

SENATE MEETING

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1962

3:30 P. M.

MURPHY HALL AUDITORIUM

The membership of the Senate totals 172 including 132 elected members and 40 ex officio members (32 Administrative Committee and 8 Faculty Consultative Committee). For a quorum, a majority of the membership (87) must be present. Constitution changes require advanced publication and 115 affirmative votes. By-Law changes require 87 affirmative votes. Other actions require only a simple majority of members present and voting.

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.

As voted by the Senate, a summary of the attendance of members elected for the current academic year will be included in the June minutes.

NOT FOR RELEASE PRIOR TO THE SENATE MEETING

Year 1961-62

No. 7

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA THE SENATE DOCKET

April 26, 1962

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

I. MINUTES OF MARCH 8, 1962

Reported for Action

II. CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Reported for Information

The Clerk of the Senate reports that the constitutional amendment to make it permissive for the Senate to issue its agenda to other than Senate members and faculty members entitled to vote for Senate members, adopted by the Senate at its meeting on December 7, 1961, has since been duly approved by the faculty, and was subsequently approved by the Board of Regents at its meeting on March 16, 1962.

III. REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

Reported for Information

1. *Excusal of Fourth-Hour Classes on Thursday, April 12, 1962.* On April 12, 1962, the University was to observe the Land-Grant Centennial in a convocation at which President Emeritus J. L. Morrill would be the speaker. The Senate Committee on University Functions proposed that fourth-hour classes be dismissed on that day to permit student attendance at the convocation. Since classes were not dismissed, as originally scheduled, on February 15, 1962, the fourth hour, this would in effect be a substitution of free time for the April 12 convocation for the time normally given to students for attendance at the Charter Day convocation. It was moved, seconded, and voted to approve dismissal of the fourth-hour classes on Thursday, April 12, for the purpose of the convocation planned.

2. *Report on Vice Presidents' Realignment.* President Wilson said that after conference with the Faculty Consultative Committee and other groups, he wished to make a reassignment of certain duties in the central administrative staff in order to effect optimum use of that staff. He wished to take a statement on this to the Regents and asked for committee discussion. It was proposed to so modify the direct responsibilities of the Vice President, Academic Administration as to permit him to serve more directly with the instructional divisions of the University, as a chief academic officer. To the responsibility of Vice President Wenberg there would be transferred the Office of the Dean of Students, the Office of Admissions and Records, the Department of University Relations, the University Health Service, and the Student Unions. It was further proposed that the vice president and administrative assistant, Mr. Wenberg, be given the title Vice President for Educational Relationships and Development.

3. *Recommendations on University Honors.* Dean Morse, chairman of the Committee on University Honors, presented a recommendation from that committee proposing four candidates for the Outstanding Achievement Award. It was moved, seconded, and voted unanimously to endorse the recommendation for action by the Regents.

4. *Staff Publications Book.* Discussion of reports on the scholarly achievements of the faculty led to consideration of the booklet *Publications of the Faculty*. The last issue published was for the year 1955-56, although data have been gathered in the President's Office for subsequent issues. The costs of obtaining, filing, editing, printing, and distributing this information are considerable. Vice President Willey pointed out that one way of increasing the resources available to instruction is through reducing the work of nonteaching activities. Since delays have been encountered in issuing the booklets yearly and because of the evident diversity of material reported, questions may be raised on the purposes served by the booklet. It was suggested that publication might be suspended until clearer purposes and surer uses are known.

Those members of the committee who spoke in favor of collecting information on faculty publications generally emphasized the college and departmental uses, rather than the all-University uses, of such data. Some seemed to think that a simple, rigidly edited list of publications prepared at the departmental level would be most useful and suggested that they would like to see individual departments prepare such lists. The committee concurred in a proposal not to compile and print the bulletin on faculty publications in the immediate future; however, it was implied that the deans and directors should obtain listings of scholarly publications of their faculties to represent the strengths of the units. They would let the President's Office see these as indicative of the value of more extensive listings.

The President remarked on the savings effected by Mr. Nunn in publishing the *Minnesotan*, and there was reference to the reduced cost of the new *Staff and Student Directory*.

5. *Administrative Committee Representation in the Senate.* In the hearings on proposed reorganization of the University Senate conducted by the Senate Committee on Business and Rules, it had been indicated that inclusion in the Senate, as ex officio members, of the 32 members of the Administrative Committee introduced in the Senate membership of 172 a disproportionate number of administrative officers. There was apparent in the Administrative Committee a general recognition of the concern expressed by the faculty and an evident desire to deal with this in some feasible way. Among several proposals heard, two in particular were discussed at some length. One proposal was that reduced, proportional representation of the Administrative Committee might participate in the Senate as the entire committee membership now does. Another proposal was that the members of the committee, now ex officio members of the Senate, might continue to take part in Senate meetings and discussions, but without the privilege of voting. It was believed to be useful to the administrative officers to attend the Senate, to listen, and to assist in the discussion. Questions were asked concerning the participation of the Administrative Committee membership in the business of the Senate and with regard to the composition and size of the Administrative Committee itself. The committee was sensitive to the role of the Senate as a place for the free expression of faculty attitude and opinion and asked whether the presence of a large administrative group militates against the presentation of some faculty points of view.

No decisions were reached, but it was understood that there would be further discussion of modification of Administrative Committee representation and participation in the Senate. Meanwhile, certain requested background information would be obtained and made available to the committee membership.

6. *Study of Faculty Characteristics.* Professor John E. Stecklein was asked to discuss proposals for the study and continuous reporting on faculty characteristics, the results of which would be useful to a number of offices, including the President's Office. Previous studies, he pointed out, have been somewhat unrelated, have dealt with diverse aspects of the faculty, and have done little to relieve the staff of repetitive requests for personnel data. It seemed possible to put certain basic data into punched cards and, through machine processing, to introduce professional information year by year and biographical information only periodically, thus relieving the faculty member of much detailed and some repetitive reporting.

Professor Stecklein introduced the rough draft of a list of items which might be covered and asked for a critical review of these. Among the many different questions raised were some which had to do with uses of particular kinds of information, the frequency of reporting, and the uses which could be made of reports already in administrative offices. Reports are now obtained on consultantships and outside employment of staff, and Vice President Lunden was asked to check on the coverage of outside work now obtained, especially with reference to the actual time served, and to plan some acceptable means of making the present reporting procedure certain and more useful to the purpose here under discussion. Reference was made to activities in advising students, undergraduate, professional, and graduate. There was considerable discussion of how and to what extent publications of the faculty might be reported routinely and how these reports could become a part of any continuing study of faculty achievement.

Since there appeared to be a general agreement on the value of systematic machine processing of faculty characteristics, it was taken by common consent that Professor Stecklein should move forward with the project, giving special consideration to how the gathering and storing of data would fit in with the work of the President's Office and to the summarization and updating of information.

7. *Progress Report from the Junior College Task Force.* Dean Morse had been assigned to head a task force concerned with the implications of the possible establishment of junior colleges in the Twin Cities area. In reporting progress, the dean said that he would soon give to the Administrative Committee a duplicated report and that he hoped for discussion of this at the April meeting of the Administrative Committee. He referred to the trend of thinking in his group and mentioned social and political problems and pressures which may arise when the report is in. It was agreed in the committee that the major portion of one meeting should be given over to hearing Dean Morse's report.

R. E. SUMMERS, Secretary

(There will be a pause in the proceedings to permit the seating of the nonfaculty members of the Committee on Intercollegiate Athletics for the discussion of its report.)

IV. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

Reported for Action

Conference Legislation Under the White Resolution Procedure. At the meetings of the conference of March 1, 1962 the joint group, consisting of the faculty representatives and athletic directors, with each institution having one vote on this issue, voted a change in previously established policy on football schedules. This action was taken under the White Resolution procedure by which, if any conference institution files objection within 60 days, the matter must be reconsidered and voted on again at the next meeting.

The current Regulation II authorizes scheduling of 10 football games, effective with the 1965 season and provides for a progression to a round-robin conference schedule which will become effective in 1969.

The revision which was adopted by a vote of 8 to 2 (Minnesota voting for revision) eliminates the required progress toward and projected adoption of a round-robin conference schedule. The revised Regulation II-3-(a)-(7) provides that "Effective with the 1965 football season, no Conference institution shall play intercollegiate football on more than ten days in any year (and until 1965 on no more than nine days); provided, however, that games played by Junior Varsity teams shall not be deemed to have used up any of the 'ten days.' The minimum number of Conference opponents shall be seven, and each Conference university may have, if desired, at least three home games with Conference opponents."

It is understood that in the event a conference institution participates in the Rose Bowl game, this will not preclude playing a full 9- or 10-game schedule, as indicated above, in the same year.

The Senate has previously (*Minutes*, February 6, 1958, page 61) adopted the following recommendation of this committee to a proposal for 10-game football schedules: "That no objection be filed, with the understanding that the Senate Committee on Intercollegiate Athletics will not approve the scheduling of home games for dates prior to the Saturday before the beginning of classes."

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That no objection be filed to the revision of Regulation II voted by the joint group on March 1, 1962.

2. That the action of the Senate of February 6, 1958, referred to above, be reaffirmed.

M. O. SCHULTZE, Chairman

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

V. NEW BUSINESS

VI. NECROLOGY

JAMES BURGESS FITCH

1888-1962

James B. Fitch, 73, professor emeritus and head of the Dairy Husbandry Department for over 20 years, passed away February 10, 1962, in St. Paul.

Professor Fitch was head of the University Department of Dairy Husbandry from February 1, 1935, until his retirement June 30, 1956. Following retirement from the Minnesota staff, he headed the Dairy Division at the University of Arizona for 1 academic year.

Born on a farm near Hometown, Indiana, he received his B.S. degree from Purdue University in 1910 and his M.S. degree from Kansas State University, Manhattan, in 1935.

He worked briefly on a certified milk farm in Indiana before joining the dairying staff at Kansas State University in 1910. Eight years later he became head of the Dairy Department at Kansas State. He held this position for 17 years—until he came to the University of Minnesota to head the Dairy Husbandry Department in 1935.

While at Kansas State, Professor Fitch served as secretary (1922-26) and then as president (1927) of the American Dairy Science Association. He was an official delegate to the World's Dairy Congress in London in 1928, spending 3 months in the dairy countries of Europe following the Congress.

In 1928 he became a member of the permanent committee to formulate type classification for the Holstein-Friesian Association. He remained official classifier until 1948. In 1931, he was appointed a member of the committee to establish type classification for the American Jersey Cattle Club. He was official classifier until 1951. He served as regional dairy consultant to the AAA in 1933.

Professor Fitch was a pioneer researcher in feeding grass silage and sorghum crop silage.

During Professor Fitch's stay at Minnesota, the Dairy Husbandry Department won national recognition in several research fields—milk secretion, managed milking, nutrition, sanitation, development of Nuworld cheese, and improvements in dried milk and other dairy products. Under his direction, the department built up one of the largest collections of identical twin and triplet dairy cattle in the world, and it was among the first to use atomic energy techniques in dairy research.

In addition to his teaching and research, Professor Fitch helped in standardizing dairy herd management practices in Minnesota public institutions. In 1952, he served on a national feed survey committee of the American Feed Manufacturers' Association. In 1954, he received the American Dairy Science Association Award—the group's top honor—for long-time service to the dairy industry.

A certificate of recognition was presented to Professor Fitch in 1955 by the Kansas Inter-Breed Council for his devoted and constructive leadership in all phases of the dairy industry of Kansas. His portrait was hung in Waters Hall, main agricultural building at Kansas State University. In 1958, he was elected to the Minnesota Livestock Hall of Fame, and his portrait was hung in Peters Hall on the St. Paul Campus of the University.

Professor Fitch judged at the National Dairy Show 10 times—each 1 of the 5 dairy breeds 1 or more times; and he judged at the Dairy Cattle Congress 12 times. He also judged one or more times at most of the Midwest state fairs, the Eastern States Exposition, the Pacific International, and the Canadian Royal.

He was the author of articles and bulletins on silage, feeding, and other dairying subjects while at Kansas State and the University of Minnesota.

Professor Fitch also left his mark on the dairy industry by the training and encouragement which many students received under his direction in Kansas, Minnesota, and Arizona. Many of these students have gone on to positions of leadership in the dairy industry in various parts of the world.

He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society of Animal Production, the American Society of University Professors, the American Dairy Science Association, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Alpha Zeta, and Alpha Gamma Rho.

Professor Fitch is survived by his wife, Alice R. Fitch, St. Paul; 2 daughters, Mrs. Otto A. Silha, Edina, and Mrs. Robert H. Shaffer, Bloomington, Indiana; 1 son, William Fitch, Ypsilanti, Michigan; and 9 grandchildren.

HERBERT C. NELSON
1887-1961

Dr. Herbert C. Nelson, St. Paul, who died November 7, 1961, was born in Granite Falls, Minnesota, September 17, 1887.

His long and distinguished career, as a part-time teacher in the School of Dentistry at the University of Minnesota, was intimately connected with the Division of Crown and Bridge Prosthesis.

Dr. Nelson graduated from the University of Minnesota School of Dentistry in 1913 and immediately began his association with the School of Dentistry as an instructor in fixed bridgework. Forty-three years later, in 1956, he became professor emeritus. His dedicated service as a teacher was inspirational to all who were his students. Dr. Nelson had a very kindly, warm personality with a genuine interest in the student. He never lacked appreciation for another's ability or failed to express it. He looked for the best in others and gave his best to the University of Minnesota's School of Dentistry and the dental profession generally. He was truly loved by his students and colleagues.

Dr. Nelson was a part-time instructor at the School of Dentistry from 1913 to 1917, an assistant professor from 1917 to 1924, an associate professor from 1924 to 1951, and clinical professor from 1951 until his retirement in 1956.

Dr. Nelson was an active member of the St. Paul District Dental Society and the American and Minnesota State Dental Associations. He was a member of the Xi Psi Phi professional dental fraternity, American Institute of Dentistry and Medicine, and an honorary member of the Minnesota Academy of Restorative Dentistry.

Dr. Nelson is survived by his wife, Marie L., 2 daughters, Mrs. John May, St. Paul, and Mrs. Audrey Van Bergen of Minneapolis, a son, Dr. Dudley Nelson of St. Paul, and 14 grandchildren.

WILLIAM T. PEYTON
1892-1962

Dr. William T. Peyton passed away on March 3, 1962. He was the retired director of the Division of Neurological Surgery at the University of Minnesota and one of the most able and loved members of the faculty.

Dr. Peyton was born in Traverse County, Minnesota, on January 11, 1892. He graduated from St. John's High School in Collegeville, Minnesota, in 1911, and matriculated that same year at St. John's College. He entered Medical School at the University of Minnesota in the fall of 1914 and by 1918 he had received B.S. and M.B. degrees. Following his internship at Minneapolis General Hospital he received an M.D. degree. After practicing for 2 years in Minneapolis he returned to the University as an instructor in the Department of Anatomy. He received a Ph.D. degree in anatomy in 1926, following which he became a fellow in general surgery at the University of Minnesota. He was appointed instructor in surgery in 1929, received a Ph.D. degree in surgery and became an assistant professor in the department in 1930. He was appointed associate professor in 1934 and professor in 1940. In July 1937 he was appointed director of the Division of Neurosurgery, which appointment he held until his retirement on June 30, 1960. Following his retirement he worked as consultant in neurological surgery at the Minneapolis General Hospital and at the Veterans Administration. Because of his keen interest in academic life he maintained an office at the University Hospitals, attended conferences, clinical rounds, and spent many hours in the University library. In fact, it was while he was in the library obtaining data for a lecture on cervical cord injuries that he suffered the heart attack which eventually led to his death.

It is difficult to delineate the many contributions to medicine that Dr. Peyton has made. He had a tremendous interest in teaching—in giving to others the fruit of his extensive knowledge and experience. To have known and worked with Dr. Peyton is to have enjoyed that stimulating experience of learning surgical principles and techniques from a thoughtful technician, utterly familiar with the anatomical basis of each operation. His surgical judgment was sound, his technical skill cool and effortless, his over-all care of patients of the very highest quality. Dr. Peyton was always modest, humble, unassuming, content with honest scientific and intellectual achievements. He avoided publicity and personal aggrandizement. Even so, he was recognized nationally and internationally as an outstanding figure in neurosurgery. He was a member of the major neurosurgical societies in America and at the time of his death was chairman of the American Board of Neurological Surgery.

Dr. Peyton is survived by his wife, Clara, who lives at 64 Barton Avenue S.E., Minneapolis, and by 3 daughters and 1 son.

AMOS SCHUMPERT WELLS
1876-1961

Dr. Amos S. Wells, Minneapolis, dental educator and practitioner, died Thursday, November 9, at the age of 85 after a month's illness.

Dr. Wells was born at Newberry, South Carolina, August 26, 1876. In 1897 he graduated from Newberry College with a bachelor of arts degree. For several years, he taught school in the community of Newberry, and for a year was employed in the Clerk of Courts office in the Newberry Courthouse. Dr. Wells received an honorary degree of doctor of science from Newberry College in 1956.

Dr. Wells entered the University of Minnesota School of Dentistry in 1903. Before graduating as doctor of dental surgery in 1906, he was serving in the capacity of quizz-master on both the medical and dental school faculties. He was appointed to the faculty of the University of Minnesota School of Dentistry in 1906, serving on a part-time basis in both the Division of Denture Prosthesis and the Division of Crown and Bridge as an instructor until 1910, as an assistant professor from 1910 to 1912, as an associate professor in 1912, and a full professor in 1919. From 1922 to his retirement in 1945, he was chairman of the Crown and Bridge Division of the School of Dentistry.

Dr. Wells was a fellow in the American College of Dentists, a charter member of the Minnesota and Northwest Research Association, a member of London's Royal International Association of Dental Research, and an honorary member of the Minnesota Academy of Restorative Dentistry. He made several contributions to dental literature, notably, a syllabus on crown and bridge work as taught at the University of Minnesota School of Dentistry in co-authorship with Dr. George Reynolds.

Dr. Wells accomplished his task. He achieved success, contributed immeasurably to the profession of dentistry, gained the respect of intelligent men, and was revered by his colleagues. To his students and friends, his life has been an inspiration.