

SENATE MEETING

3 P.M. FEBRUARY 17, 1949

NATURAL HISTORY AUDITORIUM

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

SENATE DOCKET

Your Committee on Business and Rules respectfully presents the following matters for your consideration at the meeting of the Senate, February 17, 1949, Natural History Auditorium, 3:00 p.m.:

- I. Minutes of November 18, 1948
- II. Report of the Committee on Business and Rules
- III. Senate Committees for 1948-49
- IV. Report of the Administrative Committee
- V. Report of the Committee on the Relation of the University to Other Institutions of Learning
- VI. Report of the Committee on Student Affairs
- VII. Report of the Committee on Student Work
- VIII. Report of the Committee on Necrology
- IX. New Business

I. MINUTES OF NOVEMBER 18, 1948

Reported for Action

II. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BUSINESS AND RULES

Reported for Action

Be it resolved, That the Director of Alumni Relations shall hereafter be a member of the Administrative Committee of the Senate.

III. SENATE COMMITTEES FOR 1948-49

Reported for Action

The following committee appointments have been made by the President, subject to the approval of the University Senate:

Education—Additional appointment: A. F. Spilhaus.

Student Work—Change in appointment: J. G. Darley to replace T. C. Blegen.

IV. REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

Reported for Action

1. *University Calendar, 1949-50.*

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR 1949-50

Fall Quarter

1949			
August 1-September 23			Entrance tests. ¹ Fall registration ² : Dates for the various colleges will be announced in the press and in mailed instructions. Students are urged to register early. It is expected that all students who can do so will register before September 1
September	5	Monday	Labor Day; holiday
September	12	Monday	Extension registration, first semester, begins
September	15	Thursday	Fall quarter fees due for students registered through September 9
September	19-23		New student week; program of orientation. Details will be announced in instructions issued at registration. All new students are expected to attend
September	23	Friday	Last day for registration ² and payment of fees for the undergraduate colleges
September	24	Saturday	Last day for extension registration
September	26	Monday	Fall quarter classes begin 8:00 a.m. ³
			First semester extension classes begin ⁴
September	29	Thursday	Opening convocation, 11:00 a.m. New students excused from IV hour classes to attend
September	30	Friday	Last day for registration and payment of fees for the Graduate School, and for teachers in service
October	12	Wednesday	Columbus Day; holiday (except extension)
October	29	Saturday	Homecoming Day
November	11	Friday	Armistice Day; holiday (except extension)
November	17	Thursday	Senate meeting, 3:00 p.m.
November	19	Saturday	Dads Football Game
November	24	Thursday	Thanksgiving Day; holiday
December 9-10 and 12-15			Final examination period
December	15	Thursday	Commencement, 8:00 p.m.
December	17	Saturday	Fall quarter closes ⁵
			<i>Winter Quarter</i>
December	22	Thursday	Winter quarter fees due for students in residence fall quarter in undergraduate colleges
December 1950	26	Monday	(Sunday, December 25, Christmas Day); holiday
January	2	Monday	(Sunday, January 1, New Year's Day); holiday
January	3, 4	Tuesday, Wednesday	Entrance tests. ¹ Registration ² for all new students not already registered. Registration and payment of fees for new students in all undergraduate colleges close
January	4	Wednesday	Winter quarter classes begin 8:00 a.m. ³
January	10	Tuesday	Last day for registration and payment of fees for the Graduate School, and for teachers in service
January	23	Monday	Second semester extension registration begins
February	3	Friday	First semester extension classes close
February	4	Saturday	Last day for extension registration
February	6	Monday	Second semester extension classes begin ⁴
February	13	Monday	(Sunday, February 12, Lincoln's Birthday); holiday (except extension)
February	12-18		University of Minnesota Week
February	16	Thursday	Charter Day. Senate meeting, 3:00 p.m.
February	22	Wednesday	Washington's Birthday; holiday (except extension)
March 10-11 and 13-16			Final examination period
March	16	Thursday	Spring quarter fees due for students in residence winter quarter in undergraduate colleges. Commencement, 8:00 p.m.
March	18	Saturday	Winter quarter closes
			<i>Spring Quarter</i>
March	24, 27	Friday, Monday	Entrance tests. ¹ Registration ² for all new students not already registered. Registration and payment of fees for new students in all undergraduate colleges close
March	27	Monday	Spring quarter classes begin 8:00 a.m. ³
March	31	Friday	Last day for registration and payment of fees for the Graduate School, and for teachers in service
April	7	Friday	Good Friday; holiday (except extension)
April	20	Thursday	Parents Day
May	18	Thursday	Cap and Gown Day Convocation, 11:00 a.m. Graduating students excused from IV hour classes to attend
May	25	Thursday	Senate meeting, 3:00 p.m.
May	30	Tuesday	Memorial Day; holiday (except extension)
June	2	Friday	Second semester extension classes close
June 3 and 5-9			Final examination period
June	4	Sunday	Baccalaureate service, 11:00 a.m.
June	10	Saturday	Spring quarter closes. Commencement, 8:00 p.m.
			<i>Summer Session</i>
June	12, 13	Monday, Tuesday	Registration ² for new students not already registered. First term fees due for students in all colleges
June	14	Wednesday	First term Summer Session classes begin 8:00 a.m. ³
July	4	Tuesday	Independence Day; holiday
July	20	Thursday	Commencement, 8:00 p.m.
July	22	Saturday	First term closes
July	24	Monday	Registration ² for new students not already registered. Second term fees due for students in all colleges
July	25	Tuesday	Second term classes begin 8:00 a.m. ³
August	24	Thursday	Commencement, 8:00 p.m.
August	26	Saturday	Second term closes

¹ Applicants are urged to take entrance tests one to two months in advance of the quarter for which admission is desired. Tests may be taken at the Student Counseling Bureau, 101 Eddy Hall.

² Registration subsequent to the date specified will necessitate the approval of the college concerned.

³ See privilege fees for late registration or late payment of fees, page in this bulletin, and in the *Summer Session Bulletin*.

⁴ First hour classes begin at 7:45 a.m. at St. Paul Campus.

⁵ This date does not refer to correspondence study courses, which may be started at any time during the year.

⁶ Extension classes resume Tuesday, January 3.

2. *Senate Meeting, May 1949.* It was voted to recommend that the date of May 1949 Senate meeting be changed from May 19 to May 26 to avoid conflict with Cap and Down Day activities.

Reported for Information

1. *Sabbatical Leaves and Short-Time Special Appointments for Research and Writing*—Sabbatical leaves were discussed, as were the regulations pertaining to them, the uses to which such leaves are put, and the extent to which the sabbatical leave system is functioning. Dean Blegen mentioned related general facts growing out of the summer research program. There was an interest in short-time appointments of some kind to provide rather liberal benefits, especially toward the close of certain individual research projects. While the Senate Committee on Education has a subcommittee considering faculty welfare, in which sabbatical leaves are a factor, it was evident in the discussion that more specific study of the need for short-term leaves is desirable. It was, therefore, moved, seconded, and ordered that the President appoint a committee to study the whole problem of making time available to staff members for projects such as writing and research.

2. *Record of Staff Services and Honors*—President Morrill asked assistance in obtaining prompt and complete response to his January 10, 1949, memorandum to Deans, Directors, and Department Heads requesting a list of the staff services and honors received during the 1946-48 biennium which may not be made known otherwise. This information is for the President's Report.

3. *Clearance on Applications for Research Funds*—It was brought to the attention of the Committee that many grants for research have recently been received in addition to those cleared through the Regents. There is rather widespread failure to submit proposals to administrative officers. The Committee concurred in the belief that it is highly important that Regents' approval be obtained for applications for outside assistance to research, or for consultative work by staff members.

4. *Report of the Senate Committee on Intercollegiate Athletics*—The Committee had before it the June 29, 1948, report of the Senate Committee on Intercollegiate Athletics. It voted approval of the policy that the University continue to recognize and develop intercollegiate athletics on an amateur basis as an integral part of its educational program. It was brought out that we are attempting to exercise a degree of leadership in the Western Intercollegiate Conference, looking toward consistent outcomes of this policy.

There was extensive discussion of the requirements of admission and intercollege transfer, some of which are reported to work to the disadvantage of athletics at Minnesota. Reference was made to the disparate and rising entrance thresholds of the several different colleges of the University and to the requirements of transfer from the General College. Real and psychological problems working against the General College in particular, and against the University in general, were referred to. It was apparent in the discussion that the University is desirous of maintaining complete educational integrity at all levels and in all curricula, without showing favoritism or exercising discrimination toward any special group of students. The following motion was duly seconded and passed:

Moved, that the Administrative Committee of the Senate request the Senate Committee on Education to take up as an immediate and urgent problem the present discrimination in favor of Minnesota high school graduates who enter other colleges than those of the University and later transfer to the University, as against those who enter the General College and later transfer to other units of the University. It is further requested that the results of the investigation of the Senate Committee on Education, with its recommendations, be brought to the attention of the colleges concerned, for early action.

The Committee took note of two class schedule problems faced by participants in intercollegiate athletics, as those problems were referred to in the report. It was recognized that staff members concerned with registration and scheduling should give possible and consistent aid to members of teams in arranging classes and study programs to permit participation in athletic practices and events, insofar as that can be done in the particular curriculum, study major, and choice of sections. The excusing of students from classes, and more particularly the provision of make-up opportunities, came in for consideration. The President bespoke impartial assistance to all students in obtaining full justice in making up class work missed for any entirely legitimate reason. It appears that there is varying and inconsistent action in the University with respect to the make-up of quiz work and other important phases of student performance. It was moved, seconded, and voted that President Morrill appoint a subcommittee of the Administrative Committee to consider the entire matter of excusing students from classes, to formulate possible policies, and to make recommendations to the Senate in such matters.

5. *Textbook Approvals*—Approval was given for text materials as follows:

Advanced Genetics, by Charles R. Burnham, 100 copies, a 220-page set of mimeographed course notes. To be sold by the Agricultural Bookstore. Price \$2.20.

Cytogenetics, by Charles R. Burnham, 120 copies, a 210-page set of mimeographed course notes. To be sold by the Agricultural Bookstore. Price \$2.10.

Abstracts and Bibliography of Recent Literature on 2,4-D, by R. R. Heal, 100 copies, a mimeographed reference list for use in Agronomy 135. To be sold by the Agricultural Bookstore. Price \$0.70.

Lecture Outline for Civil Engineering 162, 400 copies, a 50-page mimeographed study guide. To be sold by the Professional Colleges Bookstore. Price \$0.25.

Crown and Bridge Technique, 200 copies, a mimeographed laboratory manual. To be sold by the University Bookstores. Price \$0.35.

News by Radio, by Mitchell V. Charnley, published by the Macmillan Company, New York. Price \$4.25.

Comparative Anatomy, by L. A. Adams and S. Eddy, published by John Wiley and Sons, New York. Price \$5.00.

Essentials of Psychology, by Donald M. Johnson, published by McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York.

Syllabus in Political Science 5, 500 copies, a four-page mimeographed abstract. To be sold by the Nicholson Hall Bookstore. Price \$0.10.

Sociology 45 Laboratory Exercises, 165 copies, 33 pages of mimeographed data and assignment sheets. To be sold by the Nicholson Hall Bookstore. Price \$0.65.

Syllabus for English 27, 28, and 29, 400 copies, a collection of students' work to be used during winter quarter in advanced composition classes. To be sold by the Nicholson Hall Bookstore. Price \$0.25.

Cases and Other Materials on Legislation, by Horace E. Read, published by the Foundation Press, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y. Price \$8.50.

R. E. SUMMERS, Secretary

V. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE RELATION OF THE UNIVERSITY TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING

Reported for Information

1. *Policy concerning recruitment of students for the University.*

A department of the University in whose field there exists an acute shortage of teachers had raised the question as to what methods they could employ in the recruitment of students in the high schools. The Committee moved that such action should be taken through the professional organizations in the field rather than through a specific University department. It was further suggested that such matters should be cleared with the University Public Relations Office and that all materials used should be in general terms and distributed through the association of training institutions or agencies in the field other than the University.

It was also moved that the Chairman appoint a committee (to include a representative of the Committee on Public Relations) to study the problem and recommend a policy of student recruitment.

2. *Policy concerning credit for in-service off-campus work in teachers colleges.*

It was moved that if credit for the work is accepted by the institution offering the course and that institution is accredited by the University, then credit for the course should be approved by the University.

G. LESTER ANDERSON, Chairman

VI. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STUDENT AFFAIRS

Reported for Information

FINANCIAL SUPERVISION OF STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

Introduction:

At the meeting of the University Senate on November 18, 1948, the question was raised concerning the application of the policy of financial supervision by the Senate Committee on Student Affairs to fraternities. It was apparent from the discussion which followed the raising of the question that many members of the Senate did not have access to full information about the facts and issues. With a view to supplying this needed information, the Senate Committee on Student Affairs presents the following report:

Since 1941, the Senate Committee on Student Affairs has attempted to formulate a number of new policies governing the affairs of student organizations. These policies have been designed for these purposes: (1) to promote the survival and extension of such groups; (2) to protect the good name of the University; and (3) to prevent the deterioration of scholarship, morale and moral life that occasionally is characteristic of a few student organizations.

The Committee conceives its major task as the development and maintenance of a positive and constructive student life and program as a vital part of the University's total educational enterprise. It has been the Committee's viewpoint that the promotion of the welfare of student organizations is more important than the prevention and correction of the infrequent destructive and disruptive experiences of a few organizations.

In carrying out the policies of the Senate Committee on Student Affairs, the Student Activities Bureau in the Office of the Dean of Students has depended upon frequent, friendly, consultative relationships with student groups. This type of relationship is essentially that involved in professional group work in community social agencies.

Three fundamental principles underlie the policies developed within the past seven years:

1. The welfare of the University and the welfare of student organizations are closely interwoven. Any treatment of student life apart from the larger University is not possible.
2. Strong, constructive organizations have little difficulty in maintaining membership, adequate social and moral controls, good scholarship, sound finance, and internal morale. In contrast, lack of strength and decline in an organized student group is often accompanied by deterioration in each of these phases of activity. Morale, morals, scholar-

ship, internal discipline and finance develop or degenerate as a whole rather than separately.

3. Fraternities and sororities are student organizations within the framework of University policies. Regulations and policies pertaining to student organizations have been applied equally to fraternal and non-fraternal groups.

Reports to the Senate:

In discharging its responsibilities, the Committee has reported from time to time to the Senate regarding its program and problems. The following instances serve as a review of the work of the Committee:

1. In May 1943, the Senate adopted a recommended policy by the Committee on scholastic eligibility as a prerequisite for participation in student groups.
2. In December 1943, new policies relating to the social life and conduct of student groups were adopted by the Senate, upon recommendation of the Senate Committee on Student Affairs.
3. In February 1944, the Committee presented to the Senate for its adoption a policy on the supervision of financial transactions of student organizations. The recommended policy was adopted.
4. On October 31, 1946, the Committee brought before the Senate a statement of principles, known to students as the "Bill of Rights" and to the faculty as the Basic University Policy Concerning Student Organizations and Their Activities. This summary policy of general operating principles was adopted by the Senate, printed and distributed to all student groups.
5. This present summary of Committee policy and program relating to financial supervision is also reported for whatever action the Senate may judge appropriate.

Financial Supervision:

As in the case of policies relating to eligibility, social conduct and social parties, the policy of financial supervision has been applied to both fraternal and non-fraternal groups. The supervision of finances has met with some opposition among fraternal groups. This opposition was encountered previously in establishing new policies relating to social and moral controls. In each such instance, disagreement on policy seemed to be secondary to a deeper difference in philosophy. Such groups contested the right of the University to supervise phases of their activities. But over the years, the new policies have become an accepted part of campus life and the point-of-view has changed to one of friendly and constructive relationships.

The magnitude of the task of supervising the finances of student fraternal groups is indicated by these facts:

There are at present 111 recognized fraternal groups operating as student organizations, of which 61 operate chapter houses. The total membership of these organizations numbers 2,357 students. Their financial transactions amount annually to more than a million and a quarter dollars.

During the past two decades of depression and war experiences, these fraternal organizations have faced unusual difficulties in maintaining financial stability both at the University of Minnesota and throughout the nation. Bankruptcy, loss of chapter houses, unpaid obligations and excessive mortgages brought most colleges and universities, as well as national fraternal organizations, to the realization that some form of supervision was essential if fraternal organizations were to be preserved in a strong and effective condition.

For those fraternities which survived the depression, the war years 1944 and 1945 were crisis years. Chapters with one or two members were common. In 1944, the Office of the Dean of Students surveyed those fraternal groups not using the then voluntary University system of financial reporting. It was discovered that five fraternities were without financial review procedures or outside supervision from any source. It was also discovered that organizations defaulting in their obligations to merchants were those with inadequate financial supervision.

As a result of this one and other studies, the Senate Committee formulated a new policy. In February 1944, the University Senate adopted a general policy which recognized the existence of poor management:

"... it shall be the responsibility of the Office of the Dean of Students to supervise, counsel and advise all student organizations including fraternities and sororities, through conferences, interviews, and periodic audits and reports for the purpose of ascertaining the stability and the prudent, efficient operation of the organization. Contact with faculty advisers and alumni advisers on boards shall be made to assist in fulfilling this responsibility. This is in line with the provision in the Constitution of the University Senate, Section 3, Part 12, reading: 'Title to all funds raised through the means of student organizations and activities is vested in the Board of Regents in trust for the purpose for which such funds were raised . . .' Student organizations which encountered prolonged and serious financial difficulties shall be given special attention and financial supervisory assistance."

On March 1, 1945, at the request of the academic Interfraternity Council, the Senate Committee on Student Affairs approved a series of regulations pertaining to all groups about to be "reactivated" as well as to those present on campus at the time. These regulations had been under intensive study and review for more than a year by the student members of the fraternity governing council. The regulations dealt with the cost of houses, the amount of mortgages, the operation of commissaries, the payment of debts, and the collection of receivables. Among these regulations recommended by the Interfraternity Council and adopted by the Senate Committee on Student Affairs are the following:

- "a. All fraternities shall participate in a monthly audit conducted by the Student Activities Bureau at cost according to a schedule of charges approved by the Dean of Students. Such audits shall remain confidential. Any standard bookkeeping system may be used by fraternity officers.
- "b. The audit form now in present use is to be revised so as to meet more closely the special needs of fraternities. When an individual member of a fraternity is delinquent in payment of bills over a period of 90 days, the fraternity shall be aided in the collection of accounts receivable for board and room by the University insofar as the chapter is desirous of such aid.
- "c. Under the requirements of the audit, accounts payable shall not exceed \$50 for more than a period of 30 consecutive days for any chapter.
- "d. Upon recommendation of the director of the Student Activities Bureau, the Dean of Students shall have the right to suspend operations of any fraternity organization when cash on hand and negotiable securities owned by the chapter do not equal accounts payable and the requirements of the fraternity's normal financial obligation (i.e., house upkeep, salary to personnel, etc.)."

The drastic nature of these student-initiated regulations gives some indication of the financial strain then existing.

In 1944, 16 academic fraternities, 4 academic sororities, 4 professional fraternities and no professional sororities were participating in the University's program of financial supervision. By the fall of 1947, 33 academic fraternities, 7 academic sororities, 24 professional fraternities and 11 professional sororities were participating.

By spring of 1948, 109 out of 111 fraternal organizations were participating.

From March 1, 1945, to May 28, 1947, the Committee watched closely the application of the policy of financial supervision to all academic fraternities and those sororities and professional fraternities participating, voluntarily in the plan. Non-participating groups were requested to submit copies of monthly financial reports prepared by alumni, accountants, or chapter officers. But such reports from non-participating groups were impossible to obtain on a cooperative and voluntary basis.

In the spring of 1947, the Committee extended enforcement of the policy to the professional fraternities. On May 28 of the same year, 6 medical fraternities appealed to the Committee for exception from the policy. The appeal was denied. In the fall of 1947 and during winter quarter 1948, the remaining professional fraternities and the academic sororities were asked to comply. The appeal for exemption by the sororities in winter quarter 1948 was denied by the Committee.

The Revised Plan of Supervision:

On May 18, 1948, the Committee augmented the policy of financial supervision to state:

- "1. Each fraternal group shall maintain a system of financial records and operating procedures approved by the Student Activities Bureau.
- "2. Each fraternal group shall submit reports prescribed by the Student Activities Bureau on its financial condition (now required by Senate action of February 17, 1944). Each organization shall be billed, at cost, by the Student Activities Bureau for the verification and analysis of these reports, and for the performance of all other necessary financial advisory services.
- "3. If a fraternal group fails to submit such required reports, the Student Activities Bureau shall be empowered to install and maintain an appropriate system of financial records, billing the organization for the expenses involved."

This statement of policy was forwarded to the President's office for review with the following statement:

"It is the Committee's hope that at an early date the University will be able to give the necessary financial support to employ the present staff members of the Student Activities Bureau providing financial advisory services without charge to student organizations. The Committee wishes to clearly divorce financial advisory services from direct bookkeeping services. Charges for the latter must clearly be borne by the student group. . . . It has been somewhat difficult for the members of student organizations to understand that advisory services in connection with social approvals, rushing, initiation, and chapter programming are offered without cost while advisory functions performed in connection with group finances must be self-supporting."

This report was submitted to the President's office only after an extensive review of practices and procedures by Professors Heilman, Nelson, and Lund of the School of Business Administration. Following this review, the Committee met with Mr. Middlebrook and Mr. Willey for an administrative review of the policy and its application. Mr. Willey and Mr. Middlebrook reported their findings to President Morrill. On both occasions, the policy and actions of the Committee were upheld.

Issues and Criticisms:

Differences in opinion on the application of the policy centered around several issues:

1. *Authority of the Committee to Supervise Finances*—Some groups and some individuals specifically contested the right of the University to supervise any phase of their activities, including financial supervision. The Senate, on October 31, 1946, adopted the Basic University Policy Concerning Student Organizations and Their Activities, providing that "student activities are an integral part of the University's total

educational program . . . and bear certain responsibilities as members of the University community . . . the University has established advisory and supervisory relationships with student groups with regard to the nature of activities, problems of financial management, and effective utilization of opportunities to achieve educational, recreational, and self-development purposes."

2. *Cost*—Charges for bookkeeping and advisory services performed are on a direct cost to the University basis. The number of hours needed to complete the reports and recommendations times the salary of the persons involved in the process equals the charge. Although the Heilman Committee made extensive recommendations for changes in accounting procedure (which have since been adopted) they concluded that costs for services performed were well below comparable services performed commercially. For fraternal groups with commissaries and houses, the average monthly charge during the past academic year amounted to \$12.26. Future charges will depend upon increase in the Civil Service pay scale and the efficiency of student treasurers.
3. *Competence of the Accountants*—Personnel working with the accounts of fraternities and sororities are all fulltime. Accountants employed in the Finance Division are recruited through and screened by the regular Civil Service procedures as well as by the department.
4. *Delay in Getting the Reports into the Hands of Student Officers*—The difference between student groups and any type of commercial operation is naturally marked. The average student treasurer holds office less than eight months and 83 per cent of all treasurers of fraternal groups are without any background and training for the position to which they are elected. The delay between the receipt of the records and the mailing of the financial report is in part a function of this necessary training period for treasurers. During the last academic year, an average delay of forty-three days between receipt and return of records was recorded for October. By March, this period had dropped to ten days.

The necessary readjustment of methods, procedures, and practices for all treasurers whose groups were unfamiliar with the new system was a second factor related to the delay. The months of October, November, and December of the current academic year, like last year, reflect the improvement in treasurer skill. However, general acquaintance with the University system of financial supervision and the absence of a readjustment period has this year already brought the delay down to an average of 13.4 days for the month of December. It should be noted that during the period of delay, the student treasurer has in his possession full copies of his financial records.

5. *Frequency of Review*—It has been argued by both the organizations concerned and their alumni that monthly financial supervision is unnecessary. They point to the commercial practice of auditing on an annual basis as justification.

Here again, the unique character of student groups is a pertinent factor:

(1) Annual operations are large—an average of \$14,742—yet only three of the total number of fraternal groups operating houses and commissaries have enough cash on hand at the opening of the fall quarter to be able to pay the full expenses for that month.

(2) The size of fraternity operations and the narrow margin on which they operate mean that one or two months' failure to collect bills or over-spending can mean the difference between financial stability and instability.

The Committee has felt that the purpose of financial supervision is to help groups *before* the appearance of the first signs of weakening financial structure. Delay oftentimes makes the problem more difficult for members to solve.

The Recent Incident:

At the conclusion of the academic year 1947-48, 109 out of 111 fraternal groups were complying with the policy. Two professional fraternities did not comply with the requirements, namely, Alpha Chi Sigma and Kappa Eta Kappa, chemical and electrical engineering fraternities, respectively. Throughout the summer, conferences between alumni, chapter officers, the Dean of Students, the Adviser to Professional Fraternities, and the Director of the Student Activities Bureau were held to explain the background and reasons for the policy and to obtain compliance as directed by the Senate Committee on Student Affairs. On August 24, 1948, the Committee met to consider the failure of the efforts to resolve the differences between the two fraternities and the University. The Committee felt that action would have to be taken and a hearing to show cause why these organizations should not be disestablished was scheduled for the first week of the fall quarter. On September 9, President Morrill met with alumni representatives of both organizations to discuss the policy and request the cooperation of these organizations. On September 30, the Committee received replies from both organizations which were interpreted as statements of non-compliance. Chapter officers were notified on October 1 that the hearing on disestablishment would be held October 5. Student representatives were present by request from the following organizations: All-University Congress, Panhellenic Council, and Interfraternity Council.

Both organizations were represented at the hearing by Mr. Ben Palmer as legal counsel, employed only a few days previously. Mr. Palmer, representing his clients, raised questions about the authority of the Committee, the Senate, and the University to disestablish these groups. He pleaded for a postponement of the Committee hearing until December 1 on the grounds that the counsel was not adequately prepared to represent the two fraternities.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Palmer inquired about the appropriate agencies of appeal from any action which the Senate Committee on Student Affairs might take. The Committee informed Mr. Palmer and the student groups that the Senate, the President, and the Board of Regents were all agencies of appeal and that the President, as executive officer of the Board of Regents and the Senate, would necessarily determine his own course of action.

After further discussion, both organizations agreed to comply with the policy temporarily and under protest and to appeal the policy itself rather than the action of disestablishment.

After the organizations indicated (1) a willingness to comply with the policy and (2) that they would appeal from the authority of the Committee, the Committee adopted the following resolution:

"In view of the willingness of Alpha Chi Sigma and Kappa Eta Kappa, as expressed by the student presidents of these organizations, to comply temporarily and under protest with the University's policy of financial supervision, the Senate Committee on Student Affairs requests the President of the University to review this policy and, if deemed desirable, present it to the Board of Regents for its review with an opportunity given to these organizations to appear and present their point-of-view concerning this policy at the earliest convenient date.

"In the meantime, the Committee will take no action and expects Kappa Eta Kappa and Alpha Chi Sigma to comply fully and in good faith with the University's policy of financial supervision."

President Morrill scheduled a hearing before the Administrative Committee of the Senate on October 20, 1948. His instructions to the Administrative Committee were that they should review, *de novo*, the entire question of financial supervision. Representatives of the two fraternities, both alumni and active members, were on hand to present their views.

After discussion, the Administrative Committee adopted the following resolution and the President presented this resolution to the Senate on November 18, 1948, for consideration:

"That the Administrative Committee of the Senate reaffirms the University policy of financial supervision of student organizations, including fraternities and sororities, under the rules and regulations of the Senate Committee on Student Affairs."

It was moved by Professor Reyerson and seconded that the Classification System proposed by the Senate Committee on Student Affairs and approved by the Senate on February 17, 1944, pages 42-44, be reconsidered. The motion was lost by a vote of 29 for and 43 against.

At the present time, all student organizations are complying with the policy of financial supervision as it has evolved since 1944.

E. G. WILLIAMSON, Chairman

VII. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STUDENT WORK

Reported for Action

A Proposal for Exit-Interviewing of Students

In May 1944, the Senate adopted a report concerning the place of counseling in the University of Minnesota. Experience has demonstrated the importance of the counseling services, and the present report proposes a further step in extending to students more effective assistance.

At the University of Minnesota as in all colleges and universities, many students fail to return at the end of each quarter. Some are dropped by the action of the various colleges, some leave during the quarter for a variety of reasons. In the past, many of these students received little attention, and, as a result, it may be that the University's full responsibilities to these students as future citizens have not been fulfilled. Such matters as placement, future training, attitudes, and personal adjustment may be unsolved problems in the case of many such students. By means of a systematic study of withdrawing students the University could improve its public and alumni relations and also obtain valuable information for the improvement of its programs and services.

In some colleges, members of the Students' Work Committee and others have interviewed as many withdrawing students as they could identify. Also, a number of such students have interviews with faculty members who serve as their instructors or with some one of the University's personnel officers. These procedures, however, probably reach only a part of the students leaving school, mainly those students forced to drop out within a term because of scholastic difficulties. Many students leave with unsolved problems that could be ameliorated through the proper use of existing University facilities.

For several years and as part of the services provided for veteran students by the University's Bureau of Veterans' Affairs, interviews have been held with each veteran student who was withdrawing during the quarter and also with students who interrupted their training at the end of the quarter for reasons other than graduation. Since this service reached nearly all veteran students it was possible to make a meaningful study of the reasons students leave school. About 2,700 non-graduating veterans who were cancelling were interviewed during fall, winter, and spring quarters, 1946-47. Of these, about 11 per cent were leaving because of personal reasons, 19 per cent to accept employment, 16 per cent for personal health reasons, and 27 per cent were students in good standing but dissatisfied with their educational adjustment. Only 17 per cent left because of academic failure and 10 per cent gave miscellaneous reasons. A number of these withdrawing students could have benefited from University residence in a different curriculum. The Bureau of Veterans' Affairs also sent questionnaires to about 3,000 students who

were not interviewed and who were not re-enrolled. Forty-seven per cent of the questionnaires were returned. The reasons given on the questionnaire for not returning to school were similar to those enumerated previously for the students who were interviewed. The results of this questionnaire study again demonstrate the desirability of systematic contact with students leaving school.

Since the number of veterans in the student population is decreasing, we should now be able to give increasing attention to the withdrawing of the non-veteran students, both for the purpose of assisting them and also to determine the reasons for their withdrawal. Nearly 2,000 students who were enrolled in the various colleges during the fall quarter of 1947 failed to return for the following winter quarter of 1948 for reasons other than graduation. This is evidence of the extent of this problem.

In the light of the above descriptions of experiences, we recommend that the University institute a systematic and comprehensive program to provide personnel services for students contemplating leaving the University. Every effort should be made to identify as soon as possible the student who contemplates withdrawal so that appropriate assistance and service can be provided well in advance of his final decision. The program for contacting all withdrawing students will function effectively if it involves a cooperative effort of all the divisions of the University. Responsibility must be shared by the colleges, the Office of Admissions and Records, Student Counseling Bureau, the Dean of Students, dormitory counselors, Health Service, and many individual faculty members.

As the effectiveness of the counseling programs increases and as each student receives adequate individualized and personalized attention, this procedure of exit-interviewing can be the culmination of the counseling process for those who leave for any reason.

The benefits to be obtained from such a program are:

1. To help more students to learn of the facilities in the University and to help them make use of these in order that they may remain here or find the best alternative.
2. To aid in the alleviation of personal and financial problems of individuals.
3. To remove sources of misunderstanding between students and the University.
4. To improve relations between the University and the community.
5. To obtain data for the continuous evaluation of University programs and services.

To carry out such a program, it is moved that the Senate adopt the following policy and recommend to the appropriate officers of the university and colleges that the plan be put into effect.

1. In each college, the Dean should assume or delegate responsibility for interviewing withdrawing students, whenever such interviews are possible, and for the final clearance of these students in cooperation with the appropriate University agencies. Each college should work out the details of the program in a way that will best serve the needs of its own students. The purposes of such an interview should include:
 - a. To aid in the alleviation of personal problems requiring counseling or referral to the appropriate agency. For example, students who contemplate leaving because of financial trouble could be referred to the Bureau of Loans and Scholarships.
 - b. To insure that the students who leave have explored the available services offered by the University and that they leave knowing that every effort has been made by the institution to satisfy their needs insofar as is possible.
 - c. To aid in clarifying the next steps taken by the students in seeking further training or employment.
 - d. To ascertain that the student's University records are in order.
2. In each college the dean should assume or delegate the responsibility for contacting by mail those students who have left college without having been interviewed. The purposes of this contact should be similar to the purposes of the interviews insofar as possible.
3. The steps involved in cancelling from the University should include the college dean's offices, the Office of Admissions and Records, and special personnel agencies when relevant.
 - a. For students cancelling in person from a college, the dean of the college should make provision for exit-interviewing and see that these services are adequately publicized. Before a student may obtain immediate refund of fees, he must present to the recorder's office the currently used check-off list initialed by the office of the dean of the college.
 - b. Each college should send an exit-interview questionnaire to students who cancel by mail or leave between quarters without filing a clearance slip.
4. Although the primary purpose of this exit-interviewing program is to assist the individual students, information of value to the individual colleges and to the University as a whole also can and should be obtained by means of the records and summaries of the data collected by these interviews and questionnaires. Therefore, records of the information collected by these means should be maintained. The Student Counseling Bureau should compile periodic summaries of these data for use by the colleges and other agencies of the University. These programs will furnish some of the basic data that will be invaluable to the University as a whole and to the several colleges both for evaluating the institution's program and for counseling individual students. The most effective use of these data will be guaranteed by cooperative analysis and study and appropriate dissemination of the findings by the central agency and by the separate colleges. It is recommended that:
 - a. Each college keep a record of items obtained during the interviews; either a copy of the original data or a summary should be sent to the Student Counseling Bureau for inclusion in the periodic summaries.
 - b. As noted in recommendation 2, the appropriate college official may send out questionnaires to students who do not return at the beginning of any quarter. These questionnaires should be concerned with the student's reasons for withdrawing. The data thus obtained can be treated in the same way as the information obtained from the personal interviews.
5. The general coordination of this personnel function of exit-interviewing should be assigned to the Dean of Students.

E. G. WILLIAMSON, Chairman

VIII. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NECROLOGY

ANDREW BAPTISTE RIVERS

1894-1948

Dr. Andrew B. Rivers, Associate Professor of Medicine in the Mayo Foundation, died suddenly, October 3, 1948, of coronary thrombosis.

He was born in Rollingstone, Minnesota on December 10, 1894. After graduating from St. Francis College, Wisconsin, in 1913, he attended Creighton University Medical College in Omaha, Nebraska, receiving the degree of M.D. in 1917. Following an internship in the City and County Hospital, St. Paul, he served as Lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the United States Navy during World War I. Upon returning to civilian practice in 1919, he became an Assistant in Medicine, at the University of Minnesota in 1919, and then a Fellow in Medicine at the Mayo Foundation in 1920. This led to successive appointments as Instructor, 1925. Assistant Professor, 1932, and Associate Professor of Medicine, 1947, at the Foundation. At the time of his death he was also a consultant in Medicine at the Mayo Clinic.

Dr. Rivers was a fellow of the American College of Physicians and an active investigator in the field of gastroenterology, contributing numerous articles on peptic ulcer and related subjects.

ALFRED F. HOFF

1883-1948

Dr. Alfred F. Hoff, Clinical Associate Professor of Medicine since 1945, died October 9, 1948.

He was born in St. Paul, March 9, 1883. After graduating from the Cleveland High School of that city, he went on to the University of Minnesota, receiving the B.S. degree in 1908 and the M.D. in 1910. He took his internship at Ancker Hospital and for thirty-eight years thereafter, he practiced medicine in St. Paul. In 1926 he had four months of postgraduate study at the University of Vienna.

He was a member of the American College of Physicians, the American Heart Association, and the Board of Trustees of St. Luke's Hospital, St. Paul. Although quiet and somewhat retiring in manner, he was highly regarded as a competent physician.

WILLIAM HENRY EMMONS

1876-1948

William Henry Emmons who died in Minneapolis, November 5, 1948, was born at Mexico, Missouri, February 1, 1876. He received his A.B. degree at Central College, Fayette, Missouri, in 1897, and his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in 1904. He advanced in the United States Geologic Survey from geologic aide, 1904-1906, to assistant geologist, 1906-10, and geologist, 1910-15. During this period he was first a lecturer, in 1908, and then assistant professor of economic geology at the University of Chicago. From Chicago he came in 1911 to the University of Minnesota as professor of geology and mineralogy, where he served with outstanding achievements until his retirement, thirty-five years later.

He was the director of the Minnesota Geological Survey. He received many other professional distinctions—among them, the associate editorship of the *Journal of Geology*; membership in the American commission to China in 1920 for the study of coal and iron deposits; the vice-presidency of the Geologic Society of America in 1923, and the presidency of the Society for Economic Geology in 1928. He was the author of several books, and conducted notable researches in ore deposits in far places of the world, carrying the name and fame of Minnesota far beyond our ordinary horizons. The hundreds of geologists whom he trained carry on their work in grateful remembrance of him.

He is survived by his wife, the former Virginia Cloyd, and by a son and daughter.

HARRY F. BAYARD

1897-1949

Dr. Harry F. Bayard, Clinical Instructor in Surgery, died on January 14, 1949.

He was born in St. Paul, March 14, 1897. He received his early schooling in that city, and all his degrees at the University of Minnesota, B.S. and M.B. 1921, M.D. 1922. For five years he engaged in medical practice at Stewartville, Minnesota, then became a Fellow in Proctology at the Mayo Foundation, 1927-31. This specialization led to his appointment as an As-

sistent in Surgery at the University of Minnesota, 1932, and Clinical Instructor, 1945. During this period he became a fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

At the time of his death, Dr. Bayard was a locally well-known proctologist on the hospital staff of four Minneapolis Hospitals. His untimely death is mourned by numerous friends and colleagues.

GEORGE P. CONGER, Chairman

IX. NEW BUSINESS

Reported for Action

Professor Reyerson submits the following amendments to the Classification of Student Organizations approved by the Senate February 17, 1944, and moves their adoption:

1. To amend Item B7 of Section II, page 43 of the Senate Minutes, February 17, 1944, by deleting the second sentence in this item.

Note: Section II now reads as follows:

II. Requirements and Privileges

A. All organizations including fraternities and sororities must be officially recognized and present to the committee for recognition, its purpose, constitution, and by-laws, list of officers, list of members, the written consent of a faculty adviser, and written agreement to abide by the rules and regulations of the University previously enacted or to be enacted.

B. Privileges accorded to official recognized organizations are:

1. Listing in the official student organization roster.
2. Use of the name of the University in their title.
3. Right to the use of the University buildings for meeting places.
4. The use of post-office boxes for distribution of organizational material.

5. The use of University bulletin boards.

Specific approval shall be requested for each time the organization desires the use of the bulletin boards or the use of the post-office boxes for distribution.

6. The right of notices and data in University student publications.

7. The right to the financial advisory service of the Student Organization Fund.

This right is obligatory upon the organization and agreed to at the time of recognition. Any exception resides with the Dean of Students when in his judgment the circumstances warrant it.

8. The right to participate in the Student Organization Investment Trust Fund.

This is obligatory in situations where organizations have surplus funds to invest and such investments are in securities.

2. To insert the following sentence at the end of Section V, Item A on page 44: "Student organizations which demonstrate ability to handle their finances in a satisfactory manner and are financially stable shall only be required to submit to financial inspection and audit once a year."

Note: Section V, Item A now reads as follows:

V. Financial transactions of student organizations, fraternities, and sororities.

A. The University in its official capacity has concerned itself with the welfare of Student Organizations and student activities in the areas of social regulations, University representation and publicity, housing, eligibility, and finance. In regard to the monies and finances of Student Organizations and organized student activities it shall be the responsibility of the Office of the Dean of Students to supervise, counsel and advise all student organizations including fraternities and sororities, through conferences, interviews, and periodic audits and reports for the purpose of ascertaining the stability and the prudent, efficient operation of the organization. Contact with faculty advisers and alumni advisers on boards shall be made to assist in fulfilling this responsibility. This is in line with the provision in the Constitution of the University Senate, Section 3, Part 12, reading: "Title to all funds raised through the means of Student Organizations and activities is vested in the Board of Regents in trust for the purpose for which such funds were raised . . ." Student Organizations which encounter prolonged and serious financial difficulties shall be given special attention and financial supervisory assistance.

SUPPLEMENTARY SENATE DOCKET

February 17, 1949

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

Reported for Action

At a meeting of the Conference of Faculty Representatives held at Chicago on December 11, 1948, the Revised Eligibility Rule 6, originally passed at the meeting of September 12, 1948, was reaffirmed. Illinois and Minnesota voted against its reaffirmation. (Minute 5 of the December 11 meeting.)

At its meeting of December 12, 1948, that body adopted several amendments to Rule 6, as enacted on December 11, 1948. The only one to which attention need be directed is to the first sentence of that part of Section 5(b) of Rule 6, which deals with Aids Exceeding Tuition and Incidental Fees. That sentence, as found in Section 5(b) as enacted on December 11, 1948 reads as follows:

"A student may receive unearned financial aid amounting to not more than \$300 in excess of tuition and incidental fees of his institution, without loss of eligibility, if he has demonstrated superior scholarship." (This is followed by a definition of "superior scholarship.")

As amended in December 12, 1948 (Minute 15, subdivision (3) of the Minutes of that date), it reads as follows:

"A student may receive unearned financial aid in excess of the tuition and incidental fees of his institution, without loss of eligibility, if he has demonstrated superior scholarship." (The definition of "superior scholarship" remains as it appeared in Rule 6 as adopted on December 11, 1948.)

The effect of the change is to remove the "\$300 plus tuition and incidental fees" limit on this type of scholarship. Minnesota alone dissented.

It was moved and carried that the University of Minnesota register a dissent against the amendment to revise eligibility Rule 6.

WILLARD L. BOYD, Chairman