cooperation of the Association in preserving standards of dignity appropriate to educational institutions, which must be our cardinal consideration at all times.

2. We presume that any contemplated Rose Bowl participation must be with the group known as the Athletic Association of Western Universities which, with its present composition and with any institutions which may later join that Association, will be after the final dissolution of the Pacific Coast Conference in the nature of a successor organization to that body. We believe that the desires to express a community of interest with the institutions comprising the Pacific Coast Conference which were prominent in the inauguration of our Rose Bowl alliance with that Conference apply likewise to the new Association. This community of interest is by no means confined to athletics. Such an important project as the "Big Ten-California Study of Educational Costs" is an instance of the broad areas of common interest which have been symbolized by our participation in the Rose Bowl and would be symbolized by our participation in that event with the Athletic Association of Western Universities.

3. We believe that participation in the Rose Bowl by the Big Ten Conference and the AAWU should be and would be an incident to broadened bases for athletic relationships between the two groups to their mutual benefit. There has already been projected a basketball tournament between Christmas and New Year's which this year will bring together representatives of the AAWU and three Conference teams. The demise of the Pacific Coast Conference very regrettably has meant termination of the series of inter-Conference meets which were among the most brilliant in all track competition, and it is hoped they may be revived. Inter-Conference competition in all sports, team or individual, is feasible and seems to us highly desirable.

We have noted that problems inherent in Rose Bowl participation can be eliminated or least circumscribed by protective provisions incorporated in any agreement governing conduct of the Rose Bowl game and our participation in it. We have listed these in the following resolution, which we recommend for adoption by the Conference Joint Group:

Be it resolved, that Rose Bowl participation by the Conference be continued, and that negotiations be entered into in order to accomplish this purpose on the following bases:

1. Conduct of the Rose Bowl game and of Conference participation shall be regulated by a tri-partite agreement among the Conference, The AAWU, and the Tournament of Roses.

2. The agreement shall be effective in connection with the 1961 game and shall be for an indefinite term with any party to the agreement privileged to terminate it upon two years' notice.

3. Entering into such agreement shall permit negotiation for assignment to the Conference of 25% of the game tickets, one-half of which shall be for seats between the goal lines.

4. Net proceeds from the game, after allocations to the Tournament of Roses on bases which have prevailed in the most recent contracts for conduct of the game, shall be divided equally between the two groups of institutions. The Conference share of net proceeds, after payment of travel and expenses incident to its representative's participation in the game, shall be divided among all Conference members.

5. The Conference and the AAWU shall be free to designate the member institution which will represent it in the game, on bases which each shall determine. No Conference member shall be obliged to represent the Conference in the game and as a basis for negotiation no member shall represent the Conference more than once in three years.

6. There shall be a limitation upon practice preparations for the game for the representatives of both groups of institutions, and the limitations shall be such as to preclude class absences by members of the teams representing the Conference.

7. The Office of Commissioner may be employed on behalf of the members representing the Conference in the game to relieve them of responsibilities now held solely by them for the organization of traveling parties and other details incidental to game participation.

In concluding this report the Committee feels it should make clear there is no proposal before the Conference for continuation of our participation in the Rose Bowl game beyond January 1, 1960. However, we are confident of a desire for our future participation on the part of the Tournament of Roses and the AAWU. It is the opinion of the Committee that in the interests of avoiding possible embarrassment to all concerned it is preferable that the Conference position with regard to future Rose Bowl participation be established before entering into any formal discussions or negotiations with the other parties involved. But in deference to those responsible for conduct of the Rose Bowl game it is deemed imperative that this position be established at the earliest practicable date. This would require action upon the recommended resolution at the forthcoming meeting of the Conference so that if approved, subject to the White Resolution, there could be a final statement of our position before the end of the current school year. Otherwise, in the regular order of meetings, there would be a period of complete suspense extending until December, 1959."

The Faculty Representatives of the Conference voted to adopt the resolution contained in the report quoted above.

Recommendation: after careful consideration of the advantages and disadvantages of participation in the Rose Bowl your committee recommends that objection be filed and that our Faculty Representative be instructed to vote against participation of the Conference in the Rose Bowl.

M. O. SCHULTZE, Chairman

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

VII. REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

Reported for Information
THE LIBRARY BOOK FUND

I. Introduction

The Library's financial problem is critical due to the fact that since World War II the increasing demands on the book budget have far exceeded the available support. Rising prices, increased publication in all fields, commitments to maintain special collections, demands for publications in support of teaching and research programs in important new fields of knowledge, expanded interest in new areas of the world—these are a few of the factors that have increased library costs in recent years. An actual reduction in the budget for 1958-59 necessitated the establishment of a priority system. Unless there are substantial increases in 1959-60, some periodical subscriptions will have to be eliminated and book purchases even further curtailed.

The following report analyzes the problem and the cost factors that have produced it, and suggests possible sources for a solution.

II. What Are the Book Budget Facts?

The following figures (Table I) show the amounts and sources of funds which comprise the central Library (exclusive of Agriculture, Law and Duluth) book budget.

TABLE I
The Central Library Book Budget
Five Years Ago and Today

	1954-55	1958-59	Dollar Increase	Per Cent Increase
Basic Appropriations ...	\$122,613	\$137,010	\$14,397	11.7
Research Overhead	49,500	63,500	14,000	28.2
Total	\$172,113	\$200,510	\$28,397	16.5

The book budget has been increased 16.5 per cent in the past five years. During this time, the University's total General Maintenance budget allotments¹ (which reflect the growth of the University to be served by the Library) rose 47.5 per cent, from \$31,159,264 to \$45,992,785. The data also show the Library's increasing dependence upon non-recurring grants from Research Overhead.

¹ Source: General Summary in the University's printed budget for "Administration, Teaching, Research, and Maintenance."

III. How Minnesota Has Declined Nationally in Book Budget Support

While there is no special merit in "bigness" in the abstract, nor even in relative status *per se* among scholarly libraries, the statistics on research library growth that have been systematically collected for many years show that the Library at Minnesota has notably fallen behind its sister institutions during the past decade, in the support of the development of its collections. Since 1947-48 (See Table II), Minnesota has fallen from *third* among the nation's university libraries in total expenditures for books, periodicals, and binding to *twelfth* place. During this period it has been substantially overtaken by California (Berkeley), Yale, Michigan (which has risen from fourteenth place to fourth place), Columbia, Indiana, and U.C.L.A. (from 15th to 6th place).

TABLE II
Actual Expenditures² of The Sixteen University Libraries that in 1957-58 Spent \$300,000 or More for Books, Periodicals, and Binding, Ranked According to Their Relative Positions in 1947-48 and 1957-58

Rank 1947-48	Expenditures	Rank 1957-58	Expenditures
1. Harvard	\$467,469	1. Harvard	\$661,847
2. Illinois	312,910	2. Calif. (Berkeley) ...	545,865
3. MINNESOTA	281,590	3. Yale	543,940
4. Calif. (Berkeley)	266,261	4. Michigan	537,120
5. Columbia	263,650	5. Illinois	486,289
6. Yale	243,456	6. U.C.L.A.	474,054
7. Chicago	223,304	7. Columbia	423,881
8. Texas	221,367	8. Indiana	419,956
9. Indiana	191,000	9. Texas	362,764
10. Northwestern	179,162	10. Cornell	361,724
11. Ohio State	173,789	11. Missouri	354,982
12. Cornell	172,932	12. MINNESOTA	344,094
13. Duke	160,720	13. Michigan State	336,309
14. Michigan	158,507	14. Kansas	331,317
15. U.C.L.A.	144,846	15. Ohio State	327,820
16. Missouri	132,102	16. Wisconsin	321,514

Not only has Minnesota fallen in relative rank, but its actual expenditures today amount to \$88,000 less than the average of the 15 other institutions.

² Source: "Statistics for College and University Libraries," collected and distributed annually by Princeton University Library for the Association of Research Libraries.

When an analysis is made of the extent to which this same group of sixteen universities have *increased* their book funds, to adjust to higher prices and expanded demands from 1947-48 to 1957-58, Minnesota ranks, both in dollar amounts and in percentage increase, at the very *bottom* of the list! This is clearly shown in the following Table (where the data are ranked according to actual dollar increases in expenditures).

TABLE III
Dollar and Percentage Increases in Expenditures² for Books, Periodicals, And Binding for 1947-48 to 1957-58 Among The Sixteen American Universities Spending \$300,000 or More For This Purpose in 1957-58

Rank	Institution	Dollar Increase in Expenditures from 1947-48 to 1957-58	Percentage Increase in Expenditures for Books, Periodicals and Binding	Rank by Per Cent Increase
1.	Michigan	\$378,613	238.9	3
2.	U.C.L.A.	329,208	227.3	4
3.	Yale	300,484	123.4	7
4.	Calif. (Berkeley)	279,604	105.0	10
5.	Kansas	277,644	517.2	1
6.	Michigan State	268,583	396.5	2
7.	Indiana	228,956	119.9	8
8.	Missouri	222,880	168.7	6
9.	Wisconsin	222,108	223.3	5
10.	Harvard	194,378	41.6	15
11.	Cornell	188,792	109.2	9
12.	Illinois	173,379	55.4	14
13.	Columbia	160,341	60.8	13
14.	Ohio State	154,031	88.6	11
15.	Texas	141,397	63.9	12
16.	MINNESOTA	62,504	22.2	16

From these tables it is evident that the University of Minnesota Library has been less able to keep up with current demands than have other comparable libraries faced with comparable needs. The conclusion seems inescapable that, as compared with the libraries of other institutions, the University's Library's position is less favorable today than it was a decade ago and that it has been less able than have other libraries to meet the growing needs and demands. While the University can still be proud of its library, the Library Committee believes that the situation portrayed above cannot be allowed to continue without serious threat of grave deterioration. Basic collections must be maintained and important new material added as it becomes available. Otherwise deterioration is inevitable and costs to rectify the situation in subsequent years will be excessive.

² Source: "Statistics for College and University Libraries," Princeton University. (Mimeographed)

IV. Ten Major Causes of Increased Library Costs

The following factors have contributed directly to the increase in library costs. In the aggregate they explain why available funds have been insufficient to meet the expanding needs.

1. *Inflation.* Since World War II substantial cost increases in wages, machinery, paper, advertising, and taxes have caused the prices of books and journals to rise at an alarming rate. The highest increases have been in scientific and scholarly publications, the categories most needed at the University.

In 1958 one university library reported that the average costs of its books rose in the past decade from \$5.05 to \$10.65. Meanwhile the cost of some 181 periodicals increased 88.9 per cent. Actual subscription costs for some of the basic periodical titles needed at the University show increases in excess of 100 per cent during the last decade (see Table IV). Similar increases have characterized the standard abstracting and indexing services.

TABLE IV
Typical Price Increase of Scholarly Periodicals, 1948-1958

Title	Original Price	Current Price	Per Cent of Increase
Chemical Abstracts	\$15.00	\$ 80.00	433
Laryngoscope	6.00	14.00	133
Facts on File	36.00	76.00	111
British Journal of Pharmacology	5.50	13.50	145
Acta Endocrinologica	8.75	24.00	174
Zoologischer Anzeiger	7.25	20.00	176
Deutsche Bibliographie	7.25	29.56	308
Mathematische Zeitschrift	6.30	72.00	1043
Architecture d'Aujourd'hui	3.50	16.90	383
Academie Nationale de Medicine Bulletin.....	9.25	19.00	105
Revue de Chirurgie	6.00	12.00	100
New York Post	16.50	36.00	118
Chemisches Zentralblatt	82.50	170.00	106
Zentralblatt fur Mathematik	34.00	115.00	238
Soc. Exper. Biol. & Med. Bull.	3.25	17.00	423
Comm. & Finan. Chronicle	30.00	65.00	117

2. *The Increase in Book Publishing.* The total amount of scholarly publishing has also increased tremendously. The number of books published in the United States rose from 7,735 in 1946 to 12,589 in 1955. The number of new titles in Science has more than doubled, and those in History have increased almost 100 per cent. Both of these fields are also among those with the highest price increases. Foreign publishing has similarly shown striking increases in book production.

3. *Many New Scholarly Journals.* It is common knowledge that hundreds of new periodicals appear in the established disciplines each year. In addition, entirely new subject fields have started scores of new journals needed at the University.

Although all requests for new subscriptions are carefully scrutinized by appropriate faculty members and committees, it has been necessary since 1948 to add more than 100 new serial titles each year to the Library subscription list, to meet legitimate faculty requests. Such publications usually involve an indefinitely recurring commitment. The combined impact of demand for new titles to keep abreast of new fields of knowledge and scholarship coupled with higher prices has increased the Library's annual bill for periodicals from \$33,000 in 1951 to \$42,000 in 1958. At the same time its recurring costs for continuations (various scholarly series) has shown an even greater increase.

4. *New Indexes and Abstracting Services.* In recent years many new indexes and abstracting publications and various expensive card services have been required by faculty and students alike. Some of these, such as the Engineering Index Card Service, the Molecular Spectroscopy Series, and the X-Ray Diffusion Data Cards, each cost several hundred dollars a year. These constitute still another new and recurring obligation. The Library's expenditures for these services rose in the past seven years from \$1,782 to \$2,757.

5. *New Micro-Copy Projects.* Since World War II the development of rapid micro-copying equipment has produced many subscription projects for microfilm, micro-card, and micro-print. These include basic files of many early newspapers, costly series such as the back files of the British Parliamentary Papers, and the reproduction of entire groups of formerly unobtainable monographic works from England, France, and Colonial America. As these projects have appeared, the faculty has properly insisted that the Library subscribe to them. Typically each involves open-end commitments of from \$100 to \$500 per year. The project under which the Library obtains access to microfilm files of over fifty foreign newspapers, at a price of \$500 annually, is an example.

6. *Russian Scientific Translations.* Yet another new and very costly group of publications that must be obtained is the rapidly growing series of scholarly Russian journals now appearing in translated editions. The subscription prices of these range from \$25 to \$200 per title. During 1957, following a departmental survey of needs, the faculty urged the Library to subscribe to 30 of these titles as essential to their respective fields of scholarship. The total cost of these subscriptions, considered essential by the faculty, involves annual commitments of from \$2,000 to \$2,500.

7. *MILC Assessments.* Another recurring commitment that has been added since 1950 is the assessment for participation in the Midwest Inter-Library Center, in Chicago. This affiliation has notably augmented the resources available and has saved the Library a considerable amount of shelf space. Nevertheless, the Library's share in developing these resources constitutes a new annual charge against the book budget, amounting presently to \$7,924.

8. *New International Areas of University Concern.* The growing University concern with political and scientific developments in formerly neglected areas of the world has directly affected the Library's acquisitions policy. Books, maps, newspapers, periodicals, and documents are now demanded from the Middle and Far East, South East Asia, Latin America, and Eastern Europe.

9. *New Fields of Study and Research at the University.* The very growth of the University during the past decade has materially increased Library needs. New and continuing research projects have created a need for minor journals never needed before. Thirty-five new graduate programs have been authorized since World War II. Each one, to some degree, requires specialized library resources exceeding those needed for undergraduate instruction. These include new Ph.D. programs in Business Administration, Comparative Literature, Environmental Sanitation, Geography, Journalism, Mineral Engineering, and Music.

During the past decade the increase in the faculty and in graduate enrollments have produced new and greater demands on the book budget. Each new person who undertakes a doctoral study or other research project requires specialized materials, even though the desired publications may be of little use to others.

10. *New Departments and New Library Collections.* The organizational expansion of the University also has substantially increased the burden on the book budget. New departments have been established, demanding library development in their respective fields. New departmental libraries have necessitated duplicating books and journals, where one set or copy formerly sufficed. With the relocation of the Bio-Medical Library and the development of the West River Area, with possible establishment of certain special libraries much in demand by certain colleges and departments, more extensive costly duplication will be required in the years ahead.

The following are some of the new or expanded library units developed during the past decade that have created new obligations against the book budget.

James Ford Bell Collection	University Archives
Ames Library of South Asia	Map and Microfilm Collection
Irvin Kerlan Collection	Math-Physics Library
Art Library	Journalism Library
Architecture Library	Music Library
Freshman-Sophomore Library	Newspaper Room

V. Summary and Recommendations

The foregoing analysis has presented and discussed the major factors that have produced the present book budget crisis. Each factor has contributed to the total increased cost of maintaining adequate library resources.

Any single factor might have caused only slight difficulty, if the other factors had remained constant. Unfortunately, they did not. It is the aggregate, cumulative impact of higher prices, plus increased publishing output, plus the development of new subject areas, plus new University programs, departments and research projects, and fields of interest, plus the increase in numbers of students and staff engaged in specialized undertakings, that have made it no longer possible for the book budget to meet the University's teaching and research needs.

This need for increased funds with which to purchase books and maintain essential journal subscriptions would have reached a critical stage before now had it not been for annual allocation of Research Overhead funds, beginning in 1952, to supplement the support funds available for this purpose. While the amount of allocations of both types has increased, it has not been commensurate with the increasing costs as detailed above. As a result the Library has now reached the point at which it must further curtail purchases unless new sources of funds can be obtained. This will inevitably mean reduction in book purchases, addition of fewer of the new journals and even cancellation of existing subscriptions to release funds for some of the most important new journals. This is a prospect that is not relished by the Library Committee nor can it be welcomed by the faculty.

The alternative to such reductions is more funds. The magnitude of the funds which other libraries have found essential to maintain their collections is suggested by Table II. The average dollar increase of the 15 other libraries of Table III is almost four times the increase of the University of Minnesota Library.

There would appear to the Committee to be only three possible sources of such funds, viz. support funds, research overhead or new University charges specifically designated for the book fund. The Committee recognizes that allocation of support funds and research overhead is an administrative matter that must be decided by those who are in a position to evaluate library needs in comparison with the needs of other parts of the University. The Committee urges, however, that the most sympathetic consideration be given to what it believes to be a very serious threat, which may work irreparable damage to the library that has justly ranked as one of the great libraries of the nation and constitutes an invaluable asset to the State of Minnesota.

The only alternative to increased allocation of support funds or research overhead would appear to be reestablishment of a library component of the incidental fee. This had remained for over 20 years at \$1.00 per quarter until its discontinuance in 1954 when, for reasons that the Committee does not question, there was a general elimination of many special fees. The Committee recognizes that another committee of the University is responsible

for advising the Administration regarding University fees and must evaluate such a suggestion in the context of the entire fee structure. The Library Committee feels, however, that it has the responsibility not only of reporting to the Senate the present situation of the Library but also of pointing out the action that another committee can take to alleviate this situation. The Library Committee therefore respectfully urges the University Committee on Fees to give sympathetic consideration to the reinstatement of a Library fee which, if added to such increases as may be allocated from support or research funds, would do much to relieve the present critical situation in the University Library.

GAYLORD W. ANDERSON,
Chairman

VIII. NEW BUSINESS
IX. NECROLOGY
WILLES BARNES COMBS
1892-1959

Willes Barnes Combs, Professor of dairy industry, died March 7, 1959 at Midway Hospital, St. Paul, where he had been under treatment since November 1958. Bill, as he was well and favorably known by his many friends and associates, was born in Memphis, Missouri on December 23, 1892. He earned his B.S. degree at the University of Missouri, and his M.A. degree at the same institution in 1917. He taught for two years at Rutgers University and then returned to the University of Missouri as Assistant Professor in 1919. He joined the Dairy Department staff of Pennsylvania State College as Associate Professor in 1920, and in 1925 came to the University of Minnesota as Professor and was in charge of work in that area. Professor Combs was a member of Alpha Zeta, Gamma Sigma Delta, Sigma Xi, and The American Dairy Science Association, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Professor Combs was instrumental in founding the Minnesota Dairy Industry Committee. In 1934, he was elected chairman of the Minnesota Butter Industry Committee which, in 1936, merged with the Minnesota Cream Improvement Committee. From this merger, the Minnesota Dairy Industry Committee was developed in 1937 and later became one of the original units of the American Dairy Association. He served as Secretary of the Minnesota Dairy Industry Committee from 1939 until January 1959.

Professor Combs enjoyed teaching. He had a tremendous capacity for friendship. Few men had as wide an acquaintance among those in the dairy industry. He was never too busy to counsel and encourage those who sought his aid. Bill had a deep and continuing interest in research. Significant among his many contributions was work leading to the introduction of commercial Blue cheese manufacture into this country, the development of Nuworld cheese, control of the composition of butter, and reduction of fat losses in churning. Bill loved the outdoors. He was an ardent fisherman and was looking forward to retirement at his summer home on Lake Ponto near Pine River, Minnesota. Surviving Professor Combs are his wife, Nancy; two daughters, Mrs. Louise Weber of Reno, Nevada and Mrs. Nancy Corbett of Venice, Florida; and five grandchildren.

HAL DOWNEY
1877-1959

Hal Downey was one of the foremost hematologists of our age. Soon after his death on January 9, 1959, at 81, a colleague wrote from Seattle, ". . . This is the day when a loyal friend and great student of anatomy is laid to rest. . . . We will not see his like again, but we can still be inspired by his devotion to the things we hold dear and above price. . . ." (E. A. Boyden).

Professor Downey trained hundreds of students who now carry on his work all over the world. He regarded the search for truth as more important than the possession of it, and he continued that search until a few days before his death. His last scientific paper reports his attempt to produce cancer cells in rats by means of tobacco tar ('59, Surgery, in press).

He was born in State College, Pennsylvania on October 4, 1877. His father was a mathematician who served as Dean of the Academic College, University of Minnesota. His mother was a singer. As a boy, he studied for six years in Hannover, Germany. As soon as he had become fluent in German, he was admitted to the Hannover Realgymnasium. Since his teachers there were all men with Ph.D. degrees, his early experience must have been a major factor in his cultural and professional growth. Back in Minneapolis, he finished High School in 1½ years. He enlisted for the Spanish-American war, and served in the Philippines in Co. A of the 13th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, 1898-99. He was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1903, and was granted the Master's degree in Zoology in 1904.

His student days were full of activity. His physics notebook shows that he was Secretary of the Nicollet Bicycle Club, but not that he was once arrested by a Minneapolis policeman for having "pedaled his racing bike too fast in town, with head down!" On many a Saturday night, he and student friends walked some 3 miles to Schiek's Cafe for conversation and "ein Glas Bier."

In 1905 he was married to Iva Clare Mitchell whom he had met at the University. Her gifts included drama and creative writing. She appreciated his unique talents and always endeavored to give him ample time for his scientific work. Their three children, Phyllis, Richard and Jean, were graduated from the University of Minnesota; Phyllis as a medical technologist, Richard as an electrical engineer and Jean as a home economist.

The interest in hematology grew out of his study of the urogenital organs in a Mississippi-river fish with many primitive characteristics, the Spoon-bill Sturgeon, *Polyodon spathula*. He found that in this species the kidney is the chief hematopoietic organ ('09, Ph.D. dissertation, University of Minnesota Library; '09, Folia Haematologica, 8:415-466).

He and Mrs. Downey lived and studied in Germany in 1910-11. He was in Pappenheim's laboratory at the University of Berlin in 1910 and with Weidenreich at the Anatomisches Institut in Strassburg in 1911.

Except for this period abroad, he was continuously an active member of the staff at the University of Minnesota from 1903 to 1946. He was Professor of Zoology in 1929, the time when he became Professor of Anatomy. After his retirement in 1946, he lectured for two years at the Mayo Clinic and Foundation. Thereafter, he kept busy in his office in the Department of Anatomy, up to the Christmas holidays of 1958-59.

From 1913 to 1959, except during World Wars 1 and 2, he served continuously as American Editor of the Folia Haematologica, Leipzig. The first page of the Minnesota Alumni Weekly for January 27, 1913 has his portrait and a single article entitled, Professor Hal Downey, Ph.D., Honors the University and Himself. "He has done some remarkably good work . . . [on] the structure of cells in the blood and their relationship to each other, and the lymph glands . . . [He] has been recognized by his selection as a collaborating editor for the Folia Haematologica . . ."

His scientific publications include 45 definitive contributions and many abstracts and critical reviews. He edited a *Handbook of Hematology*, 1938. This handbook has 34 contributors and 3136 pages in 4 volumes. He contributed Chap. 16 (Monocytic Leucemia and Leucemic Reticulo-endotheliosis) and Chap. 25 (The Myeloblast). In the publisher's announcement of the Handbook, one reads, "No comparable work in hematology has hitherto been projected in any language" (H. E. Jordan, U. of Virginia) and "I should be most enthusiastic over anything that Hal Downey published" (John F. Fulton, Yale U.).

He received many honors. The Regents of the University of Minnesota granted him the Outstanding Achievement Award in 1951. The Minnesota Chapter of the Society of the Sigma Xi gave him its Distinguished Service Award in 1957:

. . . You have given this University fame in hematology . . . Although your world-renowned paper on infectious mononucleosis describing the cells which now bear your name is known for its correlation of critical morphologic detail with clinical conditions, many other prophetic contributions on reticular and lymphatic tissues as well as on all types of blood cells are the foundations for much active research. . . . Your control of the world's bibliography of hematology . . . your editorship of the Folia Haematologica and your own Handbook of Hematology further affirm your scholarly desire to integrate ideas. . . .

The Durban Medical School of the University of Natal, South Africa, established the Hal Downey Laboratory of Hematology. Katsuji Kato's *Atlas of Hematology* in 2 volumes is "respectfully and affectionately dedicated to Hal Downey. . . ." Professor Downey was an honorary Fellow of the International Society of Hematology and of the European Society of Hematology.

The world will find knowledge, data, the earliest experiments in many of the morphologic phases of hematology, incomparable reviews of literature and superb illustrations in Dr. Downey's publications. Those who studied under him, including hundreds of freshman medical students of histology, will recall that his lectures even upon seemingly static subjects were philosophical and inquiring. He did not carry lecture notes; he thought checking attendance insulting to both student and professor. His students in hematology would attend his lectures on the same subject for many consecutive years if possible, for always something new was added. He loved best to teach in the laboratory, but here he would let the student flounder for just the appropriate length of time (a pipeful) because he firmly believed that the student would profit more from his initial struggle for understanding than from a rapid clarification of the problem.

The world will correctly say he was a scholar, but it is doubtful that the world can ever find in Dr. Downey's publications the essence of the man. Perhaps that essence was gentleness, personal humility, intellectuality, humor and a certain horror of poor histological technique ("histological garbage") and slipshod scientific contributions of any type. His alert and sparkling brown eyes almost always betrayed a quiet amusement with, as well as a sincere concern for, the activities of cells or people. He never forgot what either did. His students were his colleagues not his underlings; he worked for them though they did not know it. He never stopped elevating the spirits and stature of his associates or visitors, yet how he did this only those who knew him could say.

He began his work in hematology in Minnesota when many still thought platelets were parasites on red cells. This he often admitted with a grin which indicated that he had managed to discover and teach a few things, but he more often confessed that once he forgot about malarial parasites and missed them in a blood film. Another consoling and human confession was the one he generally offered his doctoral candidates on the eve of their dreaded preliminary examinations. He claimed he had been asked at his own doctoral examination to name the cells of the blood. He had been incensed at the question, but he found he had to be asked to name them several times before he "got around to remembering the red cells."

If he could comment upon what is written here, he would probably smile modestly and offer some clever anecdote designed to shift attention from himself.

Attention will never shift from Hal Downey. His memory will hold, his contributions to knowledge stand through time, his students carry on his work. These glories we remember at each moment of sorely missing the man.

THE UNIVERSITY SENATE

POCKET SUPPLEMENT - APRIL 30, 1959

I NON-SENATE COMMITTEES AND BOARDS FOR 1958-59

Reported for Information

The President reports an additional appointment as follows:

Computer and Tabulating Facilities, University Advisory Committee on:
Frank L. Spitzer to replace William L. Hart

II SENATE COMMITTEES FOR 1958-59

Reported for Action

The President reports additional appointments as follows:

Student Affairs: Lois Eisenberg, David Lebedoff, Gene Reddemann,
and Ralph Kickgarn to replace Hal Dorland, Ann Filingboe, Andrew
Johnson, and Sheila Smith (students).

III FACULTY CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Reported for Information

The Clerk of the Senate reports that John R. Borchert, Bryce L. Crawford, Jr., and William G. Shepherd have been duly elected to the Faculty Consultative Committee for a term of 3 years (1959-62) beginning July 1, 1959 and that William Rosenthal has been reappointed by the committee to represent the Duluth Branch.

The total membership of the committee for next year therefore includes:

Francis M. Boddy (1955-57, 1957-60) Chairman
Cyrus P. Barnum, Jr. (1958-61)
Robert H. Beck (1957-60)
John R. Borchert (1959-62)
Bryce L. Crawford, Jr. (1956-59, 1959-62)
Will M. Myers (1957-58, 1958-61)
William G. Shepherd (1959-62)
William Rosenthal (1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60)
committee appointed to represent the Duluth Branch.