

February 24, 1919

The Senate met in the Senate room Monday February 24, President McVey presiding.

The minutes of the meeting of February 10 were read and approved.

A motion was made by Professor Melcher that chapel be moved from the first to the third hour. Motion lost.

A resolution was offered that chapel and drill be moved to the fifth hour. Motion carried.

It was voted to appoint a committee consisting of a representative from each college to study the schedule especially with reference to time for chapel and drill and report a recommendation for the first semester of next year.

The Military Department was authorized to organize a company for the eighth hour for the benefit of students who had conflicts.

March 10, 1919

The Senate met Monday March 10, President McVey presiding.

Minutes of the meeting of February 24 were read and approved.

The following recommendation from the College of Arts and Science was approved:

Two Year Pre-Medical Course  
Freshman

First semester		Second semester	
	credits		credits
English Comp.	3	English Comp.	3
Inorg. Chemistry	5	Inorg. Chemistry	5
Gen. Zoology	4	Gen. Zoology	4
3d. year German or		3d. year German or	
1st. year French	3	1st. year French	3
Military Science	1	Trigonometry	3
Physical Educ.	.67	Military Science	1
	<u>16.67</u>	Physical Educ.	.67
			<u>16.67</u>

Sophomore

First semester		Second semester	
	credits		credits
Org. Chemistry	4	Quantitative Anal.	5
Ele. Physics or		Ele. Physics or	
General Col. Physics	5	Gen. College Physics	5



First semester	credits	Second semester	credits
4th. year German or		4th. year German or	
2d. year French	3	2d. year French	3
Ele. Psychology	3	Embryology	4
Military Science	1	Military Science	1
Physical Educ.	.67	Physical Education	.67
	17.67		18.67

If a student has had high school Physics he must take Trigonometry, freshman year and General College Physics, sophomore year.

If a student has not had high school Physics he must take Elementary Physics sophomore year.

Courses in Modern Languages are not required if equivalent amount has been had in high school.

#### New Courses

↓ Education 29. Vocational Education. Two hours a week. First semester.

↓ Economics 9. Business Organization. For engineers. Three credits. (This semester only)

↓ Economics 5a, 5b. Economics for Engineers. (Regular Course) Two hours a week first semester; two hours a week, first half of second semester.

↓ Geology 9. Field Geology. Two hours a week. Second semester.

#### English

↓ Early Nineteenth Century Essayists. One semester. Two credits.

↓ Argumentation and Debate for law students. Thruout the year. This course has been offered for sometime as forensic oratory. Two credits.

✓ Dramatic Production. A study of the community drama, organization of the theatre, etc. Thruout the year. Two credits.

↓ Extempore Speaking. Thruout the year. Three credits.

↓ Elements of Interpretive Reading. A course in fundamental and vocal expression, incitation, etc. One semester. 3 credits.

Literature for Children. A course in Library science. One semester. Two credits.

#### ↓ Physics

Physics 110. Spectroscopy. For seniors in Industrial Chemistry. Elective for others. Two hours lecture and recitation, four hours laboratory. Four credits.

#### Mathematics

↓ Trigonometry. Three hours a week. One semester. 3 credits.

Algebra and Analytics. Five hours a week. Five credits.



Mathematics cont.

Analytics. Five hours a week. Five credits.

√ Calculus. First part. Five hours a week. Five credits.

√ Calculus. Second part. Three hours a week. Three credits.

The following resolution from the College of Arts and Science was presented and after some discussion it was voted to appoint the following committee, with the request that they make definite recommendations: Messrs. Melcher, Peak, Havenhill and Shull.

Resolution from the College of Arts and Science. ✓

"In the opinion of the College of Arts and Science a university or cooperative book store should be established as soon as possible." ✓

The Registrar asked if the Senate rule "All men students are required to drill three hours each week during their freshman and sophomore years" included students who were admitted to the University with credit for two years college work and entered a specified course where they were classified as sophomores. The resolution was referred to the Council for interpretation.

The following report from the Graduate School Committee on the Carnegie Insurance Plan was received and ordered to be made a part of the minutes.

REPORT OF THE GRADUATE COMMITTEE ON THE CARNEGIE  
INSURANCE PLAN.

"The President of the University some time ago submitted to the Graduate School for examination and report to the Senate, the "Carnegie Foundation Plan of Insurance and Annuities for College Teachers." Your Committee has examined the Plan and read much literature bearing on same, and respectfully submits the following report:

"First, the almost universal consensus of opinion among college teachers, individual and organized, seems to be unfavorable to the plan. And with good reason on general grounds. There is always an additional element of risk in every new insurance company, as compared with the old companies, from the fact that with new companies the cost of insurance is based not on experience, but on assumptions and calculations of future premiums - two very different methods of reasoning. This well founded prejudice against new companies is further increased in the present case in the fact that this new company is closely connected and allied with the "Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching", an institution which may be said to have gone into bankruptcy and offers a settlement of  $66 \frac{2}{3}$  cents on the dollar. This failure has occurred not from any dishonesty, but from actual miscalculation. But however it may have occurred, it does not, and should not, encourage confidence in a new insurance company starting out under the same auspices.

Secondly: This new company is that kind known as non-mutual and non-participating, and this is true in the widest



sense of those terms. It is controlled by a board of sixteen trustees chosen by the Carnegie Foundation. Six trustees form a quorum. Its President is Henry S. Pritchett, President of the Foundation; its Secretary is Secretary of the Foundation; its Treasurer is Treasurer of the Foundation; the Chairman of the Board of Trustees is a member of the Foundation's Board of Trustees. It would not seem reasonable for a body of men so large and intelligent as the professors of American Colleges, to intrust their savings to the care of a company over which they have absolutely no control.

Thirdly: As to the cost of policies in this company. According to statements and actual figures furnished by various college professors and college organizations, there is little or no advantage for this company as compared with the old-line companies. An actuary of one of the largest old companies in reply to the Committee of the Association of University Professors having this matter under investigation stated: "If the policy were terminated at any time within ten years, it would be more advantageous to have carried insurance with the Teachers' Association, but less advantageous after that time, because of the increase in dividends under the participating policy". The Committee of the Association of University Professors further states: "Other computations made for the Committee confirm the conclusion that, except for very short term policies, college and university teachers can probably do as well by taking insurance in any one of the existing companies as by purchasing the policies of the new association at the rates now announced and with the benefits thus far promised."

Since this company is non-participating, it would seem that a large surplus ought rapidly to accumulate. This is expected, and Mr. Pritchett states that "under the provision of the Charter such accumulations must be used for the benefit of the policy-holders", but the contract contains the provision: "This policy is issued on the non-participating plan. It is not entitled to participate in the surplus of the Association." Hence under this contract it would seem impossible for teachers to claim any share of this surplus created by the very premiums which they have paid to the company. There is said to be nothing in the Charter to prevent the Trustees from using this surplus at their discretion. It seems to be admitted that this policy contains a disability clause advantageous to the teacher, but the Committee of the Association of University Professors states that the Carnegie Foundation does not contract nor promise to pay these benefits, but on the contrary carefully disclaims all contractual responsibility, and merely declares its "intentions" of granting these benefits. Of course its previous failure to carry out "intentions" naturally weakens the force of any "intentions" declared in the present case. Many more points might receive unfavorable comment.

In conclusion: There undoubtedly exists among colleges and college associations a wide-spread, well-universal, distrust of any plan of insurance under the exclusive control of the Carnegie Foundation. We therefore advise that any active measures at present in regard to the premises on the part of the University of Kentucky would be premature and unwise. We think that under the present fire of criticism directed against the Carnegie plan, one of two things will happen, either the present plan will be so modified as to meet the approval of the teachers whom it is intended to serve or it will be abandoned for lack of their support."

Glanville Terrell, Chairman

March 10, 1919

Secretary