

SENATE MEETING

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1969

3:30 P. M.

MURPHY HALL AUDITORIUM

The voting membership of the Senate totals 209 including the President and 208 elected members. For a quorum, a majority of the voting membership (105) must be present. Constitution changes require advance publication and 140 affirmative votes. Bylaw changes require 105 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 1968-69

No. 6

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA THE SENATE DOCKET

March 6, 1969

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

I. MINUTES OF JANUARY 15 and FEBRUARY 6, 1969

Reported for Action

II. REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

1. Reported for Action

1. *1969-70 University Calendar.* Mr. Summers introduced the 1969-70 calendar, which had been mailed previously to each member of the committee. He noted that staff and students had been consulted before final approval by the Schedule Committee. Mr. Beatty called attention to Friday, November 28, the day after Thanksgiving, which is to be one of the "floating" holidays for Civil Service personnel, and it was noted that classes would be excused for all students including the Medical School and first- and second-year students in veterinary medicine. It was suggested that Friday, December 26, might be another floating holiday, and it was announced that Legislators', Editors', and Broadcasters' Day would be held on October 4. Mr. Beatty pointed out that meetings of the newly created Twin Cities Assembly had been scheduled to precede meetings of the Senate each quarter, and the President agreed that such timing was appropriate. Also noted was the fact that Friday, May 29, would be a holiday, since the 30th will fall on a Saturday. Mr. Haislet inquired about Cap and Gown Day, and it was decided that May 14 would be the best date, thereby avoiding conflict with the opera schedule and the 3-day weekend at the end of May. Mr. Beatty reported that the quarters provided 51, 49, and 47 instructional days respectively, for a total of 147, which is two more than the 8-10 year average of 145. Mr. Shepherd suggested that the staff directory, which listed February 12 and February 22 as holidays, be corrected to avoid any misunderstanding. Mr. Howard suggested that the calendar also indicate meeting dates for the Assemblies of Duluth and Morris, following which the calendar was approved.

2. Reported for Information

1. *Noontime Office Hours.* The President urged that wherever possible departmental and collegiate offices be kept open during the lunch period. The point was raised that for some students that hour was the only time available and that they had requested the Minnesota Student Association to petition in their behalf. The Student Senate had accordingly passed a resolution urging that hours be staggered so that no office would be closed. Mr. Summers stated that much of the work of the Office of Admissions and Records depends on effort from departmental offices and some faculty members, and that many of his problems of providing service derived from lack of space and facilities, that many employees needed desk space for lunch, that generally noontime inquiries could be handled at other times, by phone or by mail, and that it would be difficult to spread the work load over the day if there were a great influx of students who preferred to come during the noon hour. Mr. Cashman stressed that many students have only one hour in which to tend to matters requiring such assistance and that having one person in each department to answer the telephone either to assist callers or to advise them when assistance would be available, would be an important factor in maintaining good relationships.

2. *National Science Foundation Expenditure Limitations.* Mr. Shepherd explained the problems related to the recent cutback in NSF funds and said that, in spite of some relief which had been granted following letters of appeal, research financing would be well below programmed levels. Each department was being asked by Dean Crawford to designate an adviser specifically charged with maintaining close contact with the General Research Advisory Committee so that faculty members would be informed of developments as quickly as possible.

3. *Other Graduate School Business.* Mr. Boddy called attention to a recent notice to all departmental chairmen and directors of graduate studies indicating that second-year graduate students holding an II-S deferment may file for an IS-C deferment.

In connection with the proposed National Institutional Grants Program under the Miller Bill, Mr. Boddy said that one-third of funds would be apportioned to institutions on the basis of awards received during the previous year from NSF and other departments and agencies of the Federal government, and another third would be allocated on the basis of a formula which necessitates ascertaining the number of first- and second-level graduate students. He said that Mr. Crawford had urged that committee members suggest to him criteria or measures which would enable the Graduate School to make such a count.

Mr. Boddy reported that a letter to the deans with respect to the recruitment of disadvantaged students was in the mail, and that it requested that departments which were interested and able to set up programs for such students indicate to what extent they could earmark funds.

4. *Discussion of Legislative Matters.* Mr. Wenberg summarized the Governor's budget items, comparing them with the amounts requested by the University. He then listed the scheduled dates for Senate and House hearings on the University request.

5. *Honors Committee Recommendation.* Mr. Ziebarth presented a fourth requirement to be added to the existing three requirements to be met by a proposed recipient of an honorary degree, namely, that the individual "has made a national or international contribution of exceptional importance which merits honor beyond the recognition warranted for others who might be equally prominent." He commented that the provision had been made to correct the rather provincial approach of the existing policy. A motion to approve the addition was seconded and approved.

MARILEE WARD
Secretary

III. NON-SENATE COMMITTEES AND BOARDS FOR 1968-69

Reported for Information

ALL-UNIVERSITY COMMITTEES

All-University Schedule Committee: Delete: Lee Wilcox. Add: Leo Abbott.**IV. REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY FUNCTIONS COMMITTEE**

Reported for Information

Owing to a conflict with the Metropolitan Opera and the dedication of the O. Meredith Wilson Library, Cap and Gown Day has been moved to May 27, 1969.

V. FACULTY CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Reported for Information

The committee has held eight meetings to this date. The major topics under discussion have included the following: the University's 1969-71 legislative request; the role of the committee under the new Senate Constitution, effective for the year 1969-70; the problem of student representation in general and specifically on the Consultative Committee; plans for implementation of the report of the Committee on Campus Demonstrations (this report was accepted as University policy at the spring meeting of this Senate in 1968); the planned review of the University's student personnel program under the new vice presidency for student affairs; possible review of the University's business administration and plant services operations; the issues faced by the University in carrying forward long-range planning activities; desirable centralization and extension of the University's educational technology and support facilities.

As appropriate, members of the University's central administration, faculty members of other Senate committees, and other staff have participated in the meetings of the Consultative Committee concerned with the topics listed above. Each of the topics is complex and intricate; none can result in rapid or final solutions; all represent continuing issues for wide consideration by all segments of the University, before a resolution can emerge.

The Consultative Committee has been impressed with the amount of involvement and participation demonstrated throughout the University as we seek to control our own future course of development. We commend especially to the Senate the work of its Planning Committee under the chairmanship of Professor Warren Ibele; we urge full faculty participation in the plans of this committee when they are presented to the Senate for action.

JOHN G. DARLEY

Chairman

VI. SENATE COMMITTEE ON FACULTY WELFARE

Reported for Action

At the Senate meeting on March 7, 1968, this committee reported on a survey by the Twin Cities Campus Chapter of the American Association of University Professors which revealed that sabbaticals taken have only been one out of six that could have been taken. The survey confirmed this committee's belief that relatively few faculty members take the sabbaticals for which they are eligible and that the principal reason was the half-pay limitation imposed under present policy. Consequently it requested and received Senate endorsement of a recommendation that the University administration review the present sabbatical policy and give serious consideration to the proposals for change made in an AAUP report.

Subsequently President Moos appointed an *ad hoc* Committee on Sabbatical Leave Policy to consider changes in the present program. On December 18, 1968 that committee submitted the report which follows at the end of business item VI. Basically it recommends that (1) a faculty member on sabbatical leave receive 75 percent of his base pay instead of 50 percent, and (2) the rules on outside income be liberalized. Present eligibility requirements are implicitly assumed to remain the same. Both recommendations are consistent in principle with the earlier recommendations of the AAUP chapter and this committee.

At President Moos' request the Senate Committee on Faculty Welfare has reviewed this report. It now seeks Senate endorsement of this policy statement subject to the following two amendments:

1. Under item 2, *Duration of Sabbatical Leaves*, the SCFW would permit a faculty member who elects less than a full academic year of sabbatical leave to complete the 1-year total in the following year. The initial sabbatical leave, however, should be for at least 2 quarters. This change would retain for the faculty member one of the options available under present policy.
2. Like the Committee on Sabbatical Leave Policy, philosophically the SCFW believes that improvements in the present sabbatical leave policy should be funded out of new appointment monies. Pragmatically it recognizes that the need for new staff far exceeds the monies available for this purpose without any improvement in sabbatical leave policy. Consequently, like the *ad hoc* committee, it has reluctantly concluded that if sabbatical leave policy is to be improved the necessary funds must come from salary increase money. At the time the *ad hoc* committee was completing its deliberations, the University had submitted a request for funds that would make possible on the average 10 percent increases during each of the next 2 years. Although they were not explicit on this point, that committee "appeared to favor earmarking a 1 percent increment over present salaries . . . for the incremental funding required for about 100 sabbaticals at 75 percent of regular base salaries in 1970-71." Since December the Governor has recommended salary improvements of 7½ percent for 1969-70 and 7 percent for 1970-71.

Using salary increase money, however, to fund improvements in sabbaticals reduces the amount available for cost-of-living increases, merit increases, and improvements in fringe benefits. All members of the SCFW agree that sabbatical leave policy should be improved; most, if not all, would place improvements in sabbatical leave policy ahead of improvements in insurance and retirement plans. If the University request for 10 percent salary increases in the next biennium were approved, all members would favor using 1 percent in 1970-71 for the incremental funding required for 100 sabbaticals at 75 percent of regular base salary. If the Governor's request for 7½ percent improvement the first year and 7 percent the second year is granted, all but two members would favor using ½ percent in 1970-71 to make possible 50 sabbaticals at the desired level. The other two believe that at the lower salary improvement levels recommended by the Governor, the entire amount both years is needed for salary increases. The majority believe that it is important to use a small amount in 1970-71 to establish the principle of a more liberal sabbatical leave policy.

C. A. WILLIAMS, JR.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SABBATICAL LEAVE POLICY

Introduction

The purpose of a sabbatical leave policy is to promote the intellectual growth of faculty members and to avoid faculty obsolescence. That the present University of Minnesota policy is relatively ineffective is evidenced by the fact that the faculty members currently on the staff have taken only one-sixth of the sabbaticals for which they have been eligible. Yet, because of rapid expansion and changes in all fields of knowledge, and the increasing demands on faculty that leave them with less time for "self-enrichment," faculty obsolescence is now a more important threat than ever before. Periodic sabbatical leaves during which a faculty member renews his professional competence may once have been considered a privilege; they have now become a necessity for both the faculty and the University. The cost of such a program represents an investment by the University in its capacity to serve its undergraduate and graduate students, to develop new knowledge through research, and to serve those broader social purposes for which a public university accepts responsibility.

The present sabbatical leave policy is apparently ineffective primarily because it requires so large a financial sacrifice by the faculty member who takes a sabbatical. These sacrifices take two forms. First, the faculty member receives only half of his base pay while on sabbatical leave. Second, there are severe restrictions on the other income that he can earn to supplement his reduced base pay. The recommendations presented here seek to remedy both of these deficiencies. We urge that the recommendations concerning the second point be implemented for the 1969-70 academic year, and that the recommendations concerning the first point be implemented for the 1970-71 academic year.

1. Higher Sabbatical Salary

In principle, the University should regard participation in the sabbatical program, or in closely related professional improvement activities, as the normal responsibility of University staff members to their departments and to the University. Accordingly, the University should seek to provide faculty members on sabbatical leave with full salary support.

It will be difficult to achieve this objective of full sabbatical salary without a period of transition. During such a transition the University can adopt various approaches. It can create a limited new class of sabbaticals that provide full salary while continuing to provide 50 percent salary support for other sabbaticals, and gradually increase the proportion of full-salaried sabbaticals until the 50 percent salary sabbaticals have been absorbed. Alternatively, it can gradually increase the sabbatical salary base by steps, beginning with 75 percent and increasing until sabbaticals carry full salary.

The committee recommends the latter plan, beginning with a uniform 75 percent salary rate, because it seems simpler to administer and fund, avoids competitive and potentially divisive distinctions, and distributes increments in funding over a larger number of sabbaticals. Although the loss of pay associated with any salary rate less than 100 percent will probably deter many faculty from taking their sabbaticals, the progressively higher proportion of full pay, coupled with a liberalized policy regarding other outside income, should enable progressively larger numbers of faculty to participate.

2. Duration of Sabbatical Leaves

Sabbatical projects vary widely among disciplines and individual faculty members. A sabbatical shorter than a full year may often be highly productive, and, during the transitional period when salary support is still below 100 percent, such shorter leaves may be financially more frequently feasible. On the other hand, the provision of extremely brief leaves may jeopardize the objectives of the sabbatical policy. Accordingly, the committee recommends that faculty on B appointments be permitted to choose between 2- and 3-quarter sabbaticals, and faculty on A appointments among 2-, 3- and 4-quarter sabbaticals. In order to discourage shortened or piecemeal leaves, the salary rate for the shorter sabbaticals should also be set at 75 percent of the normal rate and should correspond at all times to the salary rate provided for full-year sabbaticals, and the election of a shorter sabbatical should constitute a forfeiture of the sabbatical time remaining from that year. That is, a sabbatical may not be taken in two or more discontinuous time periods.

3. Outside Income and Sabbatical Leaves

The present limitation on income from other sources should be modified in three ways. First, the faculty member on sabbatical leave should, in justified circumstances, be permitted to continue outside income-producing activities that will not encroach on the time and energy he needs in order successfully to fulfill the terms of his sabbatical. Such income supplementation is highly desirable, especially during the transitional period of less-than-full sabbatical salaries, in offsetting the deterrent of reduced salary income for hard-pressed faculty members.

Second, a number of fields offer opportunities for financial support for professional activities that are fully consistent with the professional improvement objectives of the sabbatical program, but which would ordinarily overlap with base pay; for example, part-time employment at another university, or a part-time assignment in government or private industry. Where it is clear that the responsibilities involved in such support are consistent with sabbatical program goals, the policy should be sufficiently flexible to permit partial financial support from sabbatical funds. The sum of compensation from the sabbatical program and from rendering these services should not exceed the level of the faculty member's University salary plus reasonable family relocation costs. The sum paid to the faculty member for rendering such services should be consistent with normal practice. Sabbatical funds should clearly not be available to supplement other compensation where the faculty member's leave responsibilities do not meet the professional objectives of the sabbatical program.

Third, the responsibility for decisions regarding outside income and sabbatical compensation levels should be shifted from the office of the vice president, academic administration to the dean or department head. Local administrative officers are often in a better position to determine whether the extra professional commitments and overlapping services are in keeping with the objective of a sabbatical. They are more likely to be aware of violations of the spirit of the sabbatical leave policy and are in a better position to impose sanctions of various sorts. Such decisions should be subject to review by the vice president, academic administration.

4. Funds for Departments

Under present policies the departments or colleges retain half of the salaries of their faculty on sabbatical leave. The department half is frequently used to help hire faculty replacements. Ideally, the maintenance of programs and the peace of mind of both faculty and their chairmen would be served by the availability of funds for a full position on campus for every faculty member on sabbatical leave. However, since some courses can usually be suspended for the year of the faculty member's absence, and others can be shifted among his colleagues who share his competencies, the 50 percent replacement funds are generally sufficient to enable large departments to maintain their programs. Small departments, however, whose members' competencies overlap little, are often hard pressed to find adequate substitute faculty with 50 percent replacement funds without suspending or distorting significant portions of their programs. It is therefore essential that under the proposed increase in sabbatical salary rates, the amounts available to departments be at least maintained at present levels. Accordingly, the committee recommends that 50 percent of the sabbatical salary continue to be provided to the department. Requests for special assistance by University units in which sabbaticals create unusual dislocation should be considered by the vice president, academic administration (cf. below, item 7).

5. Number of Leaves Per Year

The committee opposes offering the sabbatical as a competitive prize and supports the policy that the improvements in sabbaticals be consistent with the anticipated funds available for fulfillment of all legitimate sabbatical applications. Two factors, however, complicate matters during the transitional period. First, improvement in the sabbatical policy is likely to increase by an unknown amount the number of faculty members who take sabbaticals. In 1968-69 only 45 faculty chose sabbaticals, but about 250 became eligible. Secondly, there is at present an additional backlog of about 600 faculty who are eligible to take a sabbatical. If many of these choose a sabbatical immediately upon the improvement of the policy, the number applying is likely to outrun available funds.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an initial limitation on the number of sabbaticals during the years immediately following improvements. The specific number permitted must, of course, depend on funds made available, but it appears that the number should be at least 100. If the number of requests should be larger than that proposed (say, 100), the academic vice president should seek the advice of a committee similar to the committee that considers single quarter leaves, in order to select the recipients of leaves.

6. Method of Funding

The committee does not recommend a particular method of funding, but since the committee's discussion may be of interest, it is summarized here.

There appear to be two feasible sources of funds for sabbatical increments — new positions and salary improvement funds. The members of the committee generally favored the principle that the University should be sufficiently staffed to enable faculty to take sabbaticals without dislocating programs. It was recognized, however, that the University is already understaffed, that new positions are difficult to obtain, and that dependence of sabbatical improvements on the acquisition of new position monies for that purpose might jeopardize putting the program into operation. The members appeared to favor, alternatively, earmarking a 1 percent increment over present salaries — obtained as part of salary improvement funds — for the incremental funding required for about 100 sabbaticals at 75 percent of regular base salaries in 1970-71.

7. Hardship Cases

Small departments, and colleges composed primarily of small departments, are in several respects seriously disadvantaged in granting sabbaticals. With fewer overlapping competencies among their members, they must more often hire temporary replacements; their smaller budgets provide less flexibility, and their smaller numerical base of positions creates relatively greater fluctuation in sabbatical needs from year to year. Accordingly, while recognizing a number of administrative difficulties, several members of the committee expressed some urgency in the need for funding some or all sabbaticals centrally for those units which would be unusually dislocated by the normal granting of sabbatical leaves to eligible faculty.

ERIC KLINGER
HARRY LEASE, JR.
JOHN NETER
VERNON RUTTAN
JOHN TURNBULL
C. ARTHUR WILLIAMS
ANNE WIRT
MORTON HAMERMESH, Chairman
STATISTICS AND COST ESTIMATES

A-1. Estimate of Number of Faculty Eligible for Sabbatical Leave in 1969-70

In 1967-68 the full-time tenured faculty numbered 1,603. Over the past 5 years the number in this category has increased at an average rate of 5.9 percent per year. Extending this rate we find:

Estimate for 1968-69 is 1,698; actual number on payroll as of 10/15 was 1,714.

Estimate for 1969-70 is 1,798.

If we assume that 1/7 of the full-time tenured faculty are eligible for sabbatical leave in any given year, the number in 1969-70 would be 257. In addition, we estimate there are about 600 faculty members in a "backlog" group.

A-2. Summary of Actual Experience with the Present Sabbatical Leave Plan, Taken from the 1968-69 Printed Budget

- 45 faculty have been granted sabbaticals, some for less than a year.
- The actual stipends which will be paid to these faculty total \$303,492.
- Of the 45 sabbaticals, 29 are for a full year (either A or B base) at an average stipend of \$8,000 per year.
- Average stipends are higher for A base faculty (\$11,000 plus).
- Actual stipends are also higher for those taking only 1 or 2 quarters sabbatical leave (about \$8,600 averaged over the year).

A-3. Cost of Improved Sabbatical Allowance

We assume that the additional cost to the University is viewed to be the additional money, above 50 percent of salary, that is provided by the University. The average salary is assumed to be \$16,000 per year.

For 100 sabbatical leaves, with an increment of 25 percent, the cost per year would be \$400,000; with full support, the cost per year would be \$800,000.

The base payroll of the University's academic staff, excluding Summer Session and General Extension Division, is approximately \$43,000,000. A 1 percent increase in this figure would provide \$430,000 per year.

VII. REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

1. Reported for Action

Changes in Conference Legislation Adopted by the Faculty Representatives on February 2, 1969, under the White Resolution.

1. The rules were amended to permit freshmen to compete on varsity teams in sports other than basketball and football provided that during the first term of residence they must have a predicted grade point average of 1.70 or more and be registered for a full load of academic work as defined by their institution; and that thereafter during the freshman year they shall have an accumulated grade point average of 1.70 or more, have a predicted grade point average of 1.70 or more, have made normal quantitative academic progress, and be registered for a full academic load as defined by the institution. This change will become effective at the start of the 1969-70 academic year, except for NCAA events for which it shall be effective as of the date of final passage of the action.

RECOMMENDATION: That the action of the faculty representatives be approved.

2. Reported for Information

Approved Schedules

		VARSITY TENNIS — 1969	
March	17	University of Houston	— at Houston
	18	Rice University	— at Houston
	19	Texas A & M University	— at Houston
	21	Louisiana State University	— at Baton Rouge
	22	University of Southwestern Louisiana	— at Lafayette
April	12	Northwestern University	— at Evanston
	13	University of Wisconsin	— at Madison
	18	Carleton College	
	19	University of Iowa	
	24	University of Notre Dame	— at South Bend
	25	Indiana University	— at Bloomington
	26	Ohio State University	— at Columbus
May	2	Michigan State University	
	3	University of Michigan	
	5	Macalester College	
	9	Purdue University	
	10	University of Illinois	
	12	Iowa State University	
	15, 16, 17	Big Ten Championships	— at East Lansing
June	16-21	NCAA Championships	— at Princeton
		VARSITY GOLF — 1969	
March	15-16	Practice Rounds	— at Houston
	17-18	Tournament	— Houston and others — at Houston
	19-21	Les Bolstad Tournament	— at Houston
April	19	Illinois	— at Urbana
	26	Varsity vs. Freshmen	
May	2-3	Northern Intercollegiate	— at Ohio State
	9	Northern Iowa and others	
	10	Minnesota Invitational	
	16-17	Big Ten Conference	— at East Lansing
June	16-21	NCAA Championships	(must qualify to go) — at Colorado Springs

VIII. REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON PLANNING

Reported for Information

The Senate Planning Committee has developed a procedure for determining a long-range plan for the University in the year 2000. The committee will develop the plan by four University task forces comprising students, faculty, and administrators. The task forces will consider the following:

- The University's present goals and the means currently employed to achieve them.
- The primary characteristics of the total environment in the year 2000.
- The University's general mission, with knowledge of the environment in the year 2000.
- Recommendation and description of the educational pattern, in its broadest aspects, appropriate to fulfill that mission.

Task forces are in the process of being formed by the committee; the effort will begin this spring and is expected to require a year and a half to complete. The committee will inform the Senate periodically as the study proceeds.

WARREN E. IBELE

Chairman

IX. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BUSINESS AND RULES

1. Reported for Action

The following revision of the Constitution (revised) is proposed. Approval requires 140 affirmative votes. Changes are in italics.

ARTICLE I. GENERAL POWERS

1. Distribution of Powers Delegated by Regents

All matters relating to the education and administrative affairs of the University, consistent with actions or policies of the Regents of the University of Minnesota heretofore or hereafter taken or established and including those incident to the management of the student body, are, for the purpose of effectuating the government of the University under and by the Regents, committed to the President, the University Senate, and the several faculties, as herein provided.

ARTICLE II. PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

1. Position and Authority

The President of the University shall be the representative of the Regents, the Senate, the Faculties, *and the students*, and the chief executive officer of the University. He shall have general administrative authority over University affairs. He may suspend action taken by the Senate, by any campus assembly, by any college faculty *or by any student constituency* and ask for a reconsideration of such action. If the President and the Senate, a campus assembly, a college faculty, *or a student constituency* do not reach agreement on the action, the question may be appealed to the Regents by the President, or by the Senate, or by any campus assembly, or by the college faculty, *or by the student constituency*.

2. Consultation on Budget

The President, as chief executive officer of the University, shall have final authority to make budgetary recommendations to the Regents. However, in view of the necessary weighing of educational policies and objectives involved, he shall consult with and ask for the recommendations of the All-University Administrative Committee and the Senate Consultative Committee concerning such budgetary recommendations as materially affect the University as a whole.

ARTICLE III. UNIVERSITY SENATE

1. Composition

The University Senate shall be composed of (a) elected *faculty and student* representatives of the various institutes, colleges, schools of collegiate rank, and *the Graduate School and the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine*, (b) the President of the University, and (c) members of the All-University Administrative Committee who shall serve as ex officio nonvoting members of the Senate. Each member of the Senate shall represent the University as a whole.

2. Powers in General

The Senate shall have general legislative authority over educational matters concerning more than one campus or the University as a whole, but not over the internal affairs of a single campus, institute, college, or school, except where these materially affect the interests of the University as a whole or the interests of other campuses, institutes, colleges, or schools. The minimum requirements for a liberal education are matters that materially affect the interests of the University as a whole. The Senate shall have the power to recognize campus assemblies as official campus faculty legislative and policy-making bodies, and upon so doing, such organizations shall have all powers permitted the campus assembly in this Constitution and Bylaws. The Senate may delegate authority and responsibility to campus assemblies in educational matters concerning but one campus of the University. Each campus shall determine its own assembly and shall adopt its own Constitution and Bylaws which shall be consistent with the Constitution and Bylaws of the Senate.

3. Faculty and Student Relations with the University

The Senate shall have the power to enact regulations for the governing of the *faculty and students* in those relations with the University which affect the University as a whole.

4. Election of Senate Members

a. The elected representatives of the faculties to the Senate shall be chosen by secret ballot by the faculties of the several institutes, colleges, or schools of collegiate rank as follows: The regular members of each faculty who are professors, associate professors, assistant professors (including research associates) *or instructors on full-time appointment (including research fellows)* shall jointly elect from their rank (professors, associate professors, assistant professors, *and instructors*) one Senate member for the *initial 20* of their regular members or any fraction of that number holding such rank and 1 additional Senate member for each additional 20 of the regular members *or major fraction thereof*. The provisions hereof shall not apply to the election of the representatives of the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine. For the purpose of electing representatives to the Senate, the members of each faculty holding the rank of *instructor (including research fellows)* and above shall be eligible to vote, providing that they hold regular appointment as defined in the Regulations Concerning Academic Tenure. The provisions hereof shall not apply to the election of the representatives of the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine.

b. The Mayo Graduate School of Medicine shall be entitled to 2 elected representatives to be elected jointly by faculty members who are professors, associate professors, assistant professors (including research associates), or instructors (including research fellows). The election shall be by secret ballot.

c. The elected representatives of the students to the Senate shall be chosen by secret ballot by the student constituency enrolled in the several institutes, colleges, or schools as specified in the Bylaws. There shall be 1 student member for each initial 2,000 students or fraction thereof in each student constituency plus 1 additional student senator for each additional 2,000 students or major fraction thereof in such constituency. For the purpose of electing student representatives to the Senate each student who has thirty (30) credits in residence at the University and at the time of voting is carrying at least nine (9) credits in his college, institute, or school shall be eligible to vote. Graduate School students shall be eligible to vote if they have nine (9) credits in residence and are carrying six (6) credits at the time of voting. The provisions hereof shall not apply to the election of the student representatives from Morris and Duluth.

d. The elected representatives of the students at Duluth and Morris shall be chosen by secret ballot by the students enrolled at each institution. Morris and Duluth shall each elect 2 student senators for each 2,000 students or fraction thereof in each student constituency plus 1 additional student senator for each additional 2,000 students or major fraction thereof in such constituency.

e. Members of the Administrative Committee shall not be eligible for election to the Senate as members of the faculties under "a" hereof.

f. The Senate Consultative Committee shall determine the status and school membership of any academic staff member or student for purposes of voting for members of and serving as a representative in the Senate.

g. Elections to the Senate shall be held no later than the 20th day of May. One-third, or as near to one-third as arithmetically possible, of the faculty representatives of each institute, college, or school shall be elected each year by each institute, college, or school. All faculty members elected to the Senate shall begin service on July 1 and shall serve for 3 years and/or until their successors shall be elected and qualified. Elected faculty members of the Senate shall not serve more than 4 consecutive years, and shall be eligible for reelection only after a 1-year interval of nonmembership in the Senate. All student representatives shall be elected for 1-year terms and may be reelected. No student representative may serve more than three terms.

h. The faculty and student constituency of each institute, college, or school which elects a representative to the Senate may, if it desires at the time of electing representatives, elect alternate representatives to the Senate, which alternate shall be permitted to serve as a representative at any Senate meeting in the absence of an elected representative. Alternate representatives shall be elected in the same manner and at the same time as representatives. The maximum number of alternates to be elected by an institute, college, school, or student constituency shall not exceed the number of representatives to be elected. Any representative may designate any elected alternate from his institute, college, school, or student constituency as the alternate to serve in his place and stead by written notice to the clerk of the Senate prior to the commencement of any Senate meeting.

5. Senate Officers

The President of the University shall be chairman of the Senate. A vice chairman 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 1 year. He shall be eligible for reelection. The President, with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint a clerk of the Senate, who need not be a member of the Senate and whose duties shall be prescribed in the Bylaws.

6. Senate Agenda and Minutes

The agenda of each Senate meeting shall be distributed in advance to all Senate members, to all faculty members entitled to vote for Senate members, to members of all Senate committees, and to the students and others in such manner as the Senate may direct. The Minutes of Senate meetings shall be distributed in like manner. Matters under Senate jurisdiction, including proposed amendments to this Constitution or Bylaws, may be submitted by any Senate committee or Senate member.

7. Senate Meetings — Call — Quorum

The Senate shall hold regular meetings, at least once in each quarter of the academic year, at a time and place determined by the President. Special meetings of the Senate may be held upon the call of the President, upon request of the Senate Consultative Committee, or upon the written request of 10 members of the Senate. At any regular or special meeting of the Senate, a majority of the membership of the Senate shall constitute a quorum. Any member of the faculty and any student eligible to vote for senators may be admitted to Senate meetings and shall be entitled to speak at the discretion of the Senate. Only elected Senate members and the President shall be entitled to vote.

ARTICLE IV. COMPOSITION OF SENATE COMMITTEES

1. Committees of the Senate

There shall be two kinds of standing committees of the Senate: (1) Senate committees, and (2) University committees. The Senate also may create special committees.

2. Senate Committees

A Senate committee is any committee to which the Senate delegates responsibilities in broad areas of University concern and whose responsibilities are deemed so important, and the permanent continuity of whose activities is so essential to total Senate government and University affairs, that the Senate establishes it under the Bylaws.

a. Creation of Standing Senate Committees

The Senate by appropriate bylaws may create standing Senate committees, clothed with such responsibilities as the Senate has the power to confer. Faculty and student members of such committees who are not members of the Senate shall have the privilege of speaking on the report of their committee before the Senate.

3. University Committees

University committees are standing committees created by the Senate and assigned a relationship and responsibility to a Senate committee. Each University committee will concern itself with policy matters designated by the Senate or referred to it by the responsible Senate committee, and within its area of responsibility may initiate studies and policy proposals for consideration by the Senate committee and the Senate. The University committee's initial report shall be to its Senate committee provided, however, any University committee shall have the right thereafter to bring its proposals to the Senate for consideration and adoption. All members of such committees who are not members of the Senate shall have the privilege of speaking on the report of their committee before the Senate committee and the Senate.

a. Creation of University Committees

University committees may be established or terminated at any time by majority vote of the Senate upon resolution presented. Passage of bylaws is not required for the establishment or dissolution of University committees.

4. Appointment of Committee Members to Senate and University Committees

All members of standing committees of the Senate shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate except as provided for in the appropriate bylaws for the Senate Consultative Committee and the Committee on Senate Committees; which committees shall be created as provided in said bylaws. Membership in the Senate shall not be prerequisite to such appointment.

5. Special Committees

Special committees are assigned to study and make recommendations in special topics of University-wide concern.

a. Creation of Special Committees

Special committees may be created jointly by the President and (1) an appropriate Senate committee, or (2) the Senate. Special committees shall have such specific powers, perform such duties, and act for such times as are designated in the resolutions calling for their establishment.

b. Appointment of Members

The President of the University shall appoint members of special committees after consultation with the related Senate committee or the Committee on Senate Committees.

ARTICLE V. GOVERNMENT OF THE INSTITUTES, COLLEGES, AND SCHOOLS

1. Composition

The government of each institute, college, or school of collegiate rank shall be vested in the President, provost, deans, professors, associate professors, assistant professors (including research associates), and instructors (including research fellows) and student representatives. Each department or division giving instruction in another institute, college, or school may be represented on the faculty of that institute, college, or school by one or more members. Each institute, college, or school of collegiate rank shall determine its own governing rules and policies including methods of selecting faculty and student representatives for its government.

2. Powers

Such government shall control the internal affairs and policies of its own institute, college, or school, including entrance requirements, curricula, instruction, examinations, grading, degrees, and academic disciplinary matters, except as provided in Article III, Section 2.

ARTICLE VI. RELATIONS WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Relations between the University of Minnesota and other educational institutions shall be subject to the control of the Senate, either directly or through appropriate committees.

ARTICLE VII. JURISDICTIONAL QUESTIONS

1. Intercollege Controversies

Controversies arising between institutes, colleges, and/or schools of collegiate rank may be presented, after mutual conference, to a special committee appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. If such special committee shall be unable to arrange a mutually agreeable solution to the problem in question, the matter shall be placed on the agenda of the next regular or special meeting of the Senate for decision. Such decision may be appealed to the President.

2. Controversies Between Senate and *Institutes, Colleges, and Schools*

Controversies arising between the Senate or its committees and a campus, institute, college, or school *government* or other division of the University shall be resolved by the President, after conference with representatives of the Senate and of the units in question.

ARTICLE VIII. AMENDING PROCEDURE

1. Adoption of Amendments

Amendments to this Constitution shall be approved by a two-thirds majority of all voting members of the Senate at a regular or special meeting, provided the proposed amendment has been *distributed*, in writing, to the persons and in the manner provided in Article III, Section 6, for distribution of the Senate agenda, at least 10 days prior to the date of the vote on the approval of the proposed amendment. Such amendments after adoption shall then be submitted to the Regents for approval.

2. Effective Date

Amendments to this Constitution shall be effective only after approval by the Regents and as of the day following the date of such approval.

ARTICLE IX. ADOPTION OF BYLAWS

The Senate may enact, amend, or repeal bylaws by majority vote of the total membership of the Senate provided the proposed change has been submitted, in writing, to each member of the Senate at least 10 days prior to the date of the vote on the approval of the proposed change.

ARTICLE X. EFFECTIVE DATE OF CONSTITUTION

This Constitution, having been adopted by the Senate, shall be effective as of July 1, 1969, and following its approval by the Regents.

2. Reported for Action

The following revision of the Bylaws is proposed:

ARTICLE I. SENATE MEMBERSHIP, ELECTIONS, AND OFFICERS

1. For the purpose of electing representatives and alternate representatives, if any, to the Senate, qualified faculty members and *students* shall vote as faculty members or *students* within each of the following units of the University:

(1) Agriculture, (2) Biological Sciences, (3) Business Administration, (4) Dentistry, (5) Duluth, (6) Education, (7) General College, (8) Extension Division, (9) Law, (10) Liberal Arts, (11) Mayo, (12) Medical Sciences, (13) Morris, (14) Pharmacy, (15) Technology, (16) Veterinary Medicine, and (17) Graduate School.

2. *The elected representatives of the faculties shall be elected in accordance with the following procedures:*

a. Each spring before May 1, the clerk of the Senate shall prepare for each faculty unit listed in Section 1 of this Article a list of all persons in that unit who, as of April 15, are entitled to vote for Senate members, and shall send the appropriate number of copies thereof to the administrative head of each unit.

b. Between May 1 and May 20, each unit listed in Section 1 of this Article shall conduct an election for Senate members and alternate members, if any. Each unit shall establish its own procedures for conducting its elections. The results of the elections shall be mailed to the clerk of the Senate not later than May 23.

c. The names of the Senate members and alternate members elected for the coming year shall be reported on a docket supplement distributed at the last regular meeting of the current year.

3. *The elected representatives of the students shall be elected in accordance with the following procedures:*

a. *In the spring of each year, each unit listed in Section 1 of this Article shall conduct an election for Senate members and alternate members, if any. Each unit shall establish its own procedures, in accordance with the Constitution, for conducting its elections and for determining the number of students who are qualified to vote and hold office. The results of the elections shall be mailed to the clerk of the Senate not later than May 23.*

b. *The names of the Senate members and alternate members elected for the coming year shall be reported on a docket supplement distributed at the last regular meeting of the current year.*

4. Faculty vacancies in the Senate caused by death, resignation, or separation from the University may be filled, at the option of the faculty of the administrative unit, by a special election on the part of the relevant group within the faculty concerned, or by designation on the part of the members of the Senate currently representing that faculty. *Student vacancies in the Senate shall be filled in accordance with procedures determined by the constituencies of the relevant voting unit.*

5. Any person eligible to vote for members of the Senate under the provisions of Section 4 of Article III of the Senate Constitution, but not attached to any voting unit designated in Section 1 of this Article, may apply in writing to the Senate Consultative Committee for a determination of his status for voting for members of the Senate. It shall be a duty of the Senate Consultative Committee to classify such a person with one of the voting units specified in Article I, Section 1, of these Bylaws in view of factors which the Senate Consultative Committee considers to be relevant to such classification.

6. The Senate shall review the provisions of Article III, Section 4, of the Constitution of the Senate no later than 60 months following the effective date of the Constitution, in order to determine whether changes should be made in the formula utilized in the election of members of the Senate.

7. The clerk of the Senate shall be the custodian of its records, shall prepare and circulate the agenda and minutes of Senate meetings as directed by the Senate Consultative Committee, and shall perform such additional functions as shall be assigned to him in the Bylaws, in the Rules, or by the President.

8. It shall be a function of the clerk of the Senate to obtain after convenient intervals but at least once annually from the University Office of Insurance and Retirement or other official sources a complete list of those faculty members of any professorial rank who held tenure, whether they were active or retired, who have died during the preceding interval. The clerk of the Senate shall request the departments or units of the University in which the deceased faculty members served to prepare suitable memorial statements and send them to their respective deans to be forwarded by the deans to the clerk of the Senate. At convenient intervals the clerk shall include such memorials in the agenda of the Senate for adoption by it, and shall supply copies of the same to the President.

ARTICLE II. GENERAL RULES FOR COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

1. All committees of the Senate shall keep records of their meetings and proceedings. Copies of these records shall be placed on file with the clerk of the Senate and shall be available for inspection *by members of the Senate or by others at the discretion of the Senate Consultative Committee.*

2. Any committee of the Senate may be required, upon majority vote of the Senate, to report to that body at its next meeting, whether regular or special, on matters placed in the charge of such committee.

3. An ex officio member of any Senate committee shall not be entitled to vote as a member of the committee.

4. Additional general rules for functions and operational procedures of all committees of the Senate and committees of campus assemblies shall be contained in the *Rules of the Senate*. Amendments to the Rules shall be made by majority vote of the Senate for matters pertaining to the Senate and by majority vote of any campus assembly for matters pertaining to that campus assembly.

ARTICLE III. CREATION, COMPOSITION, AND FUNCTIONS OF STANDING SENATE COMMITTEES

1. Academic Standing and Relations

There shall be a Committee on Academic Standing and Relations which shall be composed of 7 members of the faculty, 5 representatives of the student body, and such ex officio representation as may be specified in the Rules of the Senate. The committee shall concern itself with those policies on academic standing that are needed on a University-wide basis and with the relations of such policies to other educational institutions and systems of the state. The committee shall study and advise on intra-University problems of liaison and coordination as well as on problems of relations involving the University and other institutions. It shall promote articulation between the University and other educational institutions and assist in developing plans of cooperation and mutual assistance among the educational programs of the state.

2. All University Administrative

There shall be an Administrative Committee which shall be composed of the President, the vice presidents, the deans, and such other mem-

bers of the University staff as may be added thereto by the President and approved by the Senate. The Administrative Committee shall advise the President concerning the general educational, administrative, and fiscal policies of the University and aid the President in effectuating the policies of the University. It shall have such further administrative and advisory functions as may be delegated to it by the President or the Senate. It shall report regularly to the Senate.

3. Senate Committees

There shall be a Committee on Senate Committees which shall be composed of the 8 *elected members of the faculty and 5 elected members of the student body. Of the faculty members, 6 shall be elected by the faculties of the Twin Cities Campus, and 1 member each of the Duluth and Morris Campuses elected by the faculties of these respective campuses, all elected according to procedures determined by the faculties of the relevant campuses. Of the student members, 3 shall be elected by the students of the Twin Cities Campus, and 1 member each of the Duluth and Morris Campuses, all elected according to procedures determined by the students of the relevant campuses.* It shall review the number, scope, and functions of the committees of the Senate and shall make appropriate recommendations thereon to the Senate. It shall assist the President in his appointment of committees by furnishing him a slate of twice the number of faculty and student members to be appointed to standing committees as specified in the Bylaws or Rules for each standing committee, giving consideration to geographical representation from the various collegiate campuses when this is appropriate, the principles of rotation of committee assignments, and the recommendations of the respective committee chairmen, faculty and student members. Faculty members shall furnish the committee a slate of faculty nominees and student members shall furnish the committee a slate of student nominees.

4. Consultative

There shall be a Consultative Committee which shall be composed of 9 *members of the faculty, 7 students, and ex officio membership of the vice chairman of the Senate. Seven faculty members shall be elected from the Twin Cities Campus by the faculties of that campus, and 1 faculty member each shall be elected from the Duluth and Morris Campuses by the faculties of the respective campuses. Five student members shall be elected from the Twin Cities Campus, and 1 student each shall be elected from the Duluth and Morris Campuses in accordance with procedures determined by the respective campuses. At the time of their election, students shall be members of the Senate. Students shall serve a 1-year term, and are eligible for reelection.* Faculty members of the Consultative Committee shall be nominated by procedures established by each campus faculty and shall be elected in accordance with the provisions of these bylaws:

a. Members of the Consultative Committee shall hold regular appointment at the rank of professor, associate professor, or assistant professor. Members of the Administrative Committee are not eligible for election.

b. Each campus faculty shall submit to the clerk of the Senate a slate of candidates twice the number to be elected from its numbers. These candidates shall be nominated and certified as available according to procedures set forth by each campus assembly, and shall be announced in the Senate docket for the first regular meeting of the winter quarter. The clerk of the Senate shall distribute, by mail, election ballots and slates to all faculty eligible to vote for members of the Senate from the respective campuses, and shall receive all returns. The election procedure herein set forth shall be held and completed during a period commencing February 15 and ending March 30. In case of a tie, the clerk shall choose the successful candidate by lot.

c. Terms of office shall be 3 years; no member is eligible to serve more than two consecutive full terms. Elections shall be so adjusted that the terms of approximately one-third of the members shall expire each year.

d. In the case of a *faculty or student* vacancy, the remaining members by a majority vote shall fill said vacancy by interim appointment until the next general election, at which time the vacancy shall be filled by election for the balance of the unexpired term.

e. The chairman of the committee shall be elected by the members from their number. The term of office shall be for 1 year; chairmen shall be eligible for reelection to that position.

f. The committee shall represent the faculty and students at-large and not the individual campuses, institutes, colleges, schools, or departments of the University.

The Consultative Committee shall serve as a consultative body of the faculty and students to the President, as the executive committee of the Senate, and as a coordinating committee between administrative offices and the Senate. It shall initiate and further communications between the faculty, students, and the President. It shall meet with the President at regular times to discuss matters of policy relating to educational interests or policies of the University, personnel, service functions, and the budget. Faculty members of the committee may meet separately to discuss with the President, or others, matters of primary concern to the faculty. Student members of the committee may meet separately to discuss with the President, or others, matters of primary concern to the student body. The committee shall serve in such a way that problems of concern to the Senate in the exercising of its powers and responsibilities shall be put on the agenda in a timely fashion for study, debate, and action. It shall supervise the arranging of the order of business for the Senate and the recommendations for the disposition of business which appears to be not germane to the purposes of the Senate. The committee shall perform such other responsibilities as described in the Rules of the Senate.

5. Educational Policy

There shall be a Committee on Educational Policy which shall be composed of no more than 8 members of the faculty, 4 representatives of the student body, and such ex officio representation as may be specified in the Rules of the Senate. The committee shall seek ways in which the total educational work of the University may be improved, and make recommendations appropriate to that end.

6. Faculty Affairs

There shall be a Committee on Faculty Affairs which shall be composed of no more than 6 members of the faculty, and such ex officio representation as may be specified in the Rules of the Senate. The committee shall consider and review policies and procedures in the University which may concern the personal and professional welfare of the faculty.

7. Judicial

There shall be a Judicial Committee which shall be composed of 5 members of the faculty. The powers, duties, and procedures of the Senate Judicial Committee are set forth in the handbook, Regulations Concerning Faculty Tenure, as revised and reprinted February 1967.

8. Library

There shall be a Library Committee which shall be composed of no more than 8 members of the faculty, 5 representatives of the student body, and such ex officio representation as may be specified in the Rules of the Senate. The committee shall consider and recommend to the Senate any resolution in connection with University library policy and administration that may be deemed advisable, serve as an advisory body to the director of University Libraries, and shall evaluate University-wide library services, facilities, and collections, and advise thereon. It shall give emphasis to the coordination of libraries on the several campuses, and shall investigate and recommend policies with respect to increasing the educational services of the total, University-wide library system.

9. Research

There shall be a Research Committee which shall be composed of 8 members of the faculty, 3 members of the student body, and such ex officio representation as may be specified in the Rules of the Senate. The committee shall study and recommend to the Senate policies with respect to research activities and resources of the University.

10. Resources and Planning

There shall be a Committee on Resources and Planning which shall be composed of 9 members of the faculty, 5 members of the student body, and such ex officio representation as may be specified in the Rules of the Senate. The committee shall consider circumstances and developments which relate to the future of the University, in terms of its basic purposes, educational programs, geographical and social context, organizational patterns and relationships, financial resources, physical facilities, personnel policies, state-wide patterns of higher educational development, and all matters which may affect the University's long-term development, and shall make appropriate recommendations to this end.

X. OLD BUSINESS XI. NEW BUSINESS XII. NECROLOGY

CLIFFORD P. ARCHER
1893-1968

The many friends of Clifford P. Archer were shocked by his sudden death during the night before November 18, 1968. He was born on November 18, 1893, in Troy, Iowa, the son of John F. and Martha (Hunt)

Archer. He received his B.A. degree from Iowa State Teachers College and his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the State University of Iowa. His teaching career began in 1912 in a rural school near Pulaski, Iowa. He then taught mathematics and science and acted as principal and superintendent at Libertyville, Cerro Gordo County, and Hudson, Iowa.

In 1923 he joined the faculty of Moorhead State Teachers College, eventually becoming head of professional education and dean of instruction. During the summers of 1930 and 1931, he taught at the University of Minnesota, and in December 1937 he joined the College of Education faculty as director of the Bureau of Recommendations. Later he became a professor of elementary education.

He served as an ensign in the United States Navy from 1917 to 1919, and in World War II he was major, then lieutenant colonel in the Army, serving for 2 years as commandant of the U.S. Armed Forces Institute, Southwest Pacific area. Following the war, he resumed his teaching, research, and writing at the University of Minnesota.

In 1950, Professor Archer was asked to serve with the Institute of Inter-American Affairs in their Technical Assistance Program. He was chief of party for the unit which worked in Bolivia, where he and Mrs. Archer spent the year 1950-51. After his return, he was in charge of a special project in which 23 teachers, supervisors, and school administrators from Bolivia, Ecuador, Nicaragua, and Honduras were brought to the University of Minnesota to study rural education and teacher education. Upon completion of this assignment, he worked for another year in the U.S. Office of Education before returning to his professorship in the College of Education.

For more than a year after his retirement in 1962, he continued on assignment for the University, working with the Peace Corps training program. Later he carried special assignments for the Minnesota State Department of Education. In 1962 he was a founder of the five-state Association for Evaluation of Elementary Schools (Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, and Wisconsin) with which he worked continuously as a consultant. At the time of his death, he had just returned from a 3-day conference of this group in Madison, Wisconsin.

Professor Archer was recognized widely for his teaching, research, and leadership in the areas of elementary school curriculum and administration, the teaching of English in the elementary school, teacher education, and rural education. He was president of the Minnesota Education Association (1938-1940), president of the National Institutional Teacher Placement Association (1946), president of the Department of Rural Education of the National Education Association (1960-61), chairman of the Committee on Rural Life and Education on the World Scene, Department of Rural Education (1952-1960), chairman of the Minnesota Commission on Study and Improvement of Instruction (1955-1958), chairman of the Minnesota Committee on Study of Intermediate Unit of School Administration (1959-1960), and director of the Minnesota Project on Development of Criteria for Evaluation of Elementary Schools (1959-1962). This last was a cooperative project involving the State Department of Education, the Minnesota Elementary School Principals Association, and the University.

He held memberships also in the National Council of Teachers of English, the National Council on Research in English, the American Educational Research Association, the Department of Elementary School Principals, the American Association of University Professors, the American Association of School Administrators, the American Country Life Association, the American Association of Supervisors and Curriculum Directors, the National Society of College Teachers of Education, and the National Society for the Study of Education.

On the Minneapolis Campus, he was faculty sponsor for Phi Delta Kappa and the Indo-American Club, and he served in the College of Education as chairman of the International Education Committee, the Committee on Rural Education, and the Library Committee, in addition to carrying numerous other committee assignments.

His publications include *Elementary Education in Rural Areas*, (with others) *Improvement of Rural Life—the Role of the Community School around the World*, articles in the 1940, 1950, and 1960 editions of the *Encyclopedia of Educational Research*, and numerous journal articles on spelling, listening, teacher education, curriculum development, rural education, and international education.

On July 5, 1918, he married Myrtle Blair, daughter of Helen and Jerome D. Blair of Jefferson, Iowa. This past summer the Archers observed their fiftieth wedding anniversary, together with their children, Mrs. Helen Lundblad (Bloomington, Indiana), Blair (Long Beach, California), Phillip (Richfield, Minnesota), and Stephen (Seattle, Washington). Surviving also are 13 grandchildren and 2 great-grandchildren.

All of us, his friends and colleagues, will miss this quiet, patient, and understanding man. He was a warm, friendly, good-humored person. He enjoyed the out-of-doors as an avid fisherman and hunter and as an enthusiastic gardener. We wish to include just one paragraph taken from an address made by Sr. Tobias Claire, the former Minister of Education for Bolivia, on the occasion of Clifford Archer's departure from that country:

"And, indeed, my dear colleagues, within a few days we shall feel the absence of Dr. Archer's personality. We shall remember in mournful silence his exemplary serenity when faced with educational problems, the forbearance he showed toward the folly of both high officials and simple employees, his unalterable and wise tranquility in the midst of conflict and passions and the vortex of misunderstandings. We shall also remember the sound inflexibility of those decisions adopted in order to further truth, to support sound principles, and to serve the interests of peasant pupils in our schools."

ELIZABETH JACKSON

1893-1968

Elizabeth Jackson, professor of English emeritus, died on Monday, November 25, 1968, in Minneapolis at the age of 75 after some months of failing health.

Professor Jackson, sister of the late Dunham Jackson, a professor of mathematics in the University of Minnesota for many years, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, on August 22, 1893. She earned her three degrees at Radcliffe College, being graduated B.A. in 1913, M.A. in 1914, and Ph.D. in 1916. She came to the University of Minnesota as an instructor in English in the fall of 1916, was promoted to the rank of assistant professor in 1920, to that of associate professor in 1945, and to full rank in 1960. She retired in June 1961. She spent the year 1924-25 on sabbatical leave in London, and 1933-34, again on sabbatical leave, in various parts of Europe. She was an exchange professor at the University of Hawaii in 1935-36. She delivered the Cap and Gown Day address on May 25, 1961.

E.J., as she was affectionately known to her colleagues, was one of the now rapidly dwindling number of scholars trained under the old guard of the Harvard Department of English: G. L. Kittredge, W. A. Neilson, F. N. Robinson, Chester N. Greenough, and LeBaron R. Briggs, all of whom recommended her to the Department of English at Minnesota with enthusiasm. Her place in the time scheme of history may be gauged from the fact that Kittredge had been a pupil of the very first incumbent of a professorship of English at Harvard, James Francis Child.

E. J. was not only a lively and scholarly teacher and writer, but also, whenever consulted by students or colleagues on matters within or outside of academic routine, an unfailing source of wise advice. Her teaching was unashamedly devoted to the humane and moral values of poetry, though never at the expense of strict attention to the craftsmanship by which alone a poet articulates and animates his message. All this is implicit in E.J.'s several ephemeral contributions to both professional and semi-professional periodicals (she once said, though how much in earnest might be a question, "I see great value in good teaching and very little in so-called articles"), and most explicit and eloquent in her splendid book, *The Faith and Fire Within Us* (University of Minnesota Press, 1944). Given that "We [Americans] are a believing people . . . we do well [says the author] to pause from time to time and consider the substance of our creed." In this book, with a wealth of illustration and a sure touch, E.J. contrives to make us wonder where we could possibly turn to document our faith if not to the poets, early and late, of the old and the new worlds, writing in the English language.

The University mourns the loss of a valiant and well-loved scholar, teacher, and friend.

CECIL ALBERT MOORE

1879-1968

Cecil Albert Moore, professor of English emeritus, died on Thursday, November 14, 1968, in St. Paul at 89 years of age.

Professor Moore was born in Trenton, Tennessee, March 15, 1879. He was graduated at Harvard University B.A. 1901, M.A. 1902, and Ph.D. 1913. He was married June 22, 1920, to Eleanor Natalie Kent, who was born December 20, 1896, and died December 13, 1960. He taught English at the Asheville School in Asheville, North Carolina, 1902-10, and at the McKenzie School in New York City, 1910-11. He was a professor of English at Trinity College, North Carolina, 1913-17, and came to the University of Minnesota as a professorial lecturer in the fall of 1917, was promoted to the rank of associate professor in 1919, and to that of professor in 1925. He retired in June 1947. He spent the years 1923-24 and 1935-36 on sabbatical leave in England. He was chairman of the Department of English in 1927-38.

Professor Moore's publications include anthologies of *English Prose 1600-1660* (with Douglas Bush, 1930), *English Prose of the Eighteenth Century* (1933), and of *Restoration Literature: Poetry and Prose 1660-1700* (1934). He contributed a preface to E. D. Mallam's *Letters of William Shenstone* (1939), and compiled a section of the *Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature* (1941). But his important contribution was his *Backgrounds of English Literature 1700-1760* (1953), a collection of five essays, four of which had appeared in periodicals in the

years 1916-26. His colleague Professor Samuel H. Monk points out that C. A. Moore in these essays anticipated by a decade the well known work of A. O. Lovejoy and Ronald Crane in elucidating the "climate of opinion" of the time, both learned and popular, the study of which by these three pioneers and their successors has led to a radically new understanding of the poetry of the age of Queen Anne and the Georges.

Professor Moore is survived by two sons, Kent and Robertson, a brother, W. Leslie Moore, a sister, Mrs. Herbert Pierce, and three grandchildren.

LAWRENCE MERRILL RANDALL

1895-1969

Lawrence M. Randall, instructor, assistant professor, associate professor, and professor of obstetrics and gynecology in the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine from 1925 to 1968, died as he left a theater in Rochester on January 11, 1969. Death was caused by coronary arterial insufficiency on the basis of coronary arterial atherosclerosis.

Dr. Randall was born in La Moille, Iowa, on August 12, 1895, the son of Edith Cox Randall and Addison J. Randall. He attended the Denison High School in Denison, Iowa, and the State University of Iowa, from which he received the degree of doctor of medicine in 1921. He served an internship in obstetrics and gynecology in the State University of Iowa Hospitals in 1921 and 1922, and he was a resident in the same specialty in those hospitals from 1922 to 1924.

He came to Rochester on January 1, 1924, as a first assistant in obstetrics and gynecology in the Mayo Clinic and Mayo Graduate School of Medicine. In 1925 he was appointed an instructor in obstetrics and gynecology in the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine. He was advanced to assistant professor in 1932, to associate professor in 1935, and to professor in 1946.

On April 1, 1924, Dr. Randall began a sequence of graduate studies in the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine in obstetrics and gynecology, and in 1931 he received the degree of master of science in obstetrics and gynecology from the University of Minnesota. His thesis was concerned with "Clinical and Experimental Studies on the Fallopian Tube: The Intramural Portion in Relation to Resistance to the Injection of Media."

Dr. Randall was appointed to the staff of the Mayo Clinic on July 1, 1926, as a consultant in obstetrics and gynecology. A new section devoted to this field of medicine was created on July 1, 1937, with Dr. Randall as head and Dr. Della G. Drips as his associate. Dr. Randall remained head of this section until January 1, 1949, when he was appointed chairman of the two Sections of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the Mayo Clinic. He held this post until January 1, 1958, when he became a senior consultant. He retired from the Mayo Clinic and from the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine on October 1, 1960.

Dr. Randall was certified as a specialist in obstetrics and gynecology by the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Inc., in 1933. He was appointed to the board of directors of this board in 1949 and was secretary and treasurer of the board from 1958 to 1961. In 1961 he was elected president of the board. He was also a member of the Advisory Board for Medical Specialties as a representative of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Inc., from 1958 to 1963.

Dr. Randall was elected president of the staff of the Mayo Clinic in 1946, and in 1948 he became a member of the Board of Governors of the Mayo Clinic, a post he occupied until 1955. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Mayo Foundation from 1953 to 1961.

In 1938, Dr. Randall participated in the International Congress of Obstetrics and Gynecology in Amsterdam, Holland, and in 1939 he was elected a foreign corresponding member of the Royal Belgian Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology. In 1942, an exhibit on "Kraurosis Vulvae and Allied Affections and Certain Neoplasms of the Ovary" which he prepared with the late Dr. Monte C. Piper, Dr. Louis A. Brunsting, and Dr. Malcolm B. Dockerty was awarded the bronze medal of the American Medical Association at the annual meeting of that organization. He had contributed some 108 papers and other works to the literature on obstetrics and gynecology.

Dr. Randall was president of the Minnesota Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology in 1946 and of the Central Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists in 1950. In 1954 he was elected president of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. He was a fellow of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and a member of the American Gynecological Society, the American Medical Association, the Central Travel Club, the American Gynecologic Club, the Minnesota State Medical Association, the Zumbro Valley Medical Society, the Alumni Association of the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine, the Society of the Sigma Xi, the Nu Sigma Nu professional medical fraternity, and the Phi Sigma Kappa academic fraternity.

He was also a member of the Historical Committee of the Mayo Clinic.

Dr. Randall was married to Miss Faith Meek, of Knoxville, Iowa, on March 29, 1923. Dr. and Mrs. Randall have three children: Robert L. Randall, of Washington, D.C.; Mary Virginia (Mrs. F. Douglas Fulton, of Arlington, Virginia), and Dr. David A. Randall, an internist and former fellow of the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine, of Minnetonka, Minnesota.

SKULI H. RUTFORD

1897-1968

Skuli H. Rutford, an agricultural and educational leader in the state for over 40 years, died December 27, 1968, after an extended illness. He was 71 years old.

Rutford was professor and director emeritus of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service. He had served as extension director for 9 years before retiring in January of 1964. He had been a member of the University extension staff since 1924.

As director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, Rutford headed a staff of about 350 state and county full-time extension workers in 87 Minnesota counties and on the St. Paul Campus. The Agricultural Extension Service is one of the three main units of the Institute of Agriculture.

A life-long Minnesotan of Icelandic descent, Rutford was born in Duluth, July 10, 1897. He attended Duluth Central High School, Syracuse University in New York, and the University of Minnesota. He graduated with distinction from the University's College of Agriculture in 1922 majoring in agricultural economics and dairy production.

He joined the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service staff as Yellow Medicine County agent January 16, 1924. Four years later he went to Duluth as South St. Louis County agent. He remained there until the depression of the mid-thirties, when he was named state director of rural rehabilitation. He returned to the Extension Service in 1937 as a specialist in conservation and land use, serving in that capacity until he was appointed assistant state extension director in 1943.

From January 1950 to July 1951 he was acting extension director while the late Paul E. Miller, then director, was on foreign leave. In 1954 he became state extension director.

Rutford served on a number of foreign agricultural missions. In 1946, he spent 5 months on a mission for the State Department and U.S. Department of Agriculture in Central and South America. In 1952, he accepted a Mutual Security Agency assignment to Iceland as a consultant to Icelandic efforts to improve agricultural research and teaching for rural people. Four years later, he was an International Cooperation Administration consultant for 3 months in Korea, helping develop an agricultural extension program.

In 1962, Rutford was part of an eight-man team of extension personnel that visited Europe to assess the effect of the Common Market on American agriculture. He was active for many years in the American Institute of Cooperation, an educational and research agency for farm cooperative business, and served as chairman of its Board of Trustees.

He was a member of Alpha Zeta and Gamma Sigma Delta, national professional honorary societies. In 1964, he received the award for meritorious service to conservation in Minnesota from the Northwest Sportsmen's Show.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Ruth Rutford, 2107 Commonwealth Avenue, St. Paul; a daughter, Mrs. Mary Covert of Belmont, Massachusetts; and four sons, John, 1384 Raymond Avenue, St. Paul; Kenneth, 2381 North Dale, St. Paul; David of Duluth, and Robert of Vermilion, S.D.

Submitted by the Senate Committee on Business and Rules

Following are modifications in the printed material for Item IX, Report of the Committee on Business and Rules.

ARTICLE III. UNIVERSITY SENATE

1. Composition

The University Senate shall be composed of (a) the President of the University, (b) members of the All-University Administrative Committee who shall serve as ex officio non-voting members, (c) members of the Senate Consultative Committee who shall serve as ex officio voting members, (d) the elected faculty and student representatives of the various institutes, colleges and schools of collegiate rank, the Graduate School and the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine. The faculty representatives shall comprise the Faculty Senate; the elected student representatives shall comprise the Student Senate. Each member of the University Senate shall represent the University as a whole.

2. Powers in General

The University Senate shall have general legislative authority over educational matters concerning more than one campus or the University as a whole, but not over the internal affairs of a single campus, institute, college or school, except where these materially affect the interests of the University as a whole or the interests of other campuses, institutes, colleges, or schools.

The minimum requirements for a liberal education are matters that materially affect the interests of the University as a whole.

The University Senate shall have the power to enact regulations for the governing of the faculty and students in those relations with the University which affect the University as a whole.

The University Senate shall have the power to recognize campus assemblies as official campus legislative and policy making bodies, and upon so doing, such organizations shall have all powers permitted the campus assembly in this Constitution and Bylaws.

The University Senate may delegate authority and responsibility to campus assemblies in educational matters concerning but one ⁽¹⁾ campus of the University. Each campus shall determine its own assembly and shall adopt its own Constitution and Bylaws which shall be consistent with the Constitution and Bylaws of the University Senate.

3. Allocation of Functions and Powers

a. The University Senate shall perform all functions and exercise all powers described in Section 2 of this Article which are not specifically delegated to the Faculty Senate or to the Student Senate.

b. Upon joint recommendation by both the Faculty Consultative Committee and the Student Consultative Committee, the University Senate may delegate particular functions for exclusive action by either the Faculty Senate or the Student Senate.

In general, functions allocated to the Student Senate shall include but not be limited to matters in the areas of student government, student organizations, and student publications.

In general, functions allocated to the Faculty Senate shall include but not be limited to accreditation, designation and granting of University honors, policies concerning faculty appointment and tenure, and matters within the jurisdiction of the Faculty Affairs and Judicial Committees.

In case of disagreement between the Faculty Consultative Committee and the Student Consultative Committee concerning the allocation of functions, either Committee may refer the matter to the University Senate for resolution.

4. Election of Senate Members

a. The elected representatives of the faculties to the University Senate shall be chosen by secret ballot by the faculties of the several institutes, colleges, or schools of collegiate rank as follows: The regular members of each faculty who are professors, associate professors, assistant professors (including research

associates) or instructors on full-time appointments (including research fellows) shall jointly elect from their rank (professors, associate professors, assistant professors, and instructors) ⁽¹⁾ one/University Senate member for the initial ^{twenty}(20) of their regular members or any fraction of that number holding such rank and ⁽¹⁾ one/additional Senate member for each additional ^{twenty}(20) of the regular members or major fraction thereof. For the purpose of electing representatives to the Senate, the members of each faculty holding the rank of instructor (including research fellows) and above shall be eligible to vote, providing that they hold regular appointment as defined in the Regulations Concerning Academic Tenure. The provisions hereof shall not apply to the election of the representatives of the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine.

b. ⁽²⁾ The Mayo Graduate School of Medicine shall be entitled to two/elected representatives to be elected jointly by faculty members who are professors, associate professors, assistant professors (including research associates), or instructors (including research fellows). The election shall be by secret ballot.

c. The elected representatives of the students to the University Senate shall be chosen by secret ballot by the student constituency enrolled in the several institutes, colleges, or schools as specified in the Bylaws. There shall be ^{one}(1) student member for each initial 1,000 full-time students or fraction thereof in each student constituency plus ^{one}(1) additional student senator for each additional 1,000 full-time students or major fraction thereof in such constituency. At Morris, Duluth, and Crookston there shall be ^{two}(2) student senators for each initial 1,000 full-time students or fraction thereof in each student constituency plus ^{one}(1) additional student senator for each additional 1,000 full-time students or major fraction thereof in such constituency. Any student who has twenty-four (24) credits in residence at the University and at the time of voting is carrying at least nine (9) credits in his college, institute, or school shall be eligible

for election as a student representative to the Senate. Graduate School students shall be eligible for election if they have nine (9) credits in residence at the University and are carrying six (6) credits at the time of voting. Full-time students in each college, institute, or school shall be eligible to vote. Each college, institute, or school shall establish its own procedures to determine qualification as a full-time student.

d. Members of the Administrative Committee shall not be eligible for election to the Senate as members of the faculties under "a" hereof.

e. The Senate Consultative Committee shall determine the school membership of any academic staff member or student for purposes of voting for members of and serving as a representative in the Senate.

f. Elections to the Senate shall be held no later than the 20th day of May. One-third, or as near to one-third as arithmetically possible, of the faculty representatives of each institute, college, or school shall be elected each year by each institute, college, or school. All faculty members elected to the Senate shall begin service on July 1 and shall serve for three (3) years and/or until their successors shall be elected and qualified. Elected faculty members of the Senate shall not serve more than four (4) consecutive years, and shall be eligible for reelection only after a one (1) year interval of nonmembership in the Senate. All student representatives shall be elected for one (1) year terms and may be reelected. No student representative may serve more than three (3) consecutive terms.

g. The faculty and student constituency of each institute, college, or school which elects a representative to the Senate may, if it desires at the time of electing representatives, elect alternate representatives to the Senate, which alternate shall be permitted to serve as a representative at any Senate meeting in the absence of an elected representative. Alternate representatives shall be elected in the same manner and at the same time as representatives. The maximum number of alternates to be elected by an institute, college, school,

or student constituency as the alternate to serve in his place and stead by written notice to the clerk of the Senate prior to the commencement of any meeting of the University Senate, Faculty Senate, or Student Senate.

5. Senate Officers

(as in docket)

6. Senate Agenda and Minutes

(as in docket)

7. Senate Meetings - Call - Quorum

The University Senate shall hold regular meetings, at least once in each quarter of the academic year, at a time and place determined by the President. The Faculty Senate and the Student Senate shall hold regular meetings. Special meetings of the University, Faculty, or Student Senate may be held upon the call of the President, upon request of the appropriate Consultative Committee, or upon written request of ^{ten}(10) members of the Senate in question. At any regular or special meeting of any Senate, a majority of its membership shall constitute a quorum. Any member of the faculty and any student eligible to vote for senators may be admitted to University Senate meetings and shall be entitled to speak at the discretion of the Senate. Only elected Senate members, Senate Consultative Committee members, and, in the case of a tie, the President, shall be entitled to vote.

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

Any student eligible to vote for senators may be admitted to Student Senate meetings and shall be entitled to speak at the discretion of the Student Senate. Only elected student members shall be entitled to vote.

ARTICLE V. GOVERNMENT OF THE INSTITUTES, COLLEGES, AND SCHOOLS

1. Composition

The government of each institute, college, or school of collegiate rank shall be vested in the President, provost, deans, professors, associate professors, assistant professors (including research associates), and instructors (including research fellows) and student representatives, if any. Each department or division giving instruction in another institute, college, or school may be represented on the faculty of that institute, college, or school by one (1) or more members. Each institute, college, or school of collegiate rank shall determine its own governing rules and policies including methods of selecting faculty and student representatives, if any, for its government.

Bylaw Changes:

ARTICLE I. SENATE MEMBERSHIP, ELECTIONS, AND OFFICERS

1. For the purpose of electing representatives and alternate representatives, if any, to the University Senate, qualified faculty members and students shall vote as faculty members or students within each of the following units of the University:
add: (18) Crookston

ARTICLE III. CREATION, COMPOSITION, AND FUNCTIONS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

4. Senate Consultative

There shall be a Senate Consultative Committee which shall be composed of nine (9) elected members of the faculty, seven (7) elected members of the student body, and ex officio membership of the vice chairman of the University Senate. The elected faculty representatives shall comprise the Faculty Consultative Committee; the elected student representatives shall comprise the Student Consultative Committee.

a. The Faculty Consultative Committee and the Student Consultative Committee shall be constituted in accordance with the following:

1. Faculty Consultative Committee: Seven (7) faculty members shall be elected from the Twin Cities Campus by the faculties of that campus, and one⁽¹⁾ faculty member each shall be elected from the Duluth and Morris campuses by the faculties of the respective campuses. Faculty members shall be nominated by procedures established by each campus faculty and shall be elected in accordance with the following provisions:

(a). All members of the Faculty Consultative Committee shall hold regular appointment at the rank of professor, associate professor, or assistant professor. Members of the All-University Administrative Committee are not eligible for election.

(b). Each campus faculty shall submit to the clerk of the Senate a slate of candidates twice the number to be elected from its numbers. These candidates shall be nominated and certified as available according to procedures set forth by each campus assembly, and shall be announced in the Senate docket for the first regular meeting of the Winter Quarter. The clerk of the Senate shall distribute, by mail, election ballots and slates to all faculty eligible to vote for members of the Senate from the respective campuses, and shall receive all returns. The election procedures herein set forth shall be held and completed during a period commencing February 15 and ending March 30. In case of a tie, the clerk shall choose the successful candidate by lot.

(c) Terms of office shall be three (3) years; no member is eligible to serve more than two⁽²⁾ consecutive full terms. Elections shall

be so adjusted that the terms of approximately one-third of the members shall expire each year.

2. Student Consultative Committee: Five (5) student members shall be elected from the Twin Cities Campus, and one (1) student each shall be elected from the Duluth and Morris campuses in accordance with procedures determined by the respective campuses, subject to the following provisions:

- (a). At the time of their election, students shall be members of the Senate.

- (b). Students shall serve a one (1) year term, and are eligible for reelection.

b. In case of a faculty or student vacancy, the remaining members of the Faculty Consultative Committee or the Student Consultative Committee respectively by majority vote shall fill said vacancy by interim appointment until the next general election for the balance of any unexpired term.

c. The chairman of the Faculty Consultative Committee and of the Student Consultative Committee shall be elected by their respective members from among their number for a one (1) year term of office. Chairmen shall be eligible for reelection to that position. The chairman of the Faculty Consultative Committee shall serve as chairman of the Senate Consultative Committee.

d. The Senate Consultative Committee, the Faculty Consultative Committee, and the Student Consultative Committee shall represent the faculty and students at large and not the individual campuses, institutes, colleges, schools or departments of the University.

The Senate Consultative Committee, the Faculty Consultative Committee, and the Student Consultative Committee meeting severally or together shall serve as consultative bodies to the President. The Senate Consultative Committee shall

meet with the President at least quarterly to discuss matters of policy relating to educational interests or policies of the University, personnel, service functions, and the budget. The Faculty Consultative Committee may meet separately to discuss with the President, or others, matters of primary concern to the faculty. The Student Consultative Committee may meet separately to discuss with the President, or others, matters of primary concern to the student body. Each Consultative Committee shall serve as the executive committee of its Senate. The Senate Consultative Committee shall serve as a coordinating committee between administrative offices and the University Senate. Each Consultative Committee shall serve in such a way that problems of concern to its Senate in the exercising of its powers and responsibilities shall be put on the agenda in a timely fashion for study, debate, and action. It shall supervise the arranging of the order of business for its Senate and the recommendations for the disposition of business which appears to be not germane to the purposes of its Senate. The committee shall perform such other responsibilities as described in the Rules of its Senate.

CHANGES IN THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE DOCKET OF THE UNIVERSITY SENATE FOR MARCH 6, 1969

Submitted by the Senate Committee on Business and Rules

The following changes have been made on:

Page 2

3. Allocation of Functions and Powers

a. The University Senate shall perform all functions and exercise all powers described in Section 2 of this Article which are not specifically delegated to the Faculty Senate or to the Student Senate.

b. Upon the recommendation by the Senate Consultative Committee, the University Senate may delegate particular functions for exclusive action by either the Faculty Senate or the Student Senate.

In general, functions allocated to the Student Senate shall include but not be limited to matters in the areas of student government, student organizations, and student publications.

In general, functions allocated to the Faculty Senate shall include but not be limited to accreditation, designation and granting of University honors, policies concerning faculty appointment and tenure, and matters within the jurisdiction of the Faculty Affairs and Judicial Committees.

In case of disagreement by the Faculty Consultative Committee or the Student Consultative Committee with a decision of the Senate Consultative Committee concerning the allocation of functions, either Committee may refer the matter to the University Senate for resolution.

Page 4 (complete page) and Page 5. (to 5. Senate Officers)

for election as a student representative to the Senate. Graduate School students shall be eligible for election if they have nine (9) credits in residence at the University and are carrying six (6) credits at the time of voting. General Extension Division students shall be eligible for election if they have earned

twelve (12) credits in residence during the previous five (5) years and are carrying five (5) credits at the time of voting. Full-time students in each college, institute, or school shall be eligible to vote. Each college, institute, or school shall establish its own procedures to determine qualification as a full-time student.

d. Members of the Administrative Committee shall not be eligible for election to the Senate as members of the faculties under "a" hereof.

e. The Senate Consultative Committee shall determine the school membership of any academic staff member or student for purposes of voting for members of and serving as a representative in the Senate.

f. Elections to the Senate shall be held no later than the 20th day of May. One-third, or as near to one-third as arithmetically possible, of the faculty representatives of each institute, college, or school shall be elected each year by each institute, college, or school. All faculty members elected to the Senate shall begin service on July 1 and shall serve for three (3) years and/or until their successors shall be elected and qualified. (For purposes of the election to be held in the year 1969 only, the clerk of the Senate shall, as nearly as possible, divide the authorized faculty representatives into three equal groups, one of which shall consist of representatives to be elected for one (1) year terms, one of which shall consist of representatives to be elected for two (2) year terms and one of which shall consist of representatives to be elected for three (3) year terms. The clerk shall then inform each institute, college or school, the number of faculty representatives, if any, it shall elect for one (1) year terms, two (2) year terms and three (3) year terms.)* Elected faculty members of the Senate shall not serve more than four (4) consecutive years, and shall be eligible for reelection only after a one (1) year interval of nonmembership in the Senate. All student representatives shall be elected for one (1) year terms and may be reelected. No student representative may serve more than three (3) consecutive terms. To serve as a Senate Representative, a faculty representative

* To be deleted July 1, 1969.

or a student representative must be currently a regular member of his faculty or be in good standing as a student.

g. The faculty and student constituency of each institute, college, or school which elects a representative to the Senate may, if it desires at the time of electing representatives, elect alternate representatives to the Senate, which alternate shall be permitted to serve as a representative at any Senate meeting in the absence of an elected representative. Alternate representatives shall be elected in the same manner and at the same time as representatives. The maximum number of alternates to be elected by an institute, college, school or student constituency shall not exceed the number of representatives to be elected. Any representative may designate any elected alternate from his institute, college, school, or student constituency as the alternate to serve in his place and stead by written notice to the clerk of the Senate prior to the commencement of any meeting of the University Senate, Faculty Senate, or Student Senate.

Page 6

1. Composition

The government of each institute, college, or school of collegiate rank shall be vested in the President, provost, deans, professors, associate professors, assistant professors (including research associates), and instructors (including research fellows) and student and other group representatives, if any. Each department or division giving instruction in another institute, college, or school may be represented on the faculty of that institute, college, or school by one (1) or more members. Each institute, college, or school of collegiate rank shall determine its own governing rules and policies including methods of selecting faculty, student and other group representatives, if any, for its government.

2. Powers

(as in docket)

SUPPLEMENT TO THE DOCKET OF THE UNIVERSITY SENATE FOR MARCH 6, 1969

Submitted by the Senate Committee on Business and Rules:

Following are modifications in the printed material for Item IX,
Report of the Committee on Business and Rules.

- 1) Page 5, item 4c., beginning with the 4th line, to read:

There shall be 1 student member for each initial 1,000 students or fraction thereof in each student constituency plus 1 additional student senator for each additional 1,000 students or major fraction thereof in such constituency. For the purpose of electing student representatives to the Senate each student who has thirty (30) credits in residence at the University and at the time of voting is carrying at least nine (9) credits in his college, institute, or school shall be eligible for election. Full-time students in each college, institute, or school shall be eligible to vote. Each college, institute, or school shall establish its own procedures to determine qualification as a full-time student. ...

- 2) Page 5, item 4d., beginning with the 4th line, to read:

...for each ^{initial full-time} 1,000 students or fraction thereof in each student constituency plus 1 additional student senator for each additional 1,000 students... ^{full-time}

- 3) Page 5, item 4g., last line, to read:

...No student representative may serve more than three consecutive terms.

- 4) Page 5, Article V., item 1., last sentence, to read:

...Each institute, college, or school of collegiate rank shall determine its own governing rules and policies including methods of selecting faculty and student representatives, if any, for its government.

Voted

PROPOSED SENATE RESOLUTION FOR ADOPTION, MARCH 6, 1969:

Whereas, the Senate received on January 15 a report of the understanding between representatives of the University and of the Afro-American Action Committee that terminated the latter's brief occupation of the first floor of Morrill Hall and furthermore expressed its commendation of those who had participated in drafting the agreement; and

Whereas, there has been orderly progress through regular University procedures toward furthering a legitimate interest in providing for the academic study of the experience of Black Americans and Indian Americans as well as comparative racial and ethnic studies generally; and

Whereas, there has been continuing effort to open opportunities for higher education at the University of Minnesota to poor students, in accord with the principle of the Senate resolution adopted on April 25, 1968, and

Whereas, a University committee has conducted an extensive investigation of the incidents at Morrill Hall and ~~has prepared~~ a report for the President and University community generally; and ~~is preparing~~

Whereas, there has been an encouraging improvement of understanding and communication between black students at the University and administrative officials and faculty who are working together with them for shared objectives; and

Whereas, the Hennepin County Grand Jury's indictment of three leaders of the Afro-American Action Committee and their subsequent arrest by county officers and the prospect of other arrests under Richard Roe and Jane Doe indictments have introduced from from outside the University community a force that disturbs our peaceable and harmonious development and accelerates tendencies toward racial conflict,

Therefore, be it resolved that the Senate of the University of Minnesota expresses its continued confidence in the University's orderly procedures, functioning under authority granted by the Board of Regents, to deal justly and effectively with its problems and so deploras ~~interference with them~~ and supports uninterrupted progress toward implementation of the Memorandum of Agreement of January 15;

the grand jury's indictment acknowledges a common basis to interfere with their procedures
Be it further recommended that the faculty and administrative officials of the University join with University students in assuring to those who have been or may yet be arrested adequate legal representation in defending themselves against the charges that have been lodged against them by this Grand Jury; and that to this end a Legal Defense Fund be established and supported by members of the University community.

RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE C.L.A. ALL-COLLEGE COUNCIL, MARCH 5, 1969

Whereas, the University of Minnesota faculty and administration are making rapid progress in implementing the Memorandum of Agreement entered into on January 15, 1969 between the Afro-American Action Committee and the University, and

Whereas, the Investigation Commission appointed by President Moos to look into the Morrill Hall incident has not as yet completed its deliberations; and

Whereas, the peaceful resolution of the Morrill Hall incident is in marked contrast to comparable activities in campuses around the country; and

Whereas, the action of the Hennepin County Grand Jury in indicting members of the Afro-American Action Committee seems to suggest that the Grand Jury and the County Attorney are unwilling to allow the University's own instruments of due process to function:

Be it Resolved That: the C.L.A. All College Council deplores the precipitous action of the Hennepin County Grand Jury and hopes that this action will not interfere with the orderly progress that was being made towards implementation of the Memorandum of Agreement of January 15.