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**UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA**

**UNIVERSITY SENATE MINUTES**

**FACULTY SENATE MINUTES**

**STUDENT SENATE MINUTES**

**February 19, 1987**

The second meeting of the University Senate for 1986-87 was convened in 25 Law Center, Minneapolis campus, at 3:15 p.m. Coordinate campuses were linked by telephone. Checking or signing the roll as present were 119 voting members of the faculty/academic professionals, 43 voting members of the student body, 2 members of the Council of Academic Officers, and 24 nonmembers. President Kenneth Keller presided.

The meeting was preceded by an open forum on Commitment to Focus at which the following proposed motion regarding the Report of the Special Committee on Minority Programs was discussed (see Abstract).

**MINORITY PROGRAMS**

Copies of the Report of the Special Committee on Minority Programs in Support of Commitment to Focus are available in the office of Terri Anderson, 313 Morrill Hall, phone (612) 625-6585, or in the office of the Clerk of the Senate.

**JOHN TABORN**  
Chair

**EDUCATIONAL POLICY COMMITTEE**  
(Information)

**PROPOSED MOTION:**

That the University Senate endorse the establishment of programs to expand and coordinate recruitment and retention of minority students and faculty on the campuses of the University of Minnesota, as specified in the recommendations of the Special Committee on Minority Programs in Support of Commitment to Focus. Recruitment should be enhanced by establishing a comprehensive, coordinated program to contact and recruit minority students, setting goals for the successful recruitment and admission of high-potential minority high school seniors, developing indices of academic potential appropriate to the educational backgrounds and experiences of nontraditional minority students, expanding and supporting contacts with minority elementary and secondary school students throughout the state, and improving financial aid packages for minority students. Recruitment of minority graduate students should be enhanced by placing the Office of Equal Opportunity in Graduate Studies in the office of an associate dean who will have primary responsibility for leadership in this area. Retention of minority graduate and undergraduate students should be improved through greater coordination and accountability of minority student programs at the University, provision of facilities commensurate with the needs of these programs, careful tracking of students' progress after entering the University, improved financial assistance to facilitate continuous enrollment of upper-division minority students, enhanced pro-

professional and educational opportunities for minority program personnel, and staff-development programs for academic and student-support personnel to improve awareness, understanding, and communication skills needed for working with minority students. Recruitment of minority faculty members should receive continued coordination and monitoring in collegiate units and campus and central administration, and faculty retention should be addressed by encouraging academic units to find ways to enhance the progress of minority faculty members in their disciplines and in meeting other professional goals. Leadership and coordination of efforts concerning minority faculty recruitment and retention and minority student academic programs should be provided through a new position in the Office of Vice President for Academic Affairs. The Vice President for Academic Affairs should report annually to the Senate on actions taken to implement the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee.

## **COMMENT**

The Special Committee on Minority Programs in Support of Commitment to Focus believes that a commitment to increasing racial diversity and success of minority students is essential to achieving excellence in an international research university. SCEP endorses the recommendations in the Special Committee's interim report and commends the chair and members of the Special Committee for their conscientious analysis of significant issues in the recruitment, retention, and success of minority students and faculty at the University of Minnesota.

In anticipation of a final version of the report, SCEP encourages the Special Committee to give additional emphasis to the importance of faculty commitment to, and involvement in, efforts to improve the educational experiences of minority students. In addition to the recommendations regarding the organization and management of programs for recruiting minority students and helping to ensure their graduation, there is also a need for faculty to serve as mentors, to foster learning activities with particular significance for minority students, and to incorporate awareness of minority cultures and perspectives into instruction. SCEP hopes that the Special Committee will identify specific ways in which faculty involvement should occur and specific mechanisms for assuring it.

It would also be helpful to have the Special Committee's assessment of likely costs of implementing the proposed recommendations. It appears that many of the goals of the report can be met through better coordination and increased visibility of existing programs and, thus, may not require extensive new allocations. Other recommended actions will require new financial commitments. SCEP hopes that the Special Committee will address these possibilities in its final report.

**W. ANDREW COLLINS**  
Chair

See abstract of the discussion.

## **UNIVERSITY SENATE MINUTES**

### **I. MINUTES FOR NOVEMBER 6**

#### **Action (2 minutes)**

*Approved*

## **II. SENATE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA) RECRUITMENT Information**

A motion regarding CIA recruitment on campus was introduced at the November Senate meeting and referred to the Senate Consultative Committee for steering. The Consultative Committee has forwarded the motion to the Senate Committee on Social Concerns for its consideration and response, and to the Assembly Committee on Placement Services with the request that it undertake to develop a campus policy regarding recruitment. The Consultative Committee has also alerted the CLA Career Development Office of these charges to the committees. The Consultative Committee has asked all three groups to keep one another informed of their activity. We expect reports back to the Senate and Assembly in the spring.

**ELLEN BERSCHIED**  
Chair

*Accepted*

## **III. QUESTIONS TO THE PRESIDENT**

see abstract

## **IV. OLD BUSINESS**

none

## **V. NEW BUSINESS (15 minutes)**

none

## **VI. TRIBUTE TO DECEASED FACULTY MEMBERS AND STUDENTS FACULTY MEMBERS**

### **ELMER REX AUSEMUS 1895-1986**

Dr. Elmer Rex Ausemus, retired professor of genetics and USDA leader for the spring wheat area, died October 12, 1986, in St. Paul, Minnesota. Dr. Ausemus was born on a farm near Cherokee, Kansas, on January 22, 1895, and married Wincel Crocker in 1919. He received his B.S. from Kansas State University in 1923. He received his M.S. from Washington State University in 1924 and began work as an agronomist with the USDA at the Northern Great Plains Field Station at Mandan, North Dakota, in charge of small grains research. In 1929 he came to the University of Minnesota, where he received his Ph.D. degree in 1932.

From 1932 through 1964, Dr. Ausemus was the leader in the development of several new, improved varieties of winter and spring wheats. He collaborated with H.K. Hayes and E.C. Stakman in the release of Thatcher in 1934. The most widely used varieties released from this program are Minter, a winter wheat, and three spring wheats, Lee, Crim, and Chris. His major contributions to wheat breeding and germplasm enhancement were in the development of superior gene combinations for resistance to stem rust. Many of his selections were the base materials for stem rust resistance in breeding programs around the world.

Three Minnesota selections were released in Kenya, Africa, in 1963 because of their resistance to several particularly virulent races of stem rust. These varieties allowed continued wheat production in Kenya and other undeveloped countries, contributing significantly to the economy of these countries.

Dr. Ausemus, after retirement in 1964, was a research consultant on breeding hybrid wheat with Northrup King and Company, Minneapolis, until July, 1969. He had been the adviser to many students from all over the world, particularly those interested in wheat. A total of 20 students received the Ph.D. degree under his guidance.

Over the years of his career, Dr. Ausemus received numerous awards and honors recognizing his many contributions to agriculture in Minnesota, the United States, and a number of countries around the world. He was elected a Premier Seed Grower by the Minnesota Crop Improvement Associations, a Fellow in the American Society of Agronomy and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Gamma Sigma Delta, Phi Kappa Phi, and Sigma Xi. In recognition of his outstanding contribution to wheat research, he received the Spring Wheat Achievement Award from the Crop Quality Council and the National Hard Red Spring Wheat Show, the Civil Servant of the Year Award for 1964 from the Twin Cities Federal Business Association and Twin Cities Federal Personnel Council, and the Superior Service Award from the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture in 1964. Perhaps the greatest recognition of his contributions to wheat research was using his initials, ERA, as the name of a landmark hard red spring wheat variety released in 1970 which dominated Minnesota acreage for over 11 years.

Dr. Ausemus is survived by his wife, Wincel, and one son, Donald.

### **RUTH E. ECKERT 1905-1987**

Ruth E. Eckert, Regents' professor emeritus at the University of Minnesota, died February 1 in Williamsville, New York, after a long illness. She was 81.

Dr. Eckert was the first woman to be appointed Regents' professor at the University and the first professor in the College of Education to receive that honor. She taught higher education in the College's Foundations of Education Department, now the Department of Educational Policy and Administration, until her retirement in 1973.

Called "the first lady of higher education," Dr. Eckert was an avid, prolific scholar and researcher and a highly dedicated teacher. She published over 100 books and journal articles during her career and served on a number of state and national committees and commissions on higher education, including the Educational Policies Commission for the National Education Association's Department of Higher Education, the Research Advisory Committee for the U.S. Office of Education, and the Research Committee for the Educational Testing Service. Her reputation as a tireless, committed educator is reflected in her academic honors: In addition to the Regents' professorship, Dr. Eckert received the Outstanding Achievement Award from the University of Buffalo in 1951, and was awarded honorary degrees from Houghton College in New York in 1962 and Drake University in 1963. She has been listed in *Who's Who in America* since 1954.

"Her work touched almost every significant area of higher education," said G. Lester Anderson of Penn State University at a higher education colloquium in 1972. Dr. Eckert had a wide spectrum of research interests, spanning the areas of student testing and evaluation, school curriculum, the university as an organization, and teacher preparation.

Dr. Eckert received her undergraduate and master's degrees from the University of Buffalo and her doctoral degree from Harvard University. She was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Pi Lambda Theta. She came to the University in 1938 as an associate professor, was promoted to full professor in 1945, and was awarded the Regents' professorship in 1972. During her 35 years at the University she served under four presidents and four education deans.

Dr. Eckert married Rev. Eric E. Paulson, an instructor at Northwestern Bible College in Minneapolis, in 1941. Rev. Paulson died in 1962. In 1973 Dr. Eckert married Dr. John Hess

McComb, who died in 1981. She is survived by her sister, Evelyn Eckert Joyce, of Williamsville, New York.

Private funeral services and a memorial service were held in Buffalo. The family suggests memorials to the Ruth E. Eckert Scholarship Fund in the College of Education.

## JOHN W. HALL 1918-1986

Professor John Hall, one of the outstanding paleobotanists of the United States, passed away on April 3 after a prolonged illness. He had served for 34 years in the Department of Botany at the University of Minnesota and as Botany Department chair on two separate occasions. He held a NATO fellowship in 1960-61, became a full professor in 1962, and professor emeritus in 1984.

John Hall was born in Burlington, Vermont, in 1918. He attended the University of Massachusetts, where he received a B.S. in 1940 and the M.S. in 1942. He served in the armed forces during World War II and then studied at the University of Illinois, where he did his Ph.D. study on the secondary xylem of the Betulaceae under the direction of Professor Oswald Tippo. This research was published in 1952 and immediately made a favorable impression on contemporary students of phylogeny. It was at this point in his career that he was offered a position in the Department of Botany at the University of Minnesota, where his primary responsibility was to teach the elementary botany course.

For many years Dr. Hall taught the elementary botany course and later also the general biology course, where he proved himself to be an able and knowledgeable teacher. He was famous for knowing every student in these large classes by name by the third lecture. Ultimately, he shifted to more advanced courses related to his new field of interest, paleobotany, which he developed after coming to Minnesota. Ernst Abbe relates that he had the pleasure of sharing the course in morphology of vascular plants with John, who taught the fossil members of the various taxa. It was an arrangement that was maintained for a number of years, one which they found enjoyable and which provided an outlet for John's thorough knowledge of his field of specialization and his skill in teaching it.

Dr. Hall's specialized fields of research at the University of Minnesota first involved him deeply in the study of fossil coal floras. Later he and his graduate students concentrated on the analysis of spores and pollen in the sedimentary rocks of the upper Cretaceous and early Tertiary of the northern Great Plains. Palynological confirmation of the Cretaceous/Tertiary boundary in the Hell Creek area of Montana was accomplished by Hall and his students in the mid to late sixties. The papers that John Hall and his students published in this area are today basic reference papers often referred to in the literature. The study of the fossil aquatic ferns in these formations led to his investigation of their living representatives such as *Azolla* and *Salvinia*. These studies were summarized in a basic synthesis paper in which he detailed several aspects of the evolution of aquatic ferns.

Professor Hall had advised numerous outstanding students, many of whom received advanced degrees under his guidance. These students then filled important positions in higher education, government, and in the oil industry. Professor Hall was considered by his students to be a good counselor and friend. His advice was direct and helpful, and he offered them support. His influence will continue and be felt by students yet to come.

In April of 1985 John Hall received the Distinguished Service Award from the Paleobotanical Section of the Botanical Society of America, "In Recognition of Exceptional Leadership and Devoted Service." He had served as chairman of the Paleobotanical Section and had done a splendid job in reorganizing it. He also had served as a council member of the Botanical Society of America.

John Hall will be greatly missed by his family, his colleagues and friends, and by his former students.

## **ROBERT K. LINDORFER**

**1917-1987**

Robert K. Lindorfer, professor emeritus of veterinary microbiology in the College of Veterinary Medicine, died on February 6, 1987, of Alzheimer's disease.

Professor Lindorfer joined the faculty as an instructor in 1953 and after a series of promotions became a professor in 1965. He held a joint appointment with the Department of Microbiology in the College of Medical Sciences. His educational background included a B.S. from St. Thomas, and M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from the Department of Microbiology at the University of Minnesota.

His contributions to undergraduate, professional, and graduate education are well known to his many former students. He was instrumental in the development of microbiology courses in the professional curriculum, and his general microbiology course was exceptionally popular with students. His articulate lectures and well organized, innovative laboratories remain as a model for future instruction.

In addition to his impressive commitment to undergraduate and professional education, he maintained an active participation in graduate education and research. He was sought after by students both as a formal and as an informal advisor. His research interests included topics in virology, immunology, and bacteriology. He was the author of numerous scientific publications.

He was active in several professional organizations including the American Society for Microbiology, in which he was elected to the American Academy of Microbiology, and the Henrici Society for Microbiology, where he served as president in 1960. He was elected to honorary membership in Gamma Sigma Delta, Phi Zeta, and Sigma Xi. In addition to his professional activities, he had a keen sense of civic responsibility and was an active participant in politics, serving as a member of the DFL central committee in the 1960s.

Professor Lindorfer retired in 1977 due to his illness and was later moved to the Veterans Administration Medical Center in St. Cloud for full-time nursing care. He is survived by his wife, Laura, six children, and nine grandchildren.

## **OWEN ROBERT LOVELESS**

**1913-1986**

Born in Junction City, Kansas, December 30, 1913; died in Minneapolis, December 6, 1986; professor emeritus of Japanese linguistics, Department of East Asian Studies.

After growing up in Junction City and receiving his baccalaureate degree from the University of Kansas at Lawrence with a major in French literature, Professor Loveless made his first venture into the outside world which was to characterize the rest of his life by getting a graduate certificate in general linguistics at the Sorbonne in Paris in 1936. After that he served as a translator for the Federal Communications Commission before joining the U. S. Navy in 1943.

The Navy sent him, along with many other promising young linguists, to study Japanese at the University of Colorado at Boulder, where he received a certificate in 1944. At the close of the war he was assigned to the military government of the Ryukyu Islands to work in education and political affairs on the islands of Okinawa and Miyako. He served there until 1947 and on three later occasions under different auspices. It was the beginning of a lifelong study of the Okinawan language and the compiling of what was to have been a definitive Okinawan dictionary to replace the pioneering effort made in the nineteenth century by the French lexicographer, B.J. Bettelheim.

After his return to the United States in 1947 he took advantage of the G. I. Bill to pursue further studies at Columbia University in New York, where he completed an M. A. in international affairs in 1949. From there he went on for the Ph.D. in oriental linguistics under Professor Hide Shohara at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. At the same time he served as an instructor in Michigan's distinguished program of teaching English as a second language. In 1951-1952 he returned to active duty in the Navy as a member of the naval liaison mission in Berlin, where he was using both German and Russian. In 1953 he resumed his studies at Michigan, taking a temporary assignment for the spring quarter of 1954 as in-

structor of Japanese at the University of Minnesota in the department then known as Slavic and Oriental Languages. In 1955-1958 he was under contract with the University of Oklahoma's language education team to prepare Amharic teaching materials for the Ethiopian-United States Cooperative Education Program, stationed in Addis Ababa. Again, between 1958 and 1961, under contract with the University of Michigan, he fulfilled a similar mission in Laos, preparing materials for the teaching of Laotian. In spite of these interruptions, he completed his doctorate in 1963, writing his dissertation on *The Okinawan Language: A Synchronic Description*.

For the next three years, from 1963 to 1966, he was attached to the University of Hawaii at Manoa under a grant from the East-West Center, continuing his research on the Okinawan language. The last two of those years were spent in Okinawa itself with the support of a National Science Foundation grant. In 1966 he was invited back to the University of Minnesota on a tenure track as assistant professor of Japanese linguistics and was promoted to associate professor the following year. Beginning about 1976 he began to notice a gradual diminution of his powers of memory, especially in the linguistic realm, which he had cultivated all his life to such an extraordinary level. Later he was to learn it was the onset of Biswanger's disease whose cause and treatment are still not clearly understood.

After requesting an early retirement in 1979 he continued to work at his research until the relentless progress of his illness made this impossible. Many of his later years were spent in semi-reclusion, enlivened by occasional contacts with a small but warm circle of friends. He is survived by a son, Dr. Robert Loveless, a clinical psychologist practicing in Montreal; by a daughter, Mrs. Mary Loveless Berg, who had been living in Vienna, but returned to be with him during his final weeks, and by two granddaughters, Natalie and Stephanie Loveless.

Professor Loveless was a man of rather quiet disposition who possessed a delightful, puckish sense of humor, and was capable of very deep feeling, expressed with amazing eloquence when the need arose, or when the subject was something he believed in strongly. He loved the music of the Romantics, especially Franz Schubert and Anton Bruckner, and even after losing the ability to read books, he could still play a Beethoven sonata from a score. He will be sorely missed.

## HAROLD "JO" MACY

1895-1986

Harold "Jo" Macy, former dean of the Institute of Agriculture, died in St. Paul on November 30, 1986, at the age of 91.

Born in Hudson, New York, Macy received a bachelor's degree in bacteriology from Cornell University in 1917 and a doctorate from Iowa State College in 1929.

He served in France with the Army Medical Corps in 1917-18. The war over, he joined the University of Minnesota as assistant professor of dairy bacteriology. At this time he was given his nickname by Norris Carnes, a fraternity brother at the Alpha Zeta house and also just back from France, who had picked up the GI habit of calling acquaintances Joe. Carnes told Macy that Harold was no name for him and he was going to call him Joe. The name stuck, although it was later shortened to Jo.

By 1935 Macy had moved up from assistant professor of dairy bacteriology to the rank of professor. He was associate director of the University's Agricultural Experiment Station from 1946 to 1950, when he was named director. In 1953, Macy was named dean of the Institute of Agriculture, which then included the College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics. He remained the dean until retiring in 1963. During years as professor of dairy bacteriology and as director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Macy worked constantly to improve Minnesota dairy products. His research in bacteriology is widely known through three books and more than 150 bulletins and scientific papers.

Among his more notable achievements was the establishment in 1936 of what is now the Dairy Quality Control Institute, Inc. He was also involved in the founding of the American Dairy Association, and in turn the Dairy Council, which in Macy's words, "is one of the dairy industry's most precious accomplishments." In addition, he was involved in formulation and writing of some of the first public health regulations for milk and other dairy products, to as-

sure their safety and wholesomeness. His research helped improve the quality of Minnesota's dairy products. According to a 1952 Minneapolis Tribune article, Macy was "probably the one man most directly responsible for the fact that housewives can buy a pound of high-grade butter and toss it into the refrigerator or icebox without worrying how long it will keep." Macy also contributed to the discovery of a process whereby butter could be made from sweet cream instead of sour cream. Later, sweet cream butter became the state's top dairy product.

Macy returned to France during World War II, again with the Medical Corps, and was twice decorated by the government of France. His own government called on him three more times during the 50s to serve abroad, in agricultural research capacities in Korea, and in Latin America. He was retired from the army of the United States in 1955 with the rank of colonel, holder of the armed forces reserve medal.

Not only has Jo Macy been honored by the military but likewise as a result of his civilian attainments. He was a member of Phi Kappa Phi, an honorary scholastic society; Alpha Zeta, a professional fraternity for agriculture; Gamma Sigma Delta, the honorary society for agriculture; and Phi Zeta, the honorary society for veterinary medicine. In 1962, the Minnesota Sanitarians Association presented him with their outstanding achievement award for his contributions to the dairy industry of Minnesota and the nation. In 1963 he was honored by election to honorary life membership in the International Association of Milk and Food Sanitarians. In 1981 he was the first recipient of the Harold Macy Food Science and Technology Award established in his honor by the Minnesota Section of the Institute of Food Technologists. The award is given annually for an outstanding example of food technology transfer or cooperation between scientists or technologists in an academic, government or private industry setting.

In an interview with Jack Sperbeck a few months before he died, Macy reminisced about some of his wartime experiences. He remembered eating at the same officers' mess as General Eisenhower and General Patton and talking to both of them; also wading ashore during the Normandy invasion in water over his waist. In the interview he also recalled some of his experiences in agriculture, such as hiring Bill Hueg, Ralph Wayne, and numerous other prominent faculty members who served with the University's agricultural programs. Macy expressed pride in the University and how it has served the people of the state.

Dean Macy is survived by his wife, Rae.

## **RALPH W. MARSDEN**

**1911-1986**

Ralph W. Marsden, 75, professor emeritus of the Department of Geology at UMD, died on November 10 in San Antonio, Texas, while attending the meeting of the Geological Society of America. He was an internationally respected expert on the geology of iron ores and served as a consultant to foreign governments and other agencies.

A graduate of the University of Wisconsin, he became chief of the Geological Survey Division of the Philippine Bureau of Mines in 1939. He was captured there by the Japanese in 1942 and interned until 1945. He became manager of geological investigations for U.S. Steel Corporation and left that position to become head of UMD's Geology Department in 1967.

Professor Marsden retired in 1980 and remained very active in the field until his death. He was a member of the Geological Society of America and served on the Council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He held various chairmanships, was director and vice president of the Society of Mining Engineers of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical, and Petroleum Engineers. He was treasurer of the Society of Economic Geologists at the time of his death. In 1982 he was awarded the Goldich Medal for distinguished service in advancing the geology of the Lake Superior region.

Professor Marsden is survived by his wife Ellen and their daughters, Jean and Katherine.



## JOHN LEYLAND McKELVEY 1901-1985

John Leyland McKelvey was born in Kingston, Ontario, Canada, on April 11, 1901. He was the son of Robert J. and Evelyn (Johnston) McKelvey. The family had resided in Kingston for several generations and both his father and grandfather had operated a hardware and plumbing business in that city. His father died when John was in his middle teens, and from that date John assumed the role of head of the family. His early education was in the school of Kingston and, upon his graduation from Kingston Collegiate Institute in 1919, he entered Queen's University. He obtained his B.A. in 1923 and his M.D., C.M., in 1926. A few excerpts from the 1926 Queen's University yearbook summarizes his undergraduate record.

"Senior rugby from first till graduating year. Known throughout Canada as a true sportsman and one of the greatest middle wings of all time. Member of the Dominion Champions, 1922 (captain), 1923 and 1924. Intercollegiate Champions, 1925. Starred on defense in hockey. Won the intercollegiate Heavyweight Boxing Championship."

As evidence of the University's respect, he was awarded an honorary LL.D. in 1954 on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of the University's founding.

After receiving his M.D. degree, he spent two years at the Montreal General Hospital as intern and resident in obstetrics. In 1928 he received an appointment as house officer in obstetrics at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. After two years at Hopkins he obtained a Halsted Fellowship for foreign travel and study. Before leaving for Europe he married Ruth MacKinnon of Chesley, Ontario, who had been a classmate during his undergraduate days at Queens.

During the two years abroad Dr. McKelvey studied at Kiel, Berlin, and medical centers in Great Britain and Vienna. In the fall of 1932 he returned to Baltimore as instructor in obstetrics at Johns Hopkins Hospital and immediately demonstrated his aptitude as a teacher and investigator. His ability as a clinician had already become evident during his house officer days.

In 1934 he was invited to China as an associate professor and second-in-command in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Peking Union Medical College, supported by the Rockefeller Foundation. After two years as acting department head, he was promoted to professor and appointed department head in 1937. Dr. McKelvey's four-year tenure at Peking Union was considered most valuable. His strong desire to train native physicians to replace English, American, and other foreign doctors on the medical school staff was highly appreciated and is still remembered by the Chinese.

In 1938 Dr. McKelvey returned to the United States and to the University of Minnesota Medical School as professor and head of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology. Although bound to Minneapolis during the war and postwar years, his interest in Far Eastern medical affairs persisted. At the invitation of the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation he spent the 1962-63 academic year in Singapore, where he reorganized the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the University of Malaya Medical School. His efforts resulted in the installation of a Malaysian Chinese physician as chief, an increased teaching staff, and recognition of the department by the British Medical Council for accredited training in obstetrics and gynecology.

Dr. McKelvey retired as head of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the University of Minnesota in 1967. After his "retirement," he taught practical gynecologic pathology to residents and medical students at St. Paul Ramsey Medical Center and Hennepin County Medical Center for 16 years. On October 1, 1985, he died from a stroke.

Dr. McKelvey was an outstanding teacher and clinician. His major academic interest was the treatment of gynecologic malignant disease. His extensive publications in this area gained international renown. He was a superb teacher and spent many hours each week lecturing to medical students, conducting staff ward rounds and teaching gynecologic pathology to residents. Medical students and residents long remembered his fluent lectures and erudite discussions of obstetrical and gynecological diseases. All were impressed by his mastery of the spoken word and the depth and breadth of his knowledge of the speciality of obstetrics and gynecology.

Of his many accomplishments, Dr. McKelvey was proudest of the many physicians he

trained who practice with credit throughout the country and especially those whom he launched on academic careers.

He is survived by wife Ruth, three sons, Dr. John M., Herbert, and Robert, and several grandchildren.

## **STUDENTS**

**Virginia deCoursey, Graduate School**  
**Michael Lambert Nault, Institute of Technology**  
**Mary Elizabeth Nelson, General College**  
**Alice M. Round, College of Liberal Arts**  
**Martha Stanley, Graduate School**

## **VII. 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 119 voting members of the faculty/academic professionals. President Kenneth Keller presided.

#### **I. MINUTES FOR NOVEMBER 6**

**Action (2 minutes)**

*Approved*

#### **II. FACULTY DEVELOPMENT TASK FORCE**

##### **FIRST INTERIM REPORT**

**Information and Discussion (15 minutes)**

The Task Force on Faculty Development was appointed by the Faculty Consultative Committee and President Kenneth Keller to:

- a) propose goals for faculty compensation (to succeed the current Faculty Senate plan);
- b) make recommendations about the implementation of the revised faculty sabbatical leave plan proposed by the Senate Committee on Faculty Affairs (and its relative priority for funding), as well as other leaves and support for faculty development;
- c) suggest ways to implement improvement of support for faculty work (support services, numbers and type of support personnel, University practices and procedures, equipment, etc.);
- d) examine academic environment issues and faculty work loads and recommend ways to implement changes (including 9- vs. 12-month appointments, overload teaching, other overload work inside and outside the University);
- e) provide criteria for evaluation of success in implementing salary goals; and
- f) suggest any other changes the Task Force deems appropriate.

The Task Force is currently divided into several small working groups, each of which is addressing one of the areas mentioned above.

The Task Force is anxious to discuss any of these issues with faculty members who have ideas or concerns about them. The administrative assistant for the Task Force is Judith D. Bennett, who may be reached via telephone at 624-1764. Letters may be addressed to Patricia B. Swan, chair of the Task Force, Department of Food Science and Nutrition, St.

Paul campus. Any member of the Task Force, listed below, will be pleased to hear from faculty members.

Task Force members: Klavs Jensen, Vernon Ruttan, Roger Benjamin (ex officio), Mary Bilek, David Hamilton, Harvey Keynes, Donald Spring, William Weiler, Robert Holt, Betty Robinett, Craig Swan, Patricia Swan.

**PATRICIA SWAN**  
Chair

*Accepted*

### III. ADJOURNMENT

#### ABSTRACT

The Senate meeting was preceded by an open forum on the Interim Report of the Special Committee on Minority Programs in Support of Commitment to Focus led by Robert Taborn, associate professor of Afro-American studies, who chaired the committee. Coordinate campuses were linked by phone. Charles Campbell, professor of physics and vice chair of the Senate, introduced Mr. Taborn, reminding senators that copies of the report had been mailed to them before the meeting. Mr. Taborn said the report was for the review of Twin Cities campus constituencies as well as outstate campuses, and he urged that the blue sheets at the end of the report be filled in and returned to his office so reactions to it could be evaluated. The report would then be redrafted, sent to the Commitment to Focus Coordinating Committee, and to the Board of Regents for information in April and action in May if all went well, he said. (John Clark, professor of sociology and Educational Policy Committee member, had distributed copies of a proposed motion from his committee relating to the recommendations of the Special Committee.)

William Hodapp, director of health sciences minority programs, spoke on behalf of the Health Sciences Minority Programs Board, which he said had reviewed the same statistics that the Taborn committee had studied and had come to three decisions: that the health sciences remain a hostage to the effectiveness of undergraduate minority academic support programs; that if they depended only on the number of qualified minorities in the University's undergraduate schools they would never increase minority representation to acceptable levels; and they would develop programs that would attempt to enlarge the pool of applicants. As a result, the board had set up a summer program for 45 eighth graders; mini career internships for ninth and tenth graders; summer research apprenticeships for 20 eleventh and twelfth graders; summer enrichment programs for pre-college, freshmen, and sophomores before entrance to the professional schools; and retention programs within the academic units. He said the board wanted to be held accountable for the health sciences programs and their results and should be judged on the basis of the same criteria that would be used for the undergraduate support programs. He said the Taborn report made only passing reference to health sciences students and no substantive recommendations. He called attention to the fact that a significant percent of their students came from undergraduate schools other than the University and that their programs were operating successfully, so that they should not be buried in any new bureaucracy. Nor, he said, should their program be made competitive with any other structure that would be developed in response to the Taborn report. He hoped that the proposed all-University coordinating body would draw on their expertise rather than attempt to replace it. Mr. Taborn assured him there was no intent to take over any existing programs, but that it was important to recognize that existing outreach programs in general must be expanded.

Michael Rodriguez, student, Morris campus, said there was a great opportunity at Morris to make such a program one of its strongest assets, but there was a lack of perception of the commitment that Morris had to improving minority student enrollments and retaining those students.

Michael West, director of the Martin Luther King program, said that, in order to be effective, persons in the various colleges should have a more solid outline describing a comprehensive minority program. He suggested that admissions criteria needed to include some sort of "provisional" category to encourage enrollments. Mr. Taborn said that there was now the capacity to do research on predicting the success of students. Karen Shannon, student, asked why the report did not focus on developing cultural sensitivity and awareness programs for the faculty and staff. She called attention to the relatively poor attendance at the forum, which she said illustrated the lack of interest pervading the campus. Mr. Taborn said that, while support programs were not within the scope of the charge to his committee, it was well aware of their importance and had recommended special training for those who interact with minority students. It was recognized that more faculty involvement, in particular, was needed.

Lawrence Goodman, professor of civil and mineral engineering, complimented the committee on its report and urged that there be more student, as well as faculty, involvement in creating a positive and welcoming atmosphere on campus. Asked how he expected to get the many colleges involved, Mr. Taborn responded that questionnaires were sent to all units inquiring as to their special programs, and directors of minority programs and deans were interviewed regarding their activities. Don Birmingham, director of minority affairs, Institute of Technology, like Mr. Hodapp, urged that the IT program not be replaced. He said the Institute also had a pre-college level program for early identification of potential students. Again, Mr. Taborn said there was no intent to replace existing programs. He said it had not been possible to compare the present programs because they had various goals, but that all had to be looked at within the context of Commitment to Focus, and that both coordination and an exchange of information would be important.

In his closing remarks, Mr. Taborn said the high potential students referred to in the report were defined as those with high ability, based on standard tests, and those who would do well if they were admitted. For the latter students it would be important to develop criteria that were different from the traditional criteria, he said. Mr. Campbell reminded those present to return the blue forms at the end of the report, and the forum was adjourned at 3:05 p.m.

The meeting of the University Senate was called to order at 3:15 p.m. by President Kenneth Keller. Coordinate campuses were linked by phone. The minutes of the fall meeting were approved and the report by the Consultative Committee that the CIA recruitment on campus motion had been referred to the Social Concerns and Placement Services Committees was received for information.

*President/Minnesota Daily.* The president initiated a discussion with respect to his recent disagreement with the *Minnesota Daily*, as a result of which he had refused to comment to its reporters on any subject. He said that recent reports in the *Daily* were quite distorted and he felt obligated to clarify his position. In the first place, he said, the fact that the *Daily* had published the names of the finalists for the academic vice president position was *not* the issue, as the *Daily* had stated; rather, it was the publication of some specific negative comments about one person who was not a finalist. He said the search committee believed that someone had obtained during its closed meeting information by illegal means, such as eavesdropping, wire tapping, or tapes. When asked how it was obtained, the *Daily* had refused to answer, would not meet with him, and would not say specifically that it did not get the information through illegal means. The *Daily* was then asked to agree not to use any of the illegal ways of securing information in the future; again, there had been no response. Finally, he said, the *Daily* had agreed to meet, and he said it was hoped that some basis for civilized behavior could be established.

*Legislature.* The President reported that the Governor had given highest priority to education in general, to higher education in particular, and, in a vote of confidence, to the University, recommending about 60 percent of its request. However, other state departments which would sustain cuts under his plan were looking at the University request for some sort of relief. He urged those present to write their representatives in the Legislature on behalf of the University; the Commitment to Focus recommendation for increased expenditures per student needed support.

*Indirect cost recovery.* The President recalled that last year the University Senate passed a resolution on the distribution of indirect cost recovery funds, in which it proposed a new formula that would return 50 percent to the colleges that generated the funds. He had at that time indicated he could live with that proposal but could not recommend it positively to the Regents. He said that the principle that funds should go to the colleges that originate the research projects should be continued, but that centrally there was still need for a process that would recognize that there were real expenses that had to be paid and projects that needed funding that would not fit into a formula approach. He said he would bring the Senate recommendation to the Regents, but he would speak to an "accountability" rather than a "formulaic" approach, which was not outside the spirit of the Senate resolution. David Hamilton, professor of anatomy and former Research Committee chair, said the committee was dismayed to find that after debate and compromise the Senate recommendation was not workable. President Keller said that because of the escape clause in the Senate version he had thought he could abide by it, but he had not said he agreed with it. John Dahler, professor of chemical engineering and materials science, said that those who brought in money to the University for research had to use research funds to buy office supplies and pay for phone calls and other administrative expenses. The President said the only expenses for which the University was reimbursed were the indirect cost items.

Following a silent tribute to deceased faculty members and students, the University Senate was adjourned, the Faculty Senate was convened, and the minutes approved.

*Faculty Development Task Force.* Patricia Swan, professor of food science and nutrition and chair of the task force, presented its first interim report. She explained that the task force had been appointed in December to look at a number of issues affecting the faculty and to make recommendations. The coordinate campuses have similar groups and the task force would be communicating with them, she said. Working groups had been set up for each task; she urged that faculty members advise them of their particular concerns. She then provided charts of salary comparisons for Big Ten public universities by rank and length of appointment and a salary table for 31 top research universities, which showed for Minnesota a quality rank of 16.5, and a salary rank of 24, both based on 1986 AAUP data. She also presented sabbatical and single quarter leave data, with a breakdown by unit indicating percent of eligible faculty members taking leaves. A recent survey showed that financial considerations were the principal reasons the leaves were not used. Another topic her task force was looking into was departmental support and whether departments should be asked to identify their basic level of support and whether to incorporate those figures into planning. The final question was whether it would be useful to establish a University appointment norm. She urged faculty members to comment on any of the topics.

The meeting was then adjourned.

**MARILEE WARD**  
**Abstractor**

## **UNIVERSITY STUDENT SENATE MINUTES**

The meeting of the Student Senate was convened in 25 Law Center, Minneapolis campus, following the meeting of the Faculty Senate. Coordinate campuses were linked by telephone. Checking or signing the roll as present were 43 voting members of the student body. Vice Chair Michael Rodriguez presided.

## **I. MINUTES FOR NOVEMBER 6**

**Action (2 minutes)**

*Approved*

## **II. STUDENT SENATE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE CHAIR REPORT**

**Information (5 minutes)**

see abstract

## **III. STUDENT SENATE CHAIR REPORT**

**Information (5 minutes)**

see abstract

## **IV. STUDENT LOBBY ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORT**

**Information (5 minutes)**

- Tier I: aid to non-traditional students, increased funding for child care, increased funding to attract and retain high quality graduate students
- Tier II: professional college tuition offset, funding rank adjustment, incorporate relevant student service fees into average cost funding
- Tier III: Rec Sports facilities (Twin Cities campus), Student Union facilities (Morris), library acquisitions for all five campuses, support operating costs for Student Advisory Council

*Accepted*

## **V. STUDENT SENATE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE**

### **CREDIT UNION**

**Action (15 minutes)**

#### **MOTION:**

That the following resolution be approved:

Whereas the Student Senate of the University of Minnesota recognizes and agrees with the Commitment to Focus objective relating to the retention and recruitment of faculty and students;

And whereas the University of Minnesota Board of Regents and administration have stated that a University credit union for faculty, students, staff, alumni, and University-related organizations can assist retention and recruitment efforts by providing a comparative advantage to the University relating to personal financial services;

Therefore, be it resolved that the Student Senate supports the University's efforts to establish a University of Minnesota Federal Credit Union specifically for University-related individuals and groups.

**ROY ST. LAURENT**  
Chair

*Approved*

## **VI. OLD BUSINESS**

none

## **VII. NEW BUSINESS**

none

## **VIII. ADJOURNMENT**

### **ABSTRACT**

The Student Senate was presided over by Michael Rodriguez, vice chair; minutes of the last meeting were approved.

Roy St. Laurent, Student Consultative Committee chair, reported that recommendations with respect to grievance procedures affecting students would be made to the Consultative Committee that would speak to clarifying those procedures and making the public aware of the various avenues open to them. His committee was also interested in the proposed reorganization of central administration and the Taborn committee report on minority programs, and it was monitoring the implementation of Commitment to Focus and the activities of the Student Lobby Advisory Committee (SLAC). When asked why the Waseca capital request for Recreational Sports was not on the SLAC report, he said SLAC, which had ranked its legislative agenda items, should respond to that question.

With regard to the University's proposed establishment of a credit union, he urged that senators vote to support it. When asked about branches on coordinate campuses, Roger Paschke, acting director of investments, indicated the original office would be on the Twin Cities campus, but services would be available to the entire University community, with expansion coming later if the need developed. As to marketing on the coordinate campuses, he said that initially an individual would be assigned to each component of the University community. When asked whether a study had been made of other institutions with credit unions that would indicate that credit unions were a factor in recruitment and retention of faculty members, he said the information his office had showed that it certainly was a consideration, though not a deciding factor. He went on to explain that start-up costs would be required from the University, but capital in the form of member deposits would lay the groundwork for making it self-sustaining. The motion was then approved, and the meeting adjourned.

**MARILEE WARD**  
**Abstractor**