

SENATE MEETING

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1965

3:30 P.M.

MURPHY HALL AUDITORIUM

The voting membership of the Senate totals 159 including the President and 158 elected members. For a quorum, a majority of the voting membership (80) must be present. Constitution changes require advance publication and 106 affirmative votes. By-Law changes require 80 affirmative votes. Other actions require only a simple majority of members present and voting. The members of the Administrative Committee are ex officio nonvoting members of the Senate.

All members of the faculty who hold regular appointment as defined in the Regulations Concerning Academic Tenure may be present at Senate meetings and are entitled to speak and to offer motions for Senate action, but may not vote.

Members of standing committees who are not faculty, 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.

Provision has been made for the University News Service to send the Senate Docket to the news media in advance of each meeting and to arrange a news conference at the close of each meeting with the vice chairman and others he may designate.

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 1964-65

No. 3

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA THE SENATE DOCKET

February 4, 1965

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

I. MINUTES OF DECEMBER 10, 1964

Reported for Action

II. NON-SENATE COMMITTEES FOR 1964-65

Reported for Information

The President reports additional appointments as follows:
Computer and Tabulating Facilities, University Advisory Committee
on: John L. Gergen.

Single Quarter Leave Committee: William G. Kubicek (chairman).

III. REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

Reported for Information

1. *Recommendation of the Committee on University Honors.* The Committee on University Honors recommended one candidate for the Alumni Service Award at the December meeting. It was moved, seconded, and voted to approve forwarding of this recommendation to the Regents for action.

2. *Report on Policies and Practices of the Committee on University Honors.* Since there had been discussion of the assignment and range of responsibility of the Committee on University Honors, the chairman of that committee, Dean Morse, reported on a review of the policies and practices of his committee. It was believed not in the best interest of the University for the Honors Committee to be concerned in the naming of fellowships and scholarships. The proposals of donors becomes a concern of interested University units and the Regents in any case. Certain policies are followed in the naming of buildings which permit naming them in terms of their functions, or with other appropriate names, or to honor individuals, but again Regents' action is required. It was moved, seconded, and voted to make the Honors Committee report a matter of record in the minutes of the Administrative Committee and to call this report to the special attention of the Co-ordinating Council (on fund raising development) for discussion.

3. *Reduction in Delay and Safeguards in Making New Faculty Appointments.* The President said that no long delay need occur between the time when offer of a position is made by a dean or department head and the time of official University action, at least not during the academic year when the Regents meet regularly. He described the procedures that can be followed in expediting action, said that he would report this conversation to the Faculty Consultative Committee because of its interest, and commented on the necessity of making employment offers subject to Regents' approval.

Discussion brought out the uncertainties that relate to the physical condition of the person who is changing jobs and to the desirability of that person's being informed on the importance of the physical examination, his insurability, and the like, where tenure is involved. When there are special hazards or contingencies to a proposed appointment, these should be communicated fully.

4. *Communication on Matters Such as Changes in College Requirements.* The Senate Committee on Institutional Relationships had become concerned about communication on campus and with other educational institutions about changes in University practices affecting the educational relationships of the University. The chairman of that committee, Professor Jack C. Merwin, met with the Administrative Committee to discuss the role and responsibility of his committee and ways in which its work might be facilitated. He mentioned the accreditation and articulation aspects of the work and the function of the committee in representing the University in certain conferences. A further major concern, he noted, is the determining and reporting of changes in University practices that relate to credit allowances, admission and graduation requirements, and other matters which affect college relations, as these are developed in the several different colleges of the University. He asked how his committee might communicate with our colleges as they develop new requirements so that the Institutional Relationships Committee can promote understanding between the University and other educational institutions as well as within the University itself.

The sometimes related role of the Admissions Policy Committee was mentioned by Dean Summers and he, too, urged that attention be given to early warning on and prompt announcement of new requirements. The Committee on Educational Policy may also have concerns for effective communication. The overlapping of memberships in the Admissions Committee and the Institutional Relationships Committee was reported, as were the mechanisms by which provision is made for the flow of information between college units and these committees. Even special direct representation, extending outside regular committee memberships, from the colleges might sometimes be useful, it was remarked.

On the management of changes in academic requirements, the President thought that the deans and all college officers with responsibilities for curriculums ought to be careful to alert the appropriate groups of possible impending action so that co-ordinate discussions might be carried forward for the benefit of all and the promotion of prompt and timely announcements. College units working on changes, the President suggested,

might ask the admissions office if there seems to be need for communication; that office could make a special effort to inform the chairmen of the two committees. This need not introduce any awkwardness in procedure, but would be in the interest of developing a maximum of understanding and public good will toward the University. The internal work of the University could benefit thereby, as would University relationships with outside institutions.

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 for the discussion of their report.)

IV. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

1. Reported for Action

Amendment of Eligibility Rule 10. On November 5, 1964, the University Senate approved a Declaration of Policy which the Big Ten Conference had adopted, pertaining to the sanctioning authority for "open" competition of several United States Sports Federations. This Declaration of Policy contained, among others, the following two important propositions:

1. "An educational institution has the historic and established right, and the obligation, to approve the forms of athletic competition for student-athletes"
2. "Eligibility for intercollegiate competition by Conference student-athletes shall be conditional upon the student-athlete's competing, after his matriculation, with respect to sports represented by these Federations, only in events which have been sanctioned by his university or a Federation to which this responsibility is delegated."

To implement this policy, the faculty representatives adopted on December 11, 1964, by a vote of 9 to 1 (Minnesota voting "no") an amendment to Eligibility Rule 10 by adding Section 7, which reads as follows:

"Section 7. Open Competition. The Intercollegiate Conference accepts the sanctioning authority for open competition of the U. S. Baseball Federation, the Basketball Federation of the United States of America, the U. S. Gymnastics Federation, and the U. S. Track and Field Federation. No student shall be eligible for intercollegiate athletic competition if he competes in any event not exclusively intercollegiate in the sport of baseball, basketball, gymnastics, or track and field unless that event has been sanctioned by the Federation for that sport. This rule shall not apply to events conducted outside that Federation's national jurisdiction."

This action is subject to the White Resolution procedure and must, therefore, be referred to each member institution for concurrence or rejection within 60 days before it can become effective.

The implementing Section 7 of Eligibility Rule 10 which is now subject to the Senate's action makes no reference to sanctioning of open competition "by his university," a proposition which was clearly stated in the approved Declaration of Policy quoted in "2" above.

Adoption of the proposed Section 7 of Rule 10 means that the universities surrender the right to approve their students' athletic competitive activities to the federations. The U. S. Track and Field Federation is now engaged in a bitter jurisdictional dispute with the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States over sanctioning authority. In view of the mounting clamor and pressures for settlement of the dispute and for co-operation among these organizations, there is no assurance that the U. S. Track and Field Federation will survive as such. Moreover, there is substantial evidence that this federation has not attained stable organizational, operational, and financial status. Under such circumstances, it would be premature to assign to the U. S. Track and Field Federation the authority and responsibility inherent in the amended Eligibility Rule 10. Finally, your committee holds that the privilege of students to become eligible for intercollegiate competition should not serve as an instrument of pressure in the resolution of jurisdictional problems among national sports organizations.

RECOMMENDATION: That the University reject the proposed Section 7 of Eligibility Rule 10.

2. Reported for Information

Change in Track Schedule. The Northwest Open meet which is listed in the approved schedule (Senate Minutes, November 5, 1964) for February 6, 1965, has been canceled.

As a constituent of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the Big Ten Conference, the University of Minnesota is now obligated to request sanctioning of any "open meet" which it sponsors from the U. S. Track and Field Federation. To avoid jeopardy to eligibility of all participants in such events, sanctioning of this open meet by the Minnesota Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States was also requested. The latter organization, pursuant to the policy of its parent body, refused sanctioning of this meet on the premise that it has sole authority to approve "open" competition in the United States and that it will not accept dual sanction.

In previous years, the Northwest Open meet has attracted large numbers of participants from this and neighboring areas, collegians and others. In keeping with its tradition of encouragement and support of the development of wholesome athletic activities among young people, the Department of Intercollegiate Athletics will make its facilities available on February 6, 1965, and arrange for an "Informal All-Comers Track and Field Practice." There will be no scoring of points for team participation; times and distances achieved by participants will be unofficial and will not be recognized as records. No admission will be charged to spectators.

A. L. VAUGHAN, Chairman

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

V. NEW BUSINESS

VI. NECROLOGY

WILLIAM E. MORRIS 1886-1964

William E. Morris, professor and extension animal husbandman at the University of Minnesota from 1927-1955, and a University staff member from 1913 to 1955, died Tuesday, May 12, 1964 in St. Paul at the age of 77.

Professor Morris had been a pioneer educator in livestock extension and was widely known as a livestock judge and promoter of general livestock improvement.

In recent years, he was secretary of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association. In 1958, his portrait was placed in the Livestock Hall of Fame in Peters Hall on the St. Paul Campus.

He was manager of the Junior Livestock Show at South St. Paul for 27 years and was instrumental in development of scores of livestock projects involving youth and adults.

Professor Morris was born in Ridgeway, Wisconsin on December 23, 1886. He was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1909. He was on the University of Wisconsin staff for 2 years and then became head of the Animal Husbandry Department of the La Crosse County School System (Wisconsin). He began his University of Minnesota career in 1913 as county agent in Renville County. He became assistant emergency demonstration leader for Minnesota during World War I, was named northwest district county agent leader in 1920, and became extension animal husbandman in 1927. He retired from the University staff in 1955.

In 1931, he earned his M.S. degree from the University of Minnesota.

During his years in extension, Morris took the lead in eradication of hog cholera, organized 10 Cooperative Livestock Shipping Associations in Renville County, helped initiate extension education in several counties, and conducted a variety of educational programs in livestock showing and demonstrations, feeding, breeding, and management.

He developed a "10-ewe" project for 4-H members, initiated a western lamb feeding project, and helped train dozens of 4-H demonstration teams. He organized a purebred ram exchange through which 500-600 top quality rams were placed annually on Minnesota farms. These along with his other efforts contributed greatly to improved sheep feeding and management practices.

Early in the development of cold storage locker plants, Professor Morris was one of the pioneer workers in the study of the use of locker plants for storing meat. He was joint author, with members of the Department of Agricultural Economics, of the first comprehensive publication on frozen meats and locker plants in the nation and was one of the early promoters of these plants.

He was a frequent judge of livestock and authored more than a dozen University bulletins on livestock and livestock consumption. Some of his publications have had as many as 10 editions.

He is survived by his wife, Emma Sue, St. Paul, a daughter, Mrs. Stephen Winckelman, Paoli, Pennsylvania, and two grandchildren.

MARBURY BLADEN OGLE 1879-1964

Marbury B. Ogle, professor emeritus of classics, died May 25, 1964 at the age of 84, of an ailment which had its inception in the fall of 1963.

Professor Ogle was born in Maryland, August 23, 1879. He attended Baltimore City College and the Johns Hopkins University, where he received his B.A. in 1902 and his Ph.D. in 1907. Hopkins was then in its heyday, and he studied Sanskrit under Maurice Bloomfield, Latin Literature under Kirby F. Smith, and Greek under the eminent Basil L. Gildersleeve. His special interest, almost from graduate school days, was Roman folk-tradition, but, as all his students will testify, he was competent in most branches of classical studies. Professor Ogle himself listed his field as "the tradition of classical languages and literatures."

His teaching career began at the University of Vermont (1907-1924), where he was associated closely with Frederick Tupper. He next went to Ohio State University (1925-1932) and then spent 2 years as professor in charge of classical studies at the American Academy at Rome.

In 1934 he came to Minnesota as chairman of the newly created Department of Classics, formed by the union of the old Greek and Latin departments. His energy, vision, and experience were brought to focus in developing classical studies here. He brought in younger men, helped to stock the library holdings with basic texts and reference works, instituted seminars. His course in general linguistics, begun in 1939, may have been

one of the oldest such courses in this country, and he was instrumental in the formation, the same year, of an informal program in Comparative Philology and Linguistics.

Professor Ogle published three books. His *English and Latin* (N.Y., 1926) was perhaps intended only as a text in advanced Latin composition, but its first chapter anticipated by a full generation the field now known as contrastive linguistics. His translation (with Tupper) of Walter Map's medieval Latin *De nugis Curialium* made available to scholar and cultivated layman alike this difficult but important mine of folk-tales and other traditional matter. His edition (Rome, 1933, with Dorothy M. Schullian) of the *Carmina* of Rodolphus Tortarius, an 11th-century monk of Fleury-sur-Seine, was a model of scholarly editing. In addition he wrote many reviews and articles, the latter dealing especially with the genesis and history of traditional beliefs and expressions. He was the editor of the Century College Latin series.

Professor Ogle was a member of the American Philological Association and its president in 1943.

His wife, Anetta Ione (Fleming) Ogle, died in February 1956. He is survived by three sons: Marbury B., Jr., dean of the School of Humanities, Social Sciences and Education at Purdue; Robert Bertram, chairman of the Department of English at the Chicago campus of the University of Illinois; Richard Earl, manager of the Bank of America (Karachi).

Much beyond his accomplishment in strengthening classical studies here in a formal way, Professor Ogle bequeathed to the department a sense of classical humanism in the best sense of the term *humanitas*. This will be his *monumentum aere perennius*.

HENRY W. WOLTMAN
1889-1964

Dr. Henry W. Woltman, one of the foremost neurologists in the United States and a member of the staff of the Mayo Clinic from 1919 to 1956, died of cardiac arrest due to calcific aortic stenosis at the Worrall Building of the Rochester Methodist Hospital at 3:30 p.m. on November 27, 1964. Dr. Woltman had been in the emeritus staff rooms of the Mayo Clinic when he suddenly collapsed, and died shortly after being admitted to the hospital. He had retired from active practice in 1956.

From the time of his first paper on tremors, reflexes, and muscular spasms, published in 1917, until his retirement Dr. Woltman concentrated his attention on neurology, and he early became recognized as an international authority in this field. He was especially known for his studies in polyneuritis, a state in which many nerves are inflamed simultaneously, and for his work with diverse forms of neuritis.

Dr. Woltman was born on June 16, 1889, at Westfield, Wisconsin, the son of Elizabeth Prack Woltman and Henry L. Woltman. He received the degree of bachelor of science from the University of Minnesota in 1911 and that of doctor of medicine from the same institution in 1913. At the University of Minnesota he was a classmate and close friend of Dr. Frederick P. Moersch, also a neurologist, who retired from the Mayo Clinic on April 1, 1956.

From April 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, Dr. Woltman was an intern in the University of Minnesota Hospitals. From 1914 to 1917, he was a teaching fellow in neurology and psychiatry in the University of Minnesota Medical School, and from 1917 to 1919 a first lieutenant in the Medical Corps, U.S. Army. He came to Rochester, Minnesota, on July 1, 1917, as a first assistant in neurology from the University of Minnesota. He became an instructor in neurology in the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine, University of Minnesota, in 1918. He was appointed to the staff of the Mayo Clinic in 1919. He became assistant professor of neurology in 1920, associate professor in 1922, and professor in 1931.

Dr. Woltman was appointed head of the Section of Neurology and Psychiatry in the Mayo Clinic on April 1, 1930. From 1947 to 1954 he served as chairman of the Sections of Neurology and Psychiatry in the Mayo Clinic, and he became a senior consultant in 1954. Dr. Woltman would have retired from active practice in 1954, but unusual considerations at that time within the Mayo Clinic operated to make it desirable for him to continue as a special consultant in neurology, a post which he accepted and in which he served until July 1, 1956.

Dr. Woltman was certified as a specialist in psychiatry and neurology by the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, Inc., in 1935. He was one of the founders of this board, and was a director, 1937 to 1941, and vice president in 1940.

Dr. Woltman was president of the Minnesota Society of Neurology and Psychiatry and of the Central Neuropsychiatric Association in 1937, of the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases in 1948, and of the American Neurological Association in 1950. He was president of the staff of the Mayo Clinic in 1946; he was a member of the Advisory Council of the Neurological Diseases and Blindness Institute, United States Public Health Service, and of the Medical Advisory Committee of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. He was chairman of the Section on Nervous and Mental Diseases of the American Medical Association in 1934 and was secretary of that section in 1931, 1932, and 1933. He was a member of the Central Neuropsychiatric Association and was president of that association in 1937 and secretary prior to that. He was an area consultant to the Veterans Administration and served as president of the Mayo Foundation chapter of the Society of the Sigma Xi.

Dr. Woltman also was a fellow of the American College of Physicians, the American Academy of Neurology and the American Medical Association, and a member of the American Psychiatric Association, the Central Society for Clinical Research, the Alumni Association of the Mayo Foundation, the Society of the Sigma Xi, the Alpha Kappa Kappa professional medical fraternity, the Chicago Neurological Association, the American Neurological Association, and the Alpha Omega Alpha medical honor society. He was a senior honorary member of the Medical Advisory Board of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society.

He had contributed extensively to the neurologic literature, and particularly on the neurologic changes associated with pernicious anemia and on neuritis.

On October 16, 1954, Dr. Woltman, with Dr. Frederick P. Moersch, was honored by a special celebration held by his colleagues and former students in Rochester in honor of the two men. A special portrait of Drs. Woltman and Moersch, made by Yousuf Karsh, of Ottawa, Canada, was unveiled and presented to the two men, and it was announced that a forthcoming volume, *Clinical Examinations in Neurology*, by members of the Section of Neurology of the Mayo Clinic, would be dedicated to the two men. The volume was published in 1956.

In 1957 Dr. Woltman received an award for outstanding achievement from the University of Minnesota, and in 1958 he was appointed chairman of the Olmsted County Mental Health Advisory Board, which he previously had served as vice chairman. He served as chairman until 1960. In 1958 he also made a tour of medical facilities in Russia as a consultant to the U.S. Public Health Service. In 1963 he was the recipient of a special award from the Minnesota State Medical Association in recognition of his attainment of 50 years in the practice of medicine.

In interests outside of his profession Dr. Woltman was known as a highly skilled lapidary, and he sectioned, polished, and mounted many native stones, particularly agate and other local varieties. He had a keen interest in the geology of Minnesota, and also was recognized as an accomplished woodworker.

Dr. Woltman was married to Miss Mildred Bertie, of Forest Hills, Long Island, New York, on October 25, 1917. Mrs. Woltman and four children survive: Mrs. Audrey Endress, of San Francisco, California; Henry of St. Paul, Minnesota; David of Rochester, Minnesota; and John of Stillwater, Minnesota.