

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

UNIVERSITY SENATE MINUTES

FACULTY SENATE MINUTES

April 18, 1985

The third meeting of the University Senate for 1984-85 was preceded by a University Senate Forum on the subject of the semester system. The document for discussion was printed in the agenda; copies are available in the office of the Clerk of the Senate. The forum was convened in 25 Law Center, Minneapolis campus, at 2:15 p.m. Coordinate campuses were linked by telephone. The regular University Senate meeting was convened at 3:30 p.m. Checking or signing the roll as present were 115 voting members of the faculty, 34 voting members of the student body, 3 members of the Council of Academic Officers, and 7 nonmembers.

Vice Chair Shirley Clark presided at the forum; Chair Kenneth Keller presided at the Senate meeting.

I. MINUTES FOR FEBRUARY 14

Action (2 minutes)

Approved

II. COMMITTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY SENATE, 1985-86

INFORMATION:

In the recent election to fill 1985-88 faculty vacancies on the Senate Consultative Committee, Ellen Berscheid (CLA) and Richard Goldstein (IT) were elected. Continuing members are Joseph Latterell (UMM), Cleon Melsa (UMC), Jack Merwin (Education), Paul Murphy (CLA), Irwin Rubenstein (CBS), Frank Sorauf (CLA), and Deon Stuthman (Agriculture).

Accepted

III. ELECTION OF VICE CHAIR FOR 1985-86

Action (5 minutes)

The constitution provides that a Vice Chair shall be elected by the Senate at its first meeting in the spring of the academic year from among its members for a term of one year starting July 1, 1985.

David Hamilton, professor of anatomy, was elected.

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lished procedures of the University, after consultation as required by those procedures. It must be explicitly identified. If such changes affect the prospects of probationary faculty members to achieve tenure, the faculty members should be given the earliest possible notice of the potential impact of such changes.

We anticipate that the Board of Regents will adopt the interpretation and that it will also be effective July 1.

The Committee is currently considering a set of procedural rules to guide departments and colleges in the process of granting tenure. These rules are required by the new code and will replace the Koffler-Ibele memorandum, which has been in use for several years.

FRED L. MORRISON
Chair

Accepted

III. ADJOURNMENT

ABSTRACT

Following a forum on the semester system lasting about an hour and a half, the University Senate was called to order by President Kenneth Keller. The minutes of the last meeting were approved.

Vice Chair election. Jack Merwin, professor of education and chair of the Consultative Committee, nominated David Hamilton, professor of anatomy, as vice chair of next year's University Senate. There were no further nominations, he was approved almost unanimously with 4 abstentions, and accorded a round of applause.

IT Library. Leon Green, professor of mathematics, asked the President why the IT Library had been moved to Walter so hastily and with no consultation. Mr. Keller explained that the move was made in preparation for the new Electrical Engineering and Computer Science facility, which would result in removing the Experimental Engineering Building. He said it was a space problem that needed urgent attention, and noted that it avoided imposing on any CLA units. When asked about the future move of the Geology Library, he responded it would be involved in the same change. He said Walter should be the IT Library, except for the Mathematics and Architecture Libraries, and added that it was hoped that extensive automation equipment could be used. Also, he said it would be open for longer hours than the individual libraries are.

Legislative request. Asked for an update on events at the Legislature, the President said the University was trying to focus on the price of tax cuts rather than on the tax cuts themselves. He said the message is that the University is currently underfunded, that it took part in the recession and should now take part in the improvement in available funds. He said calls to legislators are still useful. He noted that the University base for the biennium is \$860 million; its request is \$213 million; the Governor came in with \$132 million. An appropriation of \$90 to \$100 million for the biennium would mean the University would just be staying even.

Semester system. David Shope, MSA speaker, introduced a motion to submit a vote on the semester system to the faculty as a whole and a random sample of students from each college and to add that the University Senate would not approve a change unless the faculty and student vote reaches at least 60 percent favoring the change. The President said that

his motion was not on the agenda for the meeting so a vote could not be taken but that it could be discussed on the floor. Mr. Shope said it was an all-University issue and that participation by the entire University including students would carry more weight with those making the decision. When Mr. Clayton was asked if he would withdraw his motion, Mr. Clayton said it was not in conflict with his motion. The President then proposed to refer the Shope motion to the Consultative Committee to prepare it for the next meeting of the Senate.

There was no further business, and the University Senate adjourned after a moment of standing silent tribute to deceased colleagues.

When the Faculty Senate was convened, Thomas Clayton, professor of English and chair of the Faculty Affairs Committee, introduced a motion calling for a vote by the regular faculty on the Twin Cities campus on the semester system. Joseph Latterell, professor of chemistry, Morris, opposed the motion to restrict the vote to the Twin Cities campus, maintaining that the issue was important to all campuses and an undesirable message would be sent to the coordinate campuses if it were approved. He pointed out that the Morris provost was a member of the working committee and that committees of the Senate, which usually have members from those campuses, are involved in the decision. Mr. Clayton said the instructions from his committee were to put the motion on the Twin Cities Campus Assembly agenda, and the meeting was adjourned.

MARILEE WARD
Abstractor

IV. LIBRARY COMMITTEE LIBRARIAN APPOINTMENTS

INFORMATION:

In response to the Senate resolution of June 7, 1984, the Senate Library Committee at its meeting of October 19, 1984, approved the following motion:

Resolved, that it be made known to the academic community concerned that adjunct and/or joint appointments for librarians in academic departments and programs are a possibility.

It was also recommended that the University Libraries administration ensure that the same level of encouragement for professional development be given to the libraries' academic staff in the librarian track as the faculty track.

JOHN CHAPMAN
Chair

Accepted

V. ACADEMIC FREEDOM & RESPONSIBILITY APPEALS COMMITTEE ANNUAL REPORT, 1984-85

The committee established its procedures for handling appeals concerning academic freedom and responsibility, based upon the precedents established in previous years. First, the Chair ordinarily receives a telephone call or other inquiry from the person who believes he or she may have a matter which would fall within the jurisdiction of the committee. The Chair usually asks for a brief summary of the facts which might give rise to the committee's jurisdiction. The Chair explains the various alternative procedures available for dispute resolution within the University. In principle, the individual should have sought relief at the collegiate level before asking for help from the committee. There are a number of other committees which might have jurisdiction instead of the Academic Freedom and Responsibility Appeals Committee or in addition to this committee. For example, the Judicial Committee deals with matters involving the employment and work conditions of academic employees. Most matters of academic freedom arise in the context of such employment-related issues and therefore are handled by the Judicial Committee.

If the matter apparently falls within the competence of the Academic Freedom and Responsibility Appeals Committee and the individual wishes to pursue the matter, the individual will be asked to prepare a very brief summary of the facts so that the committee can make a determination on its jurisdiction. The Chair then circulates such brief summaries to the committee and requests a relatively prompt response as to whether the matter (1) falls within the committee's jurisdiction such that a hearing panel should be appointed, (2) does not fall within the committee's jurisdiction or is so clearly lacking in merit that no further proceedings are justified, or (3) requires a meeting to discuss the issues. The Chair tabulates any such poll, circulates the results to the members of the committee, and abides by the results.

Under this procedure no appeals were submitted to the committee for consideration during the academic year 1984-85.

DAVID WEISSBRODT
Chair

Accepted

VI. QUESTIONS TO THE PRESIDENT (15 minutes)

See abstract of the discussion.

VII. OLD BUSINESS

none.

VIII. NEW BUSINESS

SEMESTER SYSTEM

MOTION

That the question of change to a semester system be submitted to a vote of the faculty as a whole and a random sample of students from each college. Be it resolved that the present state of mind of the University Senate would be not to approve the change unless the vote of the faculty and students reaches a 60 percent or greater majority in favor of the change.

DAVID SHOPE
Senator

The Chair ruled that the motion, which had not been submitted in advance of the meeting, could be discussed but a vote on it could not be taken. Following discussion, it was referred to the Consultative Committee.

IX. TRIBUTE TO DECEASED FACULTY MEMBERS

ROBERT CERNY
1908-1985

The Minnesota architectural community lost one of its most dedicated and distinguished members with the January 13, 1985, passing of Professor Emeritus Robert Cerny. "Uncle Bob" was an outstanding teacher both in the classroom—where he served for 42 years before retiring in 1976—and in the professional offices which he led for a similar length of time.

Metropolitan Stadium, one of his more famous works, fell to the wrecking ball just days before his own death; but works like the Church of St. Frances Cabrini live on as fitting testimonials to his creative talent. So, too, do the thousands of practitioners who have been his pupils in school and office for more than four decades. Few have served the University and community with more zeal and lasting effectiveness than Bob Cerny. He will be missed.

WILLIAM A. KLEINHENZ

1921-1985

Professor William A. Kleinhenz, associate head of the Department of Mechanical Engineering, died of a heart attack on March 5, 1985. He is survived by his wife Mary, his four daughters, Kathleen, Susan, Joanne and Margaret, and his three grandchildren.

Bill was born in Baltimore on October 18, 1921. He obtained his B.S. in mechanical engineering at Duke University in 1943. He served in the Navy in World War II, and he continued in the active reserve and retired with the rank of captain. He came to the University of Minnesota after the war. While an instructor he earned his M.S. in mechanical engineering in 1950. He subsequently earned his Ph.D. in mechanical engineering at Penn State in 1966.

Shortly after Bill came to Minnesota he became interested in the friction course being taught by Professor James J. Ryan. When Ryan fell ill, Bill took over his courses, thus beginning one of his major professional interests. A somewhat similar situation brought him into his other major area of professional interest, experimental stress analysis. He built up the laboratory in experimental stress analysis at just about the time that the electrical strain gauge was working a revolution in this area.

Bill's greatest contributions to the Department of Mechanical Engineering lay in administration, particularly after becoming associate head of the department in 1962. His duties were so numerous that it would take several pages just to list them. As one colleague wrote several years ago, "Without his leadership, I doubt whether the rest of the faculty could function as effectively as they have, in order to be ranked among the top four nationally." Among Bill's most important contributions were his successful efforts to build laboratories. He became chairman of the department's Laboratory and Equipment Committee in 1970. He served as proposer and coordinator for many National Science Foundation matching grants for the development of undergraduate laboratories. While helping to obtain equipment and coordinate the development of several departmental laboratories, Bill, along with Professor Virgil Marple, developed the "open laboratory" concept, which makes more efficient use of our limited space and equipment while allowing students greater flexibility in scheduling their laboratory work. His leadership and guidance did much to develop the department's undergraduate laboratories into an efficient, integrated, and modern program that has had an important impact on undergraduate education in mechanical engineering in Minnesota and elsewhere.

Another area of major concern for Bill was the professional development of mechanical engineering. He joined the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) while still an undergraduate at Duke University. He has served ASME in a great variety of capacities, including regional vice-president, and, most recently, as a member of the Board of Professional Practice and Ethics. He served for many years with the Minnesota State Board, which was concerned with the registration of engineers. His professional concerns naturally led him to student advising. He helped coordinate and systematize student advising, notably by founding the department's Student Advising and Information Center. But the students still came to him to resolve problems, and he advised an average of six to eight per day for many years. He actively encouraged the development of student chapters of national professional societies.

Bill made important contributions as a teacher, despite heavy administrative responsibilities. He was heavily involved in the development of courses in graphics, friction and lubrication, stress analysis, and in the various courses relating to design. Through his teaching he was constantly conscious of the fact that he was not just teaching students but preparing young men and women to be members of a profession.

In addition to his contributions to the profession of mechanical engineering, Bill was a devoted husband and father. Two of his daughters followed him into mechanical engineering; a third is a hydrologist, and the fourth a teacher. He was a devout Christian who, along with his wife Mary, was very active in his church. He loved sports, including boating and skiing. He loved to work with his hands and built his own cabin on Steamboat Lake.

JOHN OVEREND

1928-1984

Professor John Overend died November 26, 1984, at the age of 56. In 1980 he was afflicted with a brain tumor, which was surgically removed with complete success; however, it recurred in late 1983. A second operation was not as successful and resulting complications led to Overend's untimely death.

He was a native of Keighley, England, receiving his D.Phil. from Oxford in 1956. He came to Minnesota as a postdoctoral fellow working with Bryce Crawford. After two years with Dow Chemical Company, 1958-60, he rejoined the department in 1960 as an assistant professor, moving up to full professor in 1967. He also served as department chairman during the 1979-80 academic year and was active in serving the Graduate School and on a number of significant University committees.

John Overend was well recognized for his significant contributions to vibrational spectroscopy and molecular dynamics. He was an associate editor of the *Journal of Chemical Physics*, 1978-81, and received a number of awards and honors, including the Coblenz Prize and a Guggenheim Fellowship. Most recently he was honored with the 1983 Ellis Lipincott Medal.

He will be remembered among spectroscopists particularly for his contributions to the analysis of normal coordinates and force constants, especially the development of a chemical understanding of the causes of anharmonicity; for his seminal contributions, both experimentally and theoretically, to the study of infrared intensities, especially those of overtones and combinations bands; for his contributions to the study of vibrational circular dichroism; and most recently for his development of the IRRAS technique for the study of infrared spectra of molecules absorbed on surfaces. In each field Overend's studies were of fundamental importance, opening up new methods or fields that are still being developed to the benefit of our science. He will be profoundly missed in spectroscopic circles, and certainly in our department.

The family has asked that John be remembered by contributions to the University of Minnesota Foundation with designation for the John Overend Memorial Fund.

FRANK VERBRUGGE

1913-1985

Frank Verbrugge was born on Hillcrest Farm, Chandler, Minnesota, on December 22, 1913, and died January 15, 1985, at University Hospitals, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

He graduated from Calvin College, Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1934 and received his Ph.D. in physics from the University of Missouri in 1942. He joined the faculty of Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, in 1943, and spent 1944-1946 at the Radiation Laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, returning to Carleton after World War II. He spent the next 10 years at Carleton and became professor and chairman of the Physics Department.

In 1956 he joined the University of Minnesota as associate professor and associate chairman of the Physics Department on the Minneapolis campus. In 1959 he became professor of physics and associate dean of the Institute of Technology, a position he held until 1967. During this period he also served as acting dean on two occasions. He became director of the University's Computing Service in 1968, a position he held until his retirement from the University at the end of 1983.

As director he participated in numerous advancements which improved the computing facilities for students and faculty at the University and led to the establishment of state-wide higher education time-sharing. The success of the program influenced the state in setting up the Minnesota Educational Computing Consortium (MECC) in 1973 for the entire state, bringing the advantage of centralized facilities to Minnesota's vocational, secondary, and elementary schools.

Throughout his career he maintained a strong interest in teaching, serving on the Commission on College Physics, the governing board of the American Institute of Physics, the

board of trustees of the St. Paul Science Museum, as a consultant to the Ford Foundation in South America, Mexico, and Ghana, and on advisory panels of the National Science Foundation. He was active in the American Physical Society, the Minnesota Academy of Science, and the American Association of Physics Teachers, serving as president of the latter in 1962.

He is survived by his wife, Helen, and four children, Mrs. Anne Martin, Lois Verbrugge, who is wife of Elmer Gilbert, Robert Verbrugge, and Martha Verbrugge.

WALLACE F. WHITE

1908-1985

Wallace F. White, professor of pharmacology in the College of Pharmacy, passed away February 22, 1985, in Mesa, Arizona, where he resided in retirement for over seven years.

Dr. White was born in Louisville, Kentucky, on May 11, 1908, attended high school in Indianapolis and upon graduation attended Butler University (1926-30), receiving a B.S. degree, Iowa State University (1931-32, M.S.), Indiana University, and University of Wisconsin for further graduate studies in physiology over a period of ten years. He taught in Frenchburg, Kentucky, High School 1930-31, Indianapolis College of Pharmacy 1933-35, assistant in biology at Evansville College 1935-37 before accepting a position in the Connecticut College of Pharmacy as instructor. He rose in rank to associate professor and chairman of biological sciences and, concurrently, received a Ph.D. in pharmacology from Yale University in 1948 with the support of an American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education Fellowship. His research was the biological assay of cardiac glycosides.

In 1949 he accepted the position of associate professor at Minnesota and was made a full professor in 1955. During his twenty-six years at the University he continued an active career in teaching, research, and serving the college in many ways. He was involved in planning the reorganization of the four-year pharmacy program to a five-year program. He innovated program learning in first aid, programmed language of the health sciences, and elementary pharmacology for nurses as well as other pharmaceutical subjects. Wiley published his text on terminology. He continued his studies in the field of cardiac glycoside assays and shared in the prestigious Ebert Prize in the early 1950's with Professor Ole Gisvold. He served on numerous committees in the college as well as the University. He published numerous articles in professional journals including a monthly series in the *Minnesota Pharmacist* lasting over three years.

He was a member of state and national professional societies, two honorary societies, Rho Chi and Sigma Xi, and the A.A.A.S. He also served as an expert witness in numerous court cases dealing with drugs. His off-campus time was spent in traveling widely in the United States, using his recreational vehicle. His other activities involved carpentry, home building, photography, pottery, painting, ceramics, basket weaving, chess, and lawn bowling. These latter activities were continued into his retirement years while residing in Leisure World in Mesa, Arizona, with his wife Kay.

He planned well for his retirement and enjoyed an extremely active program such that he did not lack friends nor things to do. He advised his younger colleagues that good health and sufficient finances were important to fully enjoying the retirement years. He found too that "when you really get to know older people, they are more attractive than they may appear externally." Retirement was a time of life to look forward to, particularly if some planning was done beforehand.

Wallace F. White lived by the same principles he believed in and taught.

He is survived by his wife Kay and his children William, Carol, Nancy, and Bruce, and four grandchildren.

X. ADJOURNMENT

FACULTY SENATE MINUTES

The meeting of the Faculty Senate was convened in 25 Law Center, Minneapolis campus, following the University Senate meeting. Coordinate campuses were linked by telephone. Checking or signing the roll as present were 115 voting members of the faculty, 3 members of the Council of Academic Officers, and 7 nonvoting members.

Chair Kenneth Keller presided.

I. FACULTY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

SEMESTER SYSTEM

(15 minutes)

MOTION:

That the question of change to a semester system be submitted to a vote of the faculty as a whole. Be it resolved that the present state of mind of the Faculty Senate would be to not approve the change unless the faculty vote reaches a 60 percent or greater majority in favor of the change.

INFORMATION:

The Senate Committee on Faculty Affairs believes that a change to a semester system should not be made unless the reasons for the change are considerably stronger than those for retaining the quarter system. Since every faculty member is likely to evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of the respective systems differently, a vote of the faculty is the most reasonable, clear, and reliable way to determine the collective faculty judgment of the relative merits and desirability of the two systems.

THOMAS CLAYTON
Chair

The motion was withdrawn in favor of a motion to be presented to the Twin Cities Campus Faculty Assembly.

II. TENURE COMMITTEE

TENURE REGULATIONS

INFORMATION:

The Board of Regents has approved the new tenure code, in the form recommended by the Faculty Senate in January. It will take effect July 1. Printed copies will be made available to all faculty members by late in spring quarter.

In the final Senate session considering the new tenure code, the Senate instructed the Tenure Committee to adopt an interpretation of Section 7.11, dealing with the criteria for achieving tenure. The Committee held a public hearing on that issue on March 15, and has recommended the following official interpretation to the Board of Regents:

Interpretation of § 7.11

The use of any factor other than teaching, research, and service in making the decision about a probationary faculty member must be specifically stated and justified at the time of the decision. This rule applies both when that factor is a criterion for judging the candidate's progress and when it is an element in establishing or modifying the standard which the faculty member should achieve.

A change in the program of a unit or college may be used as a factor in a decision only when the change has been adopted in accordance with the estab-

lished procedures of the University, after consultation as required by those procedures. It must be explicitly identified. If such changes affect the prospects of probationary faculty members to achieve tenure, the faculty members should be given the earliest possible notice of the potential impact of such changes.

We anticipate that the Board of Regents will adopt the interpretation and that it will also be effective July 1.

The Committee is currently considering a set of procedural rules to guide departments and colleges in the process of granting tenure. These rules are required by the new code and will replace the Koffler-Ibele memorandum, which has been in use for several years.

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Following a forum on the semester system lasting about an hour and a half, the University Senate was called to order by President Kenneth Keller. The minutes of the last meeting were approved.

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IT Library. Leon Green, professor of mathematics, asked the President why the IT Library had been moved to Walter so hastily and with no consultation. Mr. Keller explained that the move was made in preparation for the new Electrical Engineering and Computer Science facility, which would result in removing the Experimental Engineering Building. He said it was a space problem that needed urgent attention, and noted that it avoided imposing on any CLA units. When asked about the future move of the Geology Library, he responded it would be involved in the same change. He said Walter should be the IT Library, except for the Mathematics and Architecture Libraries, and added that it was hoped that extensive automation equipment could be used. Also, he said it would be open for longer hours than the individual libraries are.

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MARILEE WARD
Abstractor