

SENATE DOCKET

To the University Senate:

Your Committee on Business and Rules respectfully presents the following matters for your consideration at the second meeting of the Senate, December 15, 1932:

- I. Approval of the Minutes of the Meeting of October 20, 1932.
- II. Senate Committees for 1932-33.
- III. Report of the Administrative Committee.
- IV. Report of the Senate Committee on Printing.

I. APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF OCTOBER 20, 1932

II. SENATE COMMITTEES FOR 1932-33

III. REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

1. Action Reported for Ratification

1. *Report of the Committee on Higher Tuition Fees for Students Who Failed in Individual Courses.* In view of certain questions that were raised with reference to service in the Hospital, the first recommendation of the Committee was referred to Dean Lyon for investigation as to the effect of its adoption on the Hospital services. It was *voted* to approve the second recommendation as follows:

Second, with reference to the equalizing within the colleges the amount of free educational services, the Committee offers the following statement:

The object of the fees suggested below is to equalize within each college or equivalent group the amount of educational service which the University, and thus the State, offers to each student admitted to the University. Students who fail many courses, who vacillate between colleges, who take a longer period of residence for graduation, or who for any other reason are consuming more than the normal amount of educational service of their college or group receive under present conditions more State aid than competent and regular students. It thus happens that the State of Minnesota, through the University, is frequently paying out in educational service more money to students of inferior ability or of lazy habits than it is to students who are of superior ability or who are industriously attempting to utilize to the best advantage the opportunities offered to them. The University is justified in defining, at least in general terms, the maximum educational service to which each student may be entitled. This would be a fair, democratic principle to be applied to every student. Beyond that maximum the University would be justified in requiring the student to pay for at least a larger share of his educational services. Such a requirement, if adopted, should not be confused with a penalty for failure in an individual subject matter course which may be given as a disciplinary, administrative, or an educational measure. Students who have been failed in a subject matter course should not be fined for the failure, but, on the other hand, a student who has failed in a subject matter course should be considered as having used up a certain allotment of his educational service and has no right to assume that the University or the State will furnish him free of charge, or comparatively so, additional service to make up such failures. Since a disproportionate number of failures may indicate that the student is using his allotted educational service ineffectively and with little prospect of completing successfully his college career, the educational service offered at the regular rates should be considered as allocated, in some general manner to be determined, to the separate and different years of his (normal) four year course. That is to say, the University would not be justified in allotting to the student, 180 credit class hours of educational service in order to complete the freshman and sophomore requirements in his college if that college requires 180 credit hours for graduation. Only a certain determined proportion of those 180 credit hour units of educational service should be allotted to the freshman and sophomore years.

It must also be assumed that not every failure or condition given in a subject matter course is due to actual scholastic delinquency on the part of the student. Errors by the faculty are possible, if not inevitable, and allowance should be made for such errors as well as for a certain number of excusable failures on the part of the student because of unforeseen or unavoidable circumstances. Other causes may perhaps constitute justifiable excesses of failures. Therefore, a certain margin of educational service over and beyond the exact number of credit hours required for graduation in any college would be reasonable and just. Beyond the maximum allotment of educational service offered by the University to each student, both as to total amount and as to distribution over the years of the college course, additional service should be paid for by the student in at least a larger proportion than is the regular service offered by the University. When a student has used up his maximum allotment at any time during his course he should be required in the succeeding quarter to pay for any additional service which he is proposing to request. In other words, he would be required to pay an additional fee, which might be called a fee for additional service. It should not be called a fine since it is essentially not a penalty but is merely a just demand for extraordinary service. Administration of the fee for additional service should of course not interfere with administrative college practices in the individual colleges.

The principles outlined above may be applied also in the case of a student who fails to make a normal qualitative progress toward graduation in schools and colleges in which the graduation requirement is in advance of a passing grade.

In accordance with the above principles the Committee makes the following recommendations:

1. Every student shall be entitled to receive at the regular fee rates for the various colleges (a) the amount of educational service (regular service) represented by the number of credit hours required in his or her college for graduation together with such additional courses as a student may be permitted to take in excess of a normal schedule, and (b) an additional number of credits of educational service (contingent service) specified for each college primarily as an allowance to permit making up of failures, for which the student may not be wholly responsible.

2. For more than the service specified in (1) above, the student shall pay an "additional fee" which shall more nearly compensate the University for the cost of the additional services. Failure to pass a subject matter course shall be construed as an indication that the student is not using the educational service effectively. A student having at the end of any quarter credits of fail in excess of the allowance provided for that year of his course shall at his next registration pay an additional fee for the additional service necessary because of this excess.

3. The fee to be paid in addition to the regular tuition shall be at the rate of the credit hour fee of the college in which the student is registered.

4. It is recommended that in a curriculum of four or more years the permissible number of failures without a fee for additional service shall be as follows: freshman year, 10 credits;

sophomore year, 8 credits; junior year, 4 credits; each following year, no credits. For purposes of applying this rule, the definition of the equivalent of freshman year, etc., should be furnished to the registrar by the dean of each college.

5. In courses of less than 4 years the excess allowance should be not more than one fourth of the academic credit requirement for the first year, not more than one fifth of the academic credit requirement for the second, except that there shall be no such allowance for the last year in any course of study of more than two years.

6. In the colleges with an honor point requirement for graduation, a student who fails to make normal progress toward his degree with or without failures in specific courses as evidenced by

(a) delayed promotion from the lower to the upper division, or
(b) prolonged residence in the upper division, shall pay for work pursued in excess of the normal amount of educational service described in 1 and 4, above, the credit hour fee of his college for each such excess credit hour carried, in addition to the regular tuition for the quarter.

7. The failure allowance of credits should not be permitted to accumulate from one year to the next.

Examples of the operation of this proposal:

(a) A student in his freshman year obtained in the first two quarters 15 credits of failure. This would be 5 credits above the allotted number of permissible failures. He has used 5 credits more than his allowance for contingent service for the freshman year. In the third quarter of the freshman year he would therefore be required to pay for additional service of 5 credits. This fee would be additional to the regular fee for the third quarter. If this student succeeded in passing all of the credits in his third quarter of the freshman year, he would continue in the first quarter of his sophomore year without any additional fee. Any failures, however, obtained in the third quarter would again demand an additional fee for the first quarter of the sophomore year.

(b) Under the provisions of item 7, (above), a student who in the freshman year had had no failures should not be permitted to have 18 credit failures in the sophomore year. This would clearly be an indication of a student who has been able to complete successfully the work of the freshman year easing off in his efforts in the sophomore year and taking advantage of the permissible failures. Such a student should be permitted only 8 hours of failure in the sophomore year.

E. M. Freeman
J. B. Johnston
O. M. Leland
Katharine Densford
R. M. West, Chairman

2. Action Reported for Information

1. *Report of the Special Committee on Fees.* It was voted to recommend the following rules and interpretations with reference to domicile and resident fees to the Board of Regents as a substitute for the existing rules:

All students who are and for six months prior to the date of registration have been domiciled in Minnesota shall pay resident fees.

The responsibility of registering under proper residence is placed upon the student and it is the duty of each student at registration, if there be any possible question of his right to residence fees, under the rules of the Board of Regents, to raise the question with the Registrar.

The following interpretations of the rule are recommended:

1. The residence of all students under 21 years of age shall follow that of their parents or other legal guardian.

2. The appointment of a resident of Minnesota as a legal guardian shall not entitle a student to the resident fee privilege until after the expiration of six months from the date of such appointment.

3. A statement of intention to establish domicile in the state is not evidence of domicile.

4. Residence in Minnesota primarily as a student is not evidence of domicile, irrespective of the length of such residence.

5. Continued residence in Minnesota during vacation periods or occasional periods of interruption to the course of study is not prima facie evidence of domicile.

6. A student enrolled for a full program or substantially a full program will be considered to be in Minnesota primarily for the purpose of attending the institution in which he is enrolled.

7. Employment by the University as a fellow, scholar, assistant or in any position normally filled by students is not to be considered evidence of domicile.

8. The act of voting or registration for voting in Minnesota is not conclusive proof of domicile.

R. M. WEST, *Secretary*

IV. REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

At a meeting of the Administrative Committee of the University Senate, November 9, it was suggested that some revision of the by-law describing the functions of the Committee on University Printing might be made. In accordance with this suggestion, transmitted to the chairman of the Committee on University Printing by President Coffman, the Committee on University Printing at a meeting Thursday, November 17, decided to recommend to the Senate a substitute for By-law 8, Section 23, of the Senate Constitution. The substitute, it should be said by way of introduction, merely brings the by-law into accord with functions which for several years have been recognized as proper to the committee. The substitute submitted for adoption is as follows:

There shall be a Senate Committee on University Printing. It shall consist of five members, the Registrar, the Comptroller, and three other members of the Senate. It shall be its duty to standardize the printing of all catalogs, bulletins, and other official publications, also the stationery, of the University and of the various colleges, schools, and departments of the University; to make recommendations with regard to the admissibility of new publications or printing to the lists of official publications or printing of the University and its colleges, schools and departments; to maintain a printing code for the University, subject to the approval of the Senate, and in general to supervise University printing with a view to encouraging and promoting economical and efficient practices.

By-law 8, Section 23, of the Constitution as it stands at present is as follows, and is hereby repealed:

There shall be a Senate Committee on University Printing. It shall consist of four members of the teaching staff and the registrar of the University. It shall be its duty to standardize the printing of all catalogs, bulletins, and other official publications of the University and to arrange for suitable University stationery. Particularly it shall have charge of the mechanical form of such printing in order to secure dignity and unity in type, press work, etc.

WM. P. KIRKWOOD, *Chairman*

Dec. 15, 1932