

SENATE MEETING

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1964

3:30 P.M.

MURPHY HALL AUDITORIUM

The voting membership of the Senate totals 155 including the President and 154 elected members. For a quorum, a majority of the voting membership (78) must be present. Constitution changes require advance publication and 104 affirmative votes. By-Law changes require 78 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 1963-64

No. 3

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

THE SENATE

DOCKET

February 6, 1964

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

I. MINUTES OF DECEMBER 5, 1963 Reported for Action

II. NON SENATE COMMITTEES FOR 1963-64 Reported for Information

The President reports the following change in committee membership:
All-University Scholarship Committee: Edwin Emery and H. E. Frisby to replace E. Adamson Hoebel and I. T. Michaelson. Delete Mrs. V. L. Peterson.

III. REGULATIONS CONCERNING FACULTY TENURE Reported for Information

The Board of Regents at its meeting on November 22, 1963, took the following action:

The President presented a proposed addition to section 6 of the *Regulations Concerning Faculty Tenure* under the heading, "Tenure of Instructors," which was recommended by the Administrative Committee and the Senate Judicial Committee and adopted by the Senate at its meeting on October 31, 1963.

Voted, on the recommendation of the President, to approve the following addition to section 6 of the *Regulations Concerning Faculty Tenure:*

Also, and under the same conditions, the Director of the University Libraries, with the consent of the President, may continue in the future to permit instructors on the staff of the University Libraries to acquire indefinite tenure.

L. R. LUNDEN, Secretary

IV. REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE 1. Reported for Information

1. *Classification, Budgeting, and Tuition Considerations for Teaching Assistants and Other Junior Staff Members.* At its November 6 meeting, the Administrative Committee discussed the assignments, position titles, salaries, and tuition considerations to be given graduate teaching assistants and other junior staff members. However, the committee needed certain data on graduate students teaching at the University and on the costs involved in various plans to improve the compensation of such staff.

At a special meeting called for November 28, therefore, Dean Boddy reported on interviews with 24 teaching departments, each employing the equivalent of 5 or more full-time teaching assistants. These interviews elicited information on offer-acceptance ratios, the quality of the teaching assistants and graduate students generally, and other factors related to attracting and retaining beginning teachers. As responses varied greatly, it was suggested that no single improvement in the competitive position of the University could provide a universal panacea. However, two factors found to be major were the total stipend received, including any provision for tuition, and the status of the position accorded the teaching graduate student in comparison with that accorded him in other available remunerative positions. Placed before the committee were tables that compared salary rates and tuition exemptions at a number of universities, indicated the number of teaching assistants and the extent of their employment at the University, and suggested what costs would be involved in increasing rates and salary floors and in granting tuition aid to graduate students who assist in teaching.

Central administration presented a related plan and cost estimate. This specified increased rates for teaching assistants, instructors, and certain other employee classes like administrative and clinical fellows; created a new class (teaching associate or teaching fellow); and provided funds for a limited tuition-scholarship program. Extensive discussion centered around the plan and the effect of providing the funds required. The proposal for a limited number of tuition scholarships of varying amounts would: (a) offer the desirable flexibility of an initial program, (b) benefit most departments, and (c) at the same time detract minimally from the salary-improvement funds so necessary for other categories of academic staff. (It was noted, and taken by common consent, that assistance by tuition scholarships, as proposed, should not apply to the Ph.D. candidates who, having passed their oral preliminary examinations, pay tuition at the rate of \$20 per quarter.) Furthermore, the scholarship plan would offer an opportunity to recognize financial need and reward merit, as determined by the teaching departments.

Considerable attention was given to a title for the tentative new teaching category, which is intermediate between the present categories of teaching assistant and instructor. Although no firm decision was made, reasons were apparent for favoring "teaching associate" over "teaching fellow." Since some inconsistency and confusion result with use of the title "research associate," further discussion was indicated of the titles used for graduate students who assist with research work, particularly research fellows and research associates. It was moved, seconded, and voted to approve the plan and general fiscal program presented. At the December 11 meeting, Dean Crawford pointed out that scholarship aid, although limited, is intended to be available to all ranks involved, including instructors. It was then asked how the limited funds for tuition assistance might be distributed and how the scholarships would apply to new versus present staff. Partly because flexibility is so necessary, department chairmen will be given budgetary opportunities (within departmental limits yet to be fully defined) to deal with classifications of graduate students who teach.

2. *Budget Principles for 1964-65.* At the committee's January meeting, the President indicated that he wished to plan with the Regents the 1964-65 budget for general operations and maintenance and asked the representative of the Vice President, Business Administration to put before the committee proposed budget data. The committee discussed, in relation to budget principles, probable additional University resources for next year and legislative provisions for promotions, faculty salary improvements, staff benefits, new academic and civil service positions, and increased costs of supplies and equipment. Also considered were the fiscal obligations involved in (a) increasing the rates (and sometimes the tuition perquisites) for graduate assistants and the minimum rates for instructors, and (b) establishing

the limited new position of teaching associate. Reference was made to the commitment of funds to support all the costs of degree-credit courses in physical education heretofore funded by the Department of Intercollegiate Athletics. There was extensive discussion of the use made of monies derived from reimbursement for indirect costs on research contracts and of the manner and extent to which funds made available from contracts and grants (not appropriated by the legislature) may be used to meet regularly budgeted full-time staff salaries. One or two of the deans indicated disagreement with the principles that may be followed in the year ahead, and the President indicated his desire to achieve understanding and improvement in these matters.

The committee next turned its attention to detailed schedules of probable resources, expected allotments and necessary commitments, and proposed distribution tables for salary and supply monies. Also studied were divisions of funds from central sources for improvement of certain instructional salary floors and for the new tuition-scholarship allotments to benefit selected graduate students who teach. Discussion related particularly to the funds needed for additional supplies and equipment and for increased benefits for teaching and research assistants.

3. *Recurring Professional Services by Faculty Members Outside the University.* A Regents' policy and University regulations require University faculty members who are reimbursed for services performed outside the University to seek prior approval. Because the procedures and requirements themselves have not always been clear, there has been need to develop better understanding of them; records of important faculty service are therefore incomplete, and the purposes and intent of the Regents may not always be observed. At the December meeting of the Administrative Committee, the Academic Vice President presented for discussion the draft of a memorandum dealing with an inventory of recurring professional services. It was agreed that the matter should be studied by a subcommittee to consist of Vice President Shepherd (chairman), Dean Crawford, Dean Lockhart, Dean Ziebarth, Vice President Lunden, and Dean Berg, or someone to be designated in each instance by Vice President Lunden or Dean Berg.

4. *Report on Student Entrance Physical Examinations.* At the December meeting, Director Cowan presented a written report on the new method of conducting entrance physical examinations of students (primarily through the student's private physician) begun fall quarter 1963. The report included exhibits of the materials used and statistics on progress of the work on the Minneapolis and St. Paul Campuses. Although a rather large proportion of new students reported for summer orientation before the Health Service had reviewed their physical examination forms, the over-all results of the program were very satisfactory. There was a singular lack of criticism from students and evident good rapport with the students' physicians. It is believed that students are receiving good quality physical examinations at reasonable cost and that many of them welcome the opportunity to have health data provided by their own physicians. The follow-up on certain special tests required by the Health Service has been good, as has the procedure for examination of foreign students.

5. *Recommendations for University Honors.* At the January meeting, it was voted to approve and to recommend to the Regents for favorable action two nominations for the Outstanding Achievement Award which had been reported by the Committee on University Honors.

6. *Difficulties in Textbook Procurement and Distribution.* Mr. Harold D. Smith, director of University bookstores, had reported to administrative officers on some of the difficulties encountered in providing textbooks for fall quarter 1963. Missing or late textbook designations and errors or changes in the election of books resulted in student and staff frustrations, loss of instructional time and opportunity, extraordinary clerical costs, and excessive book returns to publishers. Bookstores suffered severe monetary losses due to refunds on books originally specified but later supplanted by other requirements. Many of these books could not be returned for credit because of their condition or the publisher's policy. The President cited several instances of late departmental requests and costly and frustrating last-minute changes.

It is important that the academic staff provide information on their needs, take responsibility for careful, detailed reporting of book selections to the Room Scheduling Office through their departmental offices, and use great caution, perhaps advising their college offices, when last-minute changes of orders are in the academic interest. The President indicated that his office would prepare a memorandum to deans and department heads calling the problem to their attention and emphasizing the importance of prompt, accurate, definitive, and normally unchanging reports on required books and supplies.

7. *Student Identification System.* At the January meeting of the Administrative Committee, Vice President Wenberg and Dean Summers described the student identification system, which became effective winter quarter 1964. An advisory committee composed of staff and students had recommended its adoption after making, during the winter and spring of 1963, a thorough investigation of the needs and uses for such a system. This system emphasizes the reduction of errors and saving of time for students and staff; its realization has been made possible by financial support from central sources.

Students are issued permanent individual University service cards that have the student's name and file number embossed on them for printing purposes (similar to a credit card). Several other identification features are also incorporated. Reference was made to information not included on the cards (e.g., the student's local address and date of birth) because of the problems and costs involved. This card, together with the paid fee statement, identifies the proper bearer as a student enrolled at the University.

Vice President Wenberg indicated the assignment of responsibilities for the system, and Dean Summers commented on experience with the card to date. Its use has resulted in reduced cost, lessened confusion, and reservation of the individual student's privileges to himself. A direct result of using the cards to imprint students' names and file numbers on records originating at various places on campus has been a near 90 per cent reduction in illegible or erroneous records encountered by the Data Processing Center. The deans were invited to make use of the service card, and questions were called for.

8. *Discussion of the College Academic Facilities Bill, H.R. 6143.* Vice President Wenberg reported at the January meeting that the President's Office had received questions from staff members interested in provisions of the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, H.R. 6143 (the Morse-Green bill or Public Law No. 88-204), and in related new national legislation. He emphasized the importance of prompt, comprehensive, and well-prepared requests for assistance to the University for expansion of our graduate academic facilities under Title II of the bill. He called attention to the need for available matching funds (presumably about 2 dollars for every 1 dollar of the Federal share). Dean Crawford reiterated the request for suggestions from college units and mentioned the difficulties of timing, geographic distribution, and audit. Problems in dealing with the restricted state allotments for undergraduate facilities, provided for in Title I of the act, arise. A number of administrative matters needing clarification were to be dealt with in regional and national meetings scheduled during January 1964.

R. E. SUMMERS, Secretary

V. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CLOSED-CIRCUIT TELEVISION

Reported for Information

At a meeting of the committee on December 13, 1963, a memorandum from Burton Paulu to Willard L. Thompson, dated August 16, 1963, recommending centralization of control of closed-circuit television facilities at the University of Minnesota was discussed. The memorandum called for a clearer definition of the nature and types of co-ordination to be achieved within the several closed-circuit television installations in the University, with particular concern for those in the Department of Anatomy of the College of Medical Sciences. Present for the discussions were Mr. Philip Jedlicka, resident engineer in charge of the Department of Anatomy installation, and LeRoy Christenson, senior medical photographer, School of Dentistry.

Mr. Jedlicka urged continued independence of operation for the Department of Anatomy installation, noting that the needs of the department require flexibility in scheduling and maintenance of higher technical standards. Mr. Christenson spoke of the same needs for the School of Dentistry. Both pointed out that the use of closed-circuit television in their areas did not involve regularly scheduled classes, but was more closely akin to the use of audio-visual equipment designed to exploit particular teaching situations as they present themselves.

Professor Blatherwick speaking for the Department of Mechanical Engineering noted that when his department relinquished control of its closed-circuit installation, the gains from the standpoint of maintenance and effectiveness of operation were all pluses. Control and maintenance of the facilities in the Department of Mechanical Engineering were given over to the Department of Radio and Television a year ago.

Professor Smith suggested that any policy on which the committee might agree should not work to the disadvantage of present installations, but warned that the University faces chaos in its closed-circuit operations unless some orderly plan of development and control of new installations is achieved.

Professor Paulu urged a policy that would legislate against the establishment of any new closed-circuit installations independent of the Department of Radio and Television and called for closer co-ordination between his department and those responsible for the installations in the Department of Anatomy.

Dean Ziebarth moved that central authority for future closed-circuit installations rest with the Department of Radio and Television, with the understanding that this policy is not to affect existing installations unless mutually agreed to by the parties concerned.

Seconded by Professor Blatherwick, the motion was unanimously approved.

WILLARD L. THOMPSON, Chairman

VI. REPORT OF THE FACULTY CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Reported for Information

The committee has appointed Robert J. Keller to replace William G. Shepherd who resigned upon becoming vice president.

ALFRED O. C. NIER, Chairman

VII. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FACULTY WELFARE

Reported for Information

In response to requests received from various sources, the Senate Committee on Faculty Welfare presents the following items for the attention of faculty members. The first item has not previously been brought to the attention of faculty members. The last three items do appear in various publications but may have escaped the notice of many persons.

1. Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance benefits are reduced if a beneficiary under seventy-two years of age earns more than \$1,200 in

- any calendar year. However, benefits are not reduced for any month during which a person earns \$100 or less in wages and does not render substantial services in self-employment, even if his annual earnings are in excess of \$1,200. Consequently, faculty members at an age when they would be eligible for OASDI retirement benefits, except for the fact that they are still employed by the University, may be eligible for benefits during the summer months.
- Under the University group life insurance program, the death benefit can be (a) paid in one lump sum, (b) left on deposit until the death of the first payee with the insurer in the meantime paying interest annually to that payee, (c) paid in specified equal installments until the proceeds together with interest are exhausted, or (d) paid in equal installments for a specified number of years, the amount being determined by the period selected. The option shall be either (a) designated by the insured faculty member *with the consent of the University*, or (b) if the faculty member fails to designate an option prior to his death, designated by the beneficiary *with the consent of the University*. Many faculty members are not aware of the University's authority in this matter.
 - Prior to this academic year both the University group life insurance and group disability income insurance benefits terminated immediately upon the termination of a faculty member's full-time employment by the University. The group life insurance benefits now terminate 31 days after the termination of employment. Nevertheless, a faculty member who terminates his employment at the end of the spring quarter to accept a position at another university should be aware of the fact that unless the new institution provides such coverage, he has no group life insurance or disability income protection during at least part of the summer months.
 - Subject to certain exceptions, faculty members are insured under a university worldwide travel accident coverage while on University business. The benefits are \$50,000 in case of accidental death, the dismemberment of 2 limbs, or the loss of sight of both eyes and \$25,000 in case of the dismemberment of 1 limb or the loss of sight of 1 eye. A faculty member is considered to be on University business if he (a) is at the time furthering the interests of the University of Minnesota, (b) is traveling with the approval of the University of Minnesota, and (c) is reimbursed for his travel expenses, although not necessarily by the University.

C. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, JR., Chairman

(There will be a pause in the proceedings to permit the seating of the non-Faculty members of the Committee on Intercollegiate Athletics for the discussion of their report.)

VIII. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

1. Reported for Action

Changes in Conference Legislation

At the meetings of the conference on December 5-6, 1963, Rule 10 of the Intercollegiate Conference Rules and Regulations is printed here:

Rule 10. False Statements—Penalties

Intentional falsification by a student of the statements required in Sections 1 (a) or 2 of Regulation IX, or deliberate failure to provide a complete and accurate statement, shall cause him to forfeit all eligibility for intercollegiate athletics at any Conference University.

was amended, subject to the White Resolution procedure, to read as follows:

Rule 10. False or Inaccurate Statements

Any student, or prospective student, who upon inquiry by the Commissioner, intentionally falsifies or deliberately fails to provide complete and accurate information, to the best of his knowledge, shall forfeit such eligibility for intercollegiate athletics at any Conference University as may be prescribed by the Commissioner.

Any student, who intentionally falsifies or deliberately fails to provide complete and accurate information, to the best of his knowledge, in the statements required in Sections 1 (a) or 2 of Regulation IX, shall forfeit such eligibility for intercollegiate athletics at any Conference University as may be prescribed by the Commissioner.

RECOMMENDATION: That no objection be filed.

2. Reported for Information

Approved Schedules

BASEBALL 1964

March	23-24	Texas—Austin (½ squad)
	23-24	Texas Lutheran—Seguin (½ squad)
	25-26	Texas A & M—San Antonio (½ squad)
	25-26	Lackland Air Force Base—San Antonio (½ squad)
	27-28	St. Mary's U—San Antonio (½ squad)
	27-28	Ft. Sam Houston—San Antonio (½ squad)
April	3	Iowa State U—Ames (2)
	4	Iowa State U—Ames (2)
	10	North Dakota State U (2)
	11	St. Thomas College (2)
	14	Augsburg College (2)
	17	State College of Iowa (2)
	18	South Dakota State College (2)
	21	Luther College (2)
	24	Purdue—Lafayette
	25	Illinois—Urbana (2)
May	1	Iowa
	2	Iowa (2)
	8	Michigan
	9	Michigan State (2)
	15	Indiana—Bloomington
	16	Ohio State—Columbus (2)
	22	Northwestern
	23	Wisconsin (2)

FOOTBALL 1964

Sept.	26	Nebraska
Oct.	3	California—Berkeley
	10	Northwestern
	17	Illinois
	24	Michigan—Ann Arbor
	31	Indiana—Bloomington
Nov.	7	Iowa
	14	Purdue
	21	Wisconsin—Madison

A. L. VAUGHAN, Chairman

(There will be a pause in the proceedings to permit the withdrawal of non-Faculty committee members.)

IX. NEW BUSINESS

X. NECROLOGY

MARY ELIZABETH BOWNE

1912-1963

Mary Elizabeth Bowne, associate professor of physical education at the University of Minnesota, Duluth, died suddenly of cancer on May 6, 1963.

Miss Bowne was born in Olivet, Michigan, September 2, 1912. She grew up in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where her father was an instructor in chemistry in the public schools. She received her B.A. degree from Coe College in 1933. Her graduate study was done at the University of Wisconsin where she received her M.S. degree in 1941 and the Ph.D. in 1956. In the course of her professional career Miss Bowne taught girls' physical education at Roosevelt High School, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; served as director of physical education at Saint Mary College, Xavier, Kansas; was instructor of physical education at Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois; and director of physical education for women at Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa.

In 1957 Miss Bowne joined the faculty of the University of Minnesota as assistant professor. She became a member of the graduate school faculty in 1958 and was promoted to associate professor in 1960. Equally at home in the activities of the gymnasium, or classroom, or research laboratory, she was valued for her breadth and balance of interests. Her specialization centered in kinesiology and measurement and statistics. She had an intense interest in research and frequently reported studies completed or in progress at national and district conventions of her professional organization. She authored several articles published in professional journals and service bulletins. Professional affiliations included the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation; the National and Central District Associations of Physical Education for College Women; Pi Lambda Theta; and Delta Kappa Gamma.

Most notably, Miss Bowne was a dedicated teacher, giving inspiration and kindly encouragement to students in preparation for the profession. Colleagues appreciated her friendliness and thoughtfulness, her good judgment and quiet efficiency, and her professional and personal integrity.

Miss Bowne is survived by her mother, Mrs. Helen M. Bowne of St. Paul; a sister, Mrs. Stanley Swinney of Minneapolis; and a brother, Dr. John G. Bowne of Lakewood, Colorado.

GERALD B. FITZGERALD

1908-1963

Gerald B. Fitzgerald, lecturer and director of recreation leadership training, was born November 6, 1908 in Winona, Minnesota and died October 3, 1963 in Minneapolis.

Mr. Fitzgerald was graduated from Notre Dame University in 1930 with a Bachelor's degree in physical education. His Master's degree was received from the University of Minnesota in 1934, and his doctoral studies were completed at Indiana University in 1952.

Following 3 years of teaching and coaching in Illinois, Mr. Fitzgerald became district supervisor of recreation for the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area under the Federal Works Progress Administration, a post he held from 1934 to 1940 when his appointment was changed to Community Organization Consultant. During World War II, he served for 4 years with the American Red Cross as director of athletics in Great Britain and Western Europe.

Mr. Fitzgerald joined the University faculty in 1946 as community recreation consultant. He had previously been a part-time instructor in the recreation leadership program from its inception in 1938, and he strongly influenced the University's pioneering efforts in this field.

His professional activities were numerous. He served as president of the Minnesota Recreation Association, the American Recreation Society, and the College Recreation Association. He was a delegate to the first National Workshop on Recreation in 1952, and a year later he directed the second National Workshop. He served as a member of the 1948 and 1950 National Conferences on Undergraduate and Graduate Professional Preparation in Health Education, Physical Education, and Recreation. In

Minnesota, Mr. Fitzgerald's abilities were utilized as executive secretary for the Governor's Advisory Committee on Recreation. Later, when the Governor's Advisory Council on Children and Youth was formed, he was appointed chairman of the Recreation and Leisure Time Activities Committee. Within the University of Minnesota, he had long service as chairman of the University Committee on Recreation and of the All-University Camp Committee. Additional professional groups in which he was an active participant included the American Institute of Park Executives, the National Recreation Association, the Mid-Continent Park and Recreation Conference, and the Adult Education Association.

In 1952, Mr. Fitzgerald was honored by receiving both the Fellow Award and the Presidential Citation from the American Recreation Society. In addition, he received special recognition from the Minnesota Recreation Association, on the occasion of its 25th anniversary in 1962, for his exceptional contribution to recreation in Minnesota.

Mr. Fitzgerald's publications included 50 articles, 10 pamphlets, and 3 books, as well as sections of several other books. His first book, entitled *Community Organization for Recreation*, received wide acclaim and was used in recreation training programs across the country.

Mr. Fitzgerald was admired by his students for his thoughtful and patient guidance. His philosophy inspired not only his students but also faculty members and practitioners in the field of recreation who came into contact with him or with his ideas. His work provided the impetus for developing many community park and recreation departments in the metropolitan area of Minneapolis-St. Paul, as well as throughout Minnesota and in other states. His strong leadership has left an indelible impression on park and recreation programs throughout the country.

Mr. Fitzgerald is survived by his wife Betty; two sons, John and Michael; a brother, W. G. Fitzgerald; and a sister, Mrs. Marion Leger.

GUY STANTON FORD (1873-1962)

Guy Stanton Ford, sixth president of the University, died on December 29, 1962. He was born on May 9, 1873 at Salem, Wisconsin.

For 28 years, Guy Stanton Ford served the University of Minnesota. As professor of history, dean of the Graduate School, and president, his scholarship and his administrative skill had an impact that will long be felt and never forgotten. A brilliant lecturer in his chosen field of history, he stimulated and motivated countless students—graduate and undergraduate alike—who sat spellbound in his classroom. All over the world are Minnesota M.A.'s and Ph.D.'s who with pride and warmth of affection identify graduate education with the personality and the image of "Dean Ford."

For faculty and administrative associates, President Ford was the symbol of scholarly integrity, engendering a confidence and a morale that were vital in creating and sustaining the productive academic environment that has long characterized the University of Minnesota. As professor and as president, he appreciated the fundamental meaning of academic freedom, and the tenure code of the University of Minnesota—a model that has been copied far and wide—is a tribute to his courage and his vision. The part he played in its development was among the major satisfactions to him as he looked back over a career rich in satisfactions.

Guy Stanton Ford came to the Minnesota campus in 1913 as professor of history and dean of the Graduate School. Under his guidance, graduate education at Minnesota was transformed from a scattered program involving fewer than 160 students, into a major academic enterprise that enrolled 2,000 students when in 1938 he left the deanship to assume the presidency. The development of the Graduate School was his major contribution but there are few significant developments at the University during the years of his residence with which his name is not associated—the University of Minnesota Press, the Institute of Child Welfare, the General College, the relationship with the Mayo Foundation, the Summer Session, the Committee on Educational Research, University College, the upbuilding of the Library—these are examples.

Of Mr. Ford, it has been said that he was "a man determined to light fires in human minds." How well he succeeded is evident to all who know the history of the University of Minnesota and are familiar with the accomplishments of the stream of graduates who left its classrooms to make their mark throughout the world.

After his retirement from the University in 1941 at the age of 68, Mr. Ford spent 12 years as executive secretary of the American Historical Association and editor of the *American Historical Review*. He is the author of numerous books, including *Science and Civilization* and *Dictatorship in the Modern World*. He donated his private library of some 1,200 volumes to the University History Department and they are now housed in Ford Hall on the Minneapolis Campus, which was named in his honor in 1951.

Mr. Ford had served as president of the American Historical Association and of the Social Science Research Council. He was a member of the Guggenheim Committee of Selection, Phi Beta Kappa president in 1949-52, and in 1946 he was awarded the Danish Medal of Liberation by King Christian X. He also held memberships in many professional and academic organizations along with honorary degrees from several colleges and universities.

Surviving are his widow, the former Grace Ellis, whom he married in 1907; a son, Thomas K. Ford, Williamsburg, Virginia; a daughter, Mrs. William H. (Jane) Crawford, Minneapolis; 5 grandchildren and 2 great-grandchildren.

FRANK M. RARIG 1880-1963

Frank M. Rarig, chairman and professor emeritus of the Department of Speech and Theatre Arts, died October 19, 1963 in Minneapolis, Minnesota at the age of 83. Professor Rarig was born on February 21, 1880 in Minneapolis, Kansas. At Northwestern University he received the B.A. degree in 1903 and the M.A. degree in 1905. He studied further at Harvard University in 1917-1918.

After teaching at Culver Military Institute and Northwestern University, Professor Rarig joined the Department of Rhetoric and Public Speaking at the University of Minnesota in 1908 as an assistant professor. He advanced to associate professor in 1917 and professor in 1925. When in 1920 the Department of Rhetoric and Public Speaking divided to become the two departments of English and of Speech, Professor Rarig became the first chairman of the Speech Department and continued in that post until his retirement from the University in 1948.

Professor Rarig's career was marked by an abundance of public service and fruitful controversy. An early and famous example of both was his serving in 1914 as one of the founders of the National Association of Academic Teachers of Public Speaking. This marked the first time teachers of speech in America dared to disassociate themselves from the elocutionists' Speech Arts Association on the one hand and from the National Council of Teachers of English on the other. The National Association of Academic Teachers of Public Speaking with its 17 founding members grew into the present Speech Association of America with its several thousand members. Professor Rarig served as the 14th president of this new professional association which he helped establish.

Professor Rarig was concerned with problems of clarifying personal identity in his 40 years of guiding speech students at Minnesota. On the occasion of his retirement in 1948, hundreds of his former students, ranging from national leaders in government and the arts to small town high school teachers of speech and drama, testified to the self-discovery they had experienced under Professor Rarig's kindly but persistent teaching. Although he sometimes taught persuasion and its rigors of logical thinking, his major interest was in teaching the oral interpretation of literature, which he made rigorous in his own special way. He insisted that students should learn, as he wrote, "to discriminate between their habits of conformity and the life of the free imagination." The ability of Professor Rarig to arouse in students their most basic energies, often ones they did not know they possessed, made him an unorthodox and great teacher of speech.

Survivors include his widow, Eta Cornelia; 2 daughters, Mrs. Margaret Ostermann, Tenafly, New Jersey, and Mrs. Barbara Grindler, Sioux Falls, South Dakota; and 3 sons, Frank M. Jr., Afton, Minnesota, Robert G., Hastings, Minnesota, and Frederick J., Doylestown, Pennsylvania.

EPHRAIM ROSEN 1914-1963

Ephraim Rosen, professor of psychology, died suddenly of a heart attack on September 16, 1963. He had served the University with distinction for 14 years. His death came at the very height of an active career and the range of his active commitments has impressed his colleagues with the magnitude of the contribution he was making. Through research, through teaching, through activities in professional organizations, and through private consulting, Professor Rosen has left an impact which will long be felt and a vacancy which no one individual may again fill.

Professor Rosen was born in New York City on July 8, 1914. He received a public school education, which must have been considerably augmented at home by his father, who was a teacher of Hebrew. In these early years he also acquired skill at the piano and a love of music which lasted throughout his life. At the relatively early age of 20, he received his bachelor of science degree from the City College of New York. After serving with the U.S. Government for several years, he resumed study at the University of California at Los Angeles, which led to a master of arts degree with a major in psychology in 1942. From 1942 to 1944 he was an instructor in the Naval Aviation Cadet Training Program in Arizona. He then returned to graduate study in clinical psychology at the University of California at Berkeley, where his Ph.D. was granted in 1950.

After serving the year 1948-49 as an assistant professor of psychology at the University of Oregon, Professor Rosen joined the staff of the University of Minnesota at that same rank. His unique skills in the area of projective techniques represented a major addition to the breadth of the Department of Psychology. His teaching in the areas of personality and abnormal psychology as well as his penchant for research were soon recognized. He was promoted to the rank of associate professor in 1954 and in 1959 he became full professor. His service at Minnesota has been continuous except for a summer of teaching in the Oregon State system in 1954 and a leave in 1956-57 to become a senior research scholar under the Fulbright program in Italy.

In the field of psychology, Professor Rosen was known for his refinements and evaluations of projective tests. In this area he combined clinical sensitivity with an understanding of the necessity to provide quantitative and empirical confirmation for hypotheses derived from intuitive sources. He published extensive reports of his studies dealing with such projective instruments as the Rorschach Test, free association, and Semantic Differential, and sentence completion tests. He made a number of contributions beyond those relating to his specialty area. His theoretical work with Richard Littman on the molar-molecular distinction in psychology was widely discussed and reprinted in Marx' book, *Psychological Theory*. A major integrative effort in the form of a text on abnormal psychology was cut short by Professor Rosen's death. Fortunately, a major portion of the

manuscript had been completed in collaboration with Ian W. Gregory and posthumous publication is anticipated.

Recently, Professor Rosen had been chief investigator on a project, sponsored by the National Institute of Mental Health, exploring the psychological nature of the need for cognition. Even though the project was scarcely beyond its initial phases, it had already produced a valid and reliable structured inventory with which need cognition could be assessed and a factor analysis had revealed the complex nature of motives for cognition.

Professor Rosen was a fellow of the American Psychological Association, and had been active in planning its programs. He was a member of Sigma Xi as well as the Midwestern and Minnesota Psychological Associations. He was a certified consulting psychologist in the state of Minnesota, and had served as a consultant for the Veterans Administration and for the Pillsbury Company. Within the psychology department, he was a member of the clinical psychology staff and of the Center for the Study of Personality.

Undergraduate students will remember Professor Rosen for the effectiveness of his teaching in abnormal psychology and for his personal warmth as a major adviser. Graduate students have received their grounding in personality and projective techniques in advanced courses taught by Professor Rosen. That so many elected these courses and, indeed, so often chose him as their adviser while seeking advanced degrees is a tribute to the dedication and wisdom of this sympathetic and understanding man.

Surviving are his mother, Mrs. Rebecca Rosen; his widow, Mrs. Sylvia Weinberg Rosen; a son, Theodore John Rosen; and a daughter, Martha Jean Rosen.

CHARLES SHEARD

1883-1963

Charles Sheard, a member of the staff of the Mayo Clinic and Mayo Foundation from 1924 until his retirement in 1949, died at St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, Minnesota, on November 18, 1963, where he had been a patient since April 19, 1963. The cause of death was pneumonia as a result of chronic bronchitis and bronchiectasis. He had been in poor health for some years.

Dr. Sheard, a nationally recognized biophysicist and authority in physiological optics, was born at Dolgeville, New York, on May 27, 1883, the son of Frances Scatchard Sheard and Charles Sheard. He obtained the degree of bachelor of science from Saint Lawrence University in 1903; in 1903 and 1904 he was a teacher in the Waterville High School, Waterville, New York. In 1907 he received the degree of master of arts from Dartmouth College, and in 1912 that of doctor of philosophy from Princeton University. He was a fellow in physics at Princeton in 1911 and 1912.

From 1907 to 1913 Dr. Sheard was instructor and then assistant professor of physics in the Ohio State University; from 1914 to 1919 he served as professor of physics and applied optics in that university. In 1919 he became associated with the American Optical Company as head of the division of ocular interests, and he was also in charge of general professional and scientific work within the company.

A small laboratory of radiophysics, primarily for the preparation of radium emanation used in treatment, had been installed at the Mayo Clinic in 1919 by Professor William Duane, of Harvard University. In 1923 it was planned to enlarge this laboratory to constitute a Section of Biophysics and Biophysical Research, and Dr. Sheard was asked to become head of that section, with the rank of professor of biophysics in the Mayo Foundation, Graduate School, University of Minnesota. It is said that this was the first section or department of biophysics in any university or institution of higher learning in the United States. Dr. Sheard accepted, and came to Rochester on February 28, 1924. He later recalled that he arrived in the midst of a tremendous blizzard, which caused him to wonder if he should return to his home in the East. The total facilities of the Section of Biophysics and Biophysical Research at that time consisted of 1 gram of radium in solution and another gram contained in needles, applicators, and plaques.

Dr. Sheard once said he was interested especially in applying the exact principles and methods of physics and mathematics to the less exact and less rigid fields of biology and medicine. He was internationally known for his researches in many branches of biophysics, and in particular for his studies on the phenomenon of vision and the physical aspects of that faculty. He also worked on the effects of radiant energy on plant and animal tissues, and made several important contributions to the application of radiant energy to the biological and medical sciences. He was an authority on the mechanism by which the human eye adapts itself to darkness, and was widely known, also, for his researches on heat loss and regulation of the temperature of the body and on the spectrophotometric analysis of the color of the skin. In recent years he had studied visual problems which are encountered in aviation medicine, and he was one of the investigators of the Mayo Clinic Aeromedical Unit which carried out extensive investigations for the United States Government before and during World War II. With Arthur H. Sanford he developed the Sheard-Sanford photometer in 1929. This instrument indicates the concentration of a substance in solution on the basis of the amount of light which the solution absorbs. It employs a photoelectric cell to determine, for example, the quality of hemoglobin in the blood. In 1930, with a co-worker, he devised an artificial voice box for use in the person whose larynx has been removed.

Imagination and new concepts in research were the chief needs for progress in research in this country, Dr. Sheard believed. "America as a whole has been supreme in mass production, but she has been a laggard in the development and support of pure reasoning and conceptual power," he wrote at the time of his retirement in 1949.

Many honors came to Dr. Sheard in recognition of his wide and varied researches. In 1921 he was invited to give the fourth Thomas Young oration in London, and in 1930 he was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of science by Saint Lawrence University. In 1947 the Ward Burdick medal of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists was conferred upon him, and in the same year he was made a consultant to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the U. S. Navy. He was made an honorary fellow of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology and he received the honorary degree of doctor of optometric science from the Los Angeles College of Optometry in 1953. He was made an honorary life member of the American Optometric Association and he had served as president of the American Board of Opticianry. He was also a member of the board of directors of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness.

In 1957 he was presented with the Edgar D. Tillyer Medal of the Optical Society of America, and in 1963 the Minnesota Optometric Association gave him a special award for his outstanding contributions to optometry and to physiologic optics.

Dr. Sheard retired from the Mayo Clinic in 1949. He was appointed distinguished lecturer in ophthalmology in the Graduate School of Medicine of the Tulane University of Louisiana at New Orleans, and in 1952 and 1953 he served as interim dean of the Los Angeles College of Optometry. Since 1947 he had been professor of ophthalmic optics in the Rochester Junior College.

Dr. Sheard was the author of "Dynamic Ocular Tests," published in 1917; "Physiological Optics," published in 1919; "Dynamic Skiametry," published in 1920; "Ophthalmic Glasses" and "Ocular Accommodation," both published in 1921; "Practical Ocular Tests," published in 1924; "Life-Giving Light," published in 1933; "Ophthalmic Optics," published in 1949; and "Problems of Binocular Vision," published in 1953. He had contributed more than 200 papers to the scientific literature during his career. He was editor of the American Journal of Physiological Optics from 1921 to 1927, and he was one of the collaborators of the American Encyclopaedia of Ophthalmology.

Dr. Sheard was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Heart Association, the Ophthalmological Institute of Great Britain, the Optical Society of America, the American Physiological Society, the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine, the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, the American Society of Plant Physiologists, the American Congress of Physical Medicine, the Botanical Society of America, the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, the Association for Research in Ophthalmology, the Illuminating Engineering Society, the Society of Sigma Xi, the Sigma Pi Sigma honor society in physics, the Phi Sigma Kappa academic fraternity, and the Alumni Association of the Mayo Foundation.

In 1943 the Sheard Foundation for Education and Research in Vision was established in the Graduate School of the Ohio State University, where Dr. Sheard was once a member of the faculty.

Dr. Sheard was chairman of the Olmsted County Planning Commission from 1945 to 1958.

Dr. Sheard was married to Miss Blanche Amaral on December 31, 1907. Dr. and Mrs. Sheard had two children: Dorothy Blanche Sheard (Mrs. Raymond B. Allen), of Washington, D.C., and Charles Amaral Sheard, of Bellevue, Washington.

Services were held at the Calvary Episcopal Church in Rochester on November 21, 1963, and interment was in Oakwood Cemetery in the same city.

The family requests that memorials be made to the Sheard Foundation for Education and Research in Vision at the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

EDWARD HINMAN SIRICH

1884-1963

Edward Hinman Sirich, professor emeritus of Romance languages, died of a coronary thrombosis September 22, 1963 in Minneapolis after a week's illness. Born in Baltimore, Maryland March 29, 1884, the son of John Henry and Elizabeth (Hinman) Sirich, "Si" had spent almost 50 of his 79 years in Minneapolis.

He came here in 1914, having obtained the doctorate that year at Johns Hopkins and taught modern languages at St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland from 1908-1912. He was the youngest of the three new French members, Professor Colbert Searles and Irville C. Lecompte being the others, to be joined later by Francis B. Barton, all selected by President Vincent to build a modern department of French undergraduate and graduate studies under the direction of E. W. Olmsted.

In World War I, Si served as lieutenant of Ordnance Department, USA, 1917-1918; captain, 1918-1919, and was awarded the Silver Medal by the minister of foreign affairs for liaison work in France. On his return he resumed his rank of assistant professor (1917-1923) but left in 1923 with his bride, Marjorie (Williamson) Sirich, to serve as dean of St. John's College, Annapolis. Recalled to Minnesota the next fall he remained as associate professor (1924-1929) and full professor (1929-1952) until his retirement. He was acting dean of the Senior College for the year 1930-1931.

He served for three periods as Consular Agent for France (1932-1939) and was awarded the French Legion of Honor Medal in 1952.

While Professor Sirich's training at Johns Hopkins had been broad, in philology, French and Italian (with Professors Edward Armstrong, Eustace Shaw, H. C. Lancaster among others), he eventually found French literature of the 18th century to be the most congenial. Many are the present teachers of French who delight in recalling the sparkling anecdotes with which Si enlivened his lectures on Bayle, Montesquieu, Voltaire, and Rousseau.

He also taught beginning classes in French and Spanish; besides the texts he wrote for them, he always took a personal interest in his students. For many years he enjoyed his association with the students in the local chapter of Beta Theta Pi, of which he was a member.

In the 20's he was called upon to help organize and teach "Orientation," a survey of sciences which was a forerunner of courses in General Education.

His publications are *Syntax of Alexandre Hardy*, 1914 (Thesis); *Harper's French Anthology* (with F. B. Barton), 1923; *First Spanish Reader* (with E. W. Olmsted), 1924; *Beginners French Grammar* (with E. W. Olmsted), 1926; *French Review Grammar and Composition* (with F. B. Barton), 1928; *New French Review Grammar and Composition* (with F. B. Barton), 1933; *Practical French Grammar* (with E. W. Olmsted), 1933; *Simplified French Grammar* (with F. B. Barton), 1941.

His colleagues will always remember Si for his unfailing kindness and cheerfulness. Meetings of the Dean's Advisory Committee, of the Department of Romance Languages, of Phi Beta Kappa was always the more enjoyable with a quip or two from Si, and whenever another instructor of French or Spanish was unable because of illness to meet his class, Si was the first to volunteer to take over.

Survivors include his widow, Marjorie; a brother, Herbert, Saginaw, Michigan; two sisters, Mrs. Charles Mann, Baltimore, Maryland, Mrs. William S. Graham, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

LORENZ G. STRAUB

1901-1963

Lorenz G. Straub, head of the Department of Civil Engineering and director of the St. Anthony Falls Hydraulic Laboratory, died at his desk at the St. Anthony Falls Laboratory on October 27, 1963, at the age of 62. Professor Straub was born in Kansas City, Missouri, on June 7, 1901. He received his Bachelor's, Master's, and Ph.D. degrees in 1923, 1924, and 1927 at the University of Illinois, and a professional C.E. degree from the same institution in 1930.

For 2 years after receiving his doctorate, Professor Straub investigated and reported on river improvements and hydraulic practices in Europe as the first Freeman Travelling Scholar of the American Society of Civil Engineers. During brief service with the United States Army Engineer Department in Kansas City following his return from Europe, he conducted studies which formed a part of the report which was the basis for the Missouri River development program. He was particularly concerned with investigation of the sediment transport characteristics of the Missouri River.

Professor Straub joined the faculty of the University of Minnesota in 1930 as associate professor of mathematics. Except for wartime service with the National Defense Research Committee of the Office of Scientific Research and Development from 1941-1945, the remainder of his professional service was at the University of Minnesota. He became professor of hydraulics in 1935, served as assistant dean of the College of Engineering and Architecture from 1936-1938, was named director of the St. Anthony Falls Hydraulic Laboratory in 1938, and head of the Department of Civil Engineering in 1945.

Through the years he was associated with some of the world's largest water resource and hydroelectric development programs as engineer consultant. These included projects in El Salvador, Colombia, Venezuela, Iran, Iraq, East and West Pakistan, India, the Philippines, and Canada, and the Aswan Dam in Egypt, the United States-Canadian Passamaquoddy tidal power study, and a number of dams in the United States including two on the Columbia River. In 1952 he originated and supervised the unprecedented "friction control" closure of the Missouri River at the Fort Randall Dam. He also had a long association with the United States Army Corps of Engineers as special consultant on various river problems including the Earthquake Dam in Yellowstone Park, and was for many years a member of the Army's Beach Erosion Board and consultant to its Committee on Tidal Hydraulics.

Professor Straub was also active in many professional associations. These included the American Society for Engineering Education, the American Geophysical Union, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, which awarded him its Research Award in 1959 and its Norman Medal in 1961, and the International Association for Hydraulic Research, of which he was a founding member, president from 1948 to 1955, and of which he was made the first United States honorary member in 1959. He was also a member of Sigma Tau, Tau Beta Pi, Sigma Xi, Gamma Alpha, Phi Kappa Phi, and Chi Epsilon, of which he was a charter member and national president from 1944 to 1948.

The St. Anthony Falls Hydraulic Laboratory, which celebrated its 25th anniversary in 1963, was the focal point of Professor Straub's professional life. Soon after coming to the University of Minnesota he began to plan and work for the building of a hydraulic laboratory at nearby St. Anthony Falls on the Mississippi River, a location he judged particularly suited for such an institution. Through his efforts and the co-operation of federal, state, municipal, and private agencies, work was started on the laboratory in 1936. He had designed the building and he supervised its construction. The laboratory was dedicated in November 1938. The war years delayed somewhat the development of the laboratory program, but following Professor Straub's return to the University in 1945 the academic and research programs centered at the laboratory rapidly expanded. He attracted many graduate students for study at the University, and his counsel was sought on problems of river hydraulics in all areas of the world.

Professor Straub always gave his best effort to his professional tasks and he expected a similar high performance on the part of his students and colleagues. The St. Anthony Falls Hydraulic Laboratory, whose work is known the world over, is uniquely the product of his years of service at the University of Minnesota.

He is survived by a brother, Joseph V. Straub of Kansas City, Missouri, and a sister, Mrs. Harry Caylor of Chicago.