

f. Music 34a,b. Advanced Harmony, Dictation and Ear Training. Four credits each.

g. Elective, one credit, to be added, to bring total credits for the degree to 127.7 credits.

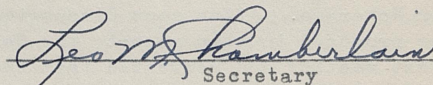
The Senate also approved the following recommendation from the faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences:

"The faculty recommended the appointment of a committee to serve with an equal number of students selected by the Student Government Association, these to compose a joint committee to consider the enforcement of existing rules concerning cheating among students or the adoption of a new plan."

The Senate Committee as subsequently appointed, is made up of John Kuiper, Chairman, C. C. Ross, and Lawrence Bradford.

President Cooper asked for an expression of opinion from the Senate as to how student petitions for new organizations should be handled. He suggested that such petitions might either come directly to the Senate for approval, or that they might first be reviewed by the University Council and submitted to the Senate by the Council, with such recommendations as seemed desirable. After some discussion of the present Senate regulations regarding new student organizations and of the practices that have been observed in reviewing petitions for such organizations, the Senate voted that a committee of three be appointed to study the procedures to be followed in reviewing and passing on requests for new organizations; this committee to report back to the Senate at its next meeting. The committee subsequently appointed by President Cooper, includes Professor Trimble, Chairman, Dean Blanding, and Professor Koppius.

President Cooper also asked the Senate whether or not it wished reports from its standing committees. On motion duly seconded, the Senate voted that the standing committees of the Senate should report to that body annually.


Secretary

MINUTES OF THE UNIVERSITY SENATE
December 9, 1940

The University Senate met in the Assembly Room of Lafferty Hall, Monday, December 9, 1940. President Cooper presided.

The minutes of November 18 were read. On recommendation by Professor Weaver, Chairman of the Curriculum Committee, Physics 1a and 1b were added as prerequisites to Geology 212a in the report of the Curriculum Committee. There being no objection to this addition, the minutes were approved with this correction.

The following report was read to the Senate from the special committee appointed at the previous meeting to consider the rule governing petitions

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for new student organizations:

1. No student organization may be formed in the University without the permission of the Senate and no change in the character of the regulations of such organizations may be made without the Senate's approval.
2. Petitions for new student organizations shall be submitted to the University Council which shall, through its secretary, present recommendations for final action to the Senate at its next regular meeting.
3. Each petition to form a new organization must be accompanied by a copy of the constitution, charter, by-laws, or, in the absence of these, by a statement of the purpose of the organization, qualifications for membership, and the financial obligations of members.
4. Petitions for permission to form new organizations must not include the name of any student on probation.

The report was approved and adopted as a part of the rules of the University Senate.

At the request of President Cooper, the Secretary read to the Senate the following statement regarding the proposed Civilian Pilot Training:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees on October 18, 1940, the President of the University was authorized to make formal application for participation of the University in Civilian Pilot Training. This application was made November 6, 1940.

If the application is approved, the University will be responsible for 48 clock hours of instruction in a ground course, to include 24 hours in meteorology and 24 hours in navigation.

The administration is interested in having the reaction of the Senate to the proposal to participate in this work, assuming the application is approved, and more specifically would like to know whether the ground course should be offered informally without credit, or whether it should be set up as a regular course for credit.

On motion by Professor C. C. Ross, duly seconded, the Senate voted that for a period of a year the courses required for the Civilian Pilot Training be offered without credit, and that at the end of that period the Senate again review the matter in terms of recommendations made by those responsible for the work.

Professor George K. Brady read to the Senate the following report of the Library Committee:

"LIBRARY COMMITTEE REPORT TO THE SENATE

Mr. President and Members of the Senate:

It has been several years now since the Library Committee has had the privilege of making a report to this body on the state of the library and

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of presenting to the Senate some of the problems which we will have to face in the near future. We think it well to do this so that those on the campus who are interested in the welfare and development of the library may be informed as to the state of affairs and may form their judgments on a basis of facts. The report may also serve to show that the committee is not quite as moribund as public and private intimations would indicate.

THE PRESENT BUILDING

The present building in which the main library is housed was completed and occupied in 1931. At that time the total number of volumes in the library was 110,000 and it looked then as though the present structure was large enough to allow for future expansion over a fairly long period of years. There was adequate room for expansion up to a quarter of a million volumes and at that time such a number looked like a 'one far-off, divine event', but now nearly ten years later we have reached the total of 280,000 volumes, and our shelving problem has become a serious one. In addition, there are in the library some 30,000 volumes of duplicates, state documents, and other unassimilated materials.

When the present building was constructed a temporary rear wall was built so that the stacks could be extended back without too much additional expense. The Library Committee thinks that it is time for the administration to consider ways and means of making this extension. Any other solution is a temporary expedient which will handicap the general efficiency of the library.

Among the temporary expedients is the suggestion that the present cubicles be eliminated and the stacks extended to the present back wall. But to do this would force users of cubicles into already overcrowded reading rooms, and the loan desk librarian reports that during the habitable portions of the year the cubicles are extensively used. The inefficient heating system makes the cubicles uncomfortable during cold weather, but during the summer months especially they are extensively used, and it is during those months that all the other reading room facilities are overtaxed. Furthermore, at the present rate of acquisition, this elimination of the cubicles would only meet the situation for two and at the most three years.

Another temporary expedient is to move some of the present stacks into the work and storage rooms in the basement. But this is no more desirable than the elimination of the cubicles. A library needs work rooms to function properly, and already we have had to move large quantities of material to the basement of Memorial Hall because there is no room to care for or handle it in the main library. Therefore, the only real solution to the situation is the extension of the stacks, and this can only be accomplished by the active cooperation of the administration in providing the means.

In all fairness, the Library Committee feels that even this solution will but partially solve the situation. As the stack capacity is enlarged the use of the library becomes an increasing problem. The present reading rooms are overcrowded, and increased use will only accentuate the difficulty. As an example, the present reference room is rapidly expanding its facilities for reference work. This is highly desirable for an increasing

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program of advanced work at the institution, but as the number of reference books increases so does the use of the room. As the library is constructed the possibility of extending this room is very difficult and expensive. The hallway entrance on the west blocks off the possibility of extension in one direction, and expansion either to the front or to the side is financially out of the question.

As a further example, the case of the reserve reading room for the use of undergraduates may be cited. Theoretically the students who go there should want to use reserve books, but frequently they use the room because they want to study where their friends are. The result has been congestion so pronounced that the library authorities have had to request students not to use the room unless they are actually using reserve books. This request has had very little effect on the congestion of the room because students who wish to remain in the room with their friends surround themselves with some reserve books and continue working with their text books. There has been some cooperation; however, on the part of students in this regard.

What the final solution to this sort of congestion may be is at present beyond the collective imagination of the Library Committee, unless it be the construction of a new building in which the entrances and hallways shall be so planned as not to block future expansion of the main units of the library.

In this connection it might not be out of place to call the attention of the Senate to a movement, which has recently started in this country, of building central depository libraries where individual libraries can send surplus and little used books for storage purposes. Such a depository library, financed by Harvard College, is being built for the New England area in Cambridge, Massachusetts. There is now a plan afoot to build such a depository library in the middle west near Chicago to serve the same purpose for institutions in this area. A representative of the Carnegie Foundation, which is considering financing the building of such a library, recently, visited our library to see how much advantage we could take of this depository library, if the plan materializes.

Dr. Fall, the investigator in question, reported his findings to the Library Committee. He pointed out that our library is still in a formative stage and that our collection is largely a working collection. Consequently, we could not hope to derive as much benefit from such a depository library as larger institutions where they have accumulated large numbers of little used books that could be profitably housed in this manner. For instance, the University of Illinois has a large collection of catalogues from schools and colleges all over the country. They have tried to make this collection annually as complete as possible. Obviously such material does not have wide use, but it is far too valuable not to be available some place, and a depository library where the occasional specialist might go is the solution to the handling of this problem. But as yet this situation does not apply to us here at Kentucky. Dr. Fall suggests that if we could find ten thousand volumes in the way of duplicates, etc., we should enter into the proposition so that we may have the advantage of borrowing from the depository when the need arises. With this the Library Committee is in sympathy. The annual rental for placing 10,000 books in such a depository would be about one cent per volume and this would not be prohibitive.

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DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES

The subject of departmental libraries on the campus is one that is filled with fire and brimstone. But the Library Committee would not be true to its best convictions if it failed to state its views on this matter. Frankly, we believe that the best interests of the library, and of the University, will best be served by a strong and centralized library. Consequently, we view with some misgivings the tendency on the campus to spread departmental libraries about in this place and that without too much regard to their efficiency when so placed. A fact finding committee of the main Library Committee has just finished an investigation of the situation. Some of the departmental libraries are ill-housed, in congested quarters, with poor lighting and other facilities. One departmental library is so congested that during the summer sessions the attendant has to sit outside the room to allow readers the scant space available. In others the equipment is so lamentable as to be funny if it were not pitiful. In still others the service which is rendered the users is inadequate because the libraries are not kept open a sufficient number of hours a day. In the majority, service of attendants is provided by students working under the N.Y.A. and this sort of service, however willing it may be, is seldom efficient or satisfactory. Others are housed in the private offices of professors where they are practically closed to the outside user except at the will of the professor who occupies the office. And finally in this connection it should be pointed out that these departmental libraries are housed in buildings which are frequently uninhabitable during evening hours in cold winter months. When the rest of the building is otherwise not in use it is expensive to heat the whole building to service one room, and the usual answer has been to allow the attendant and any stray readers to take their chances with pneumonia.

In this matter the Library Committee realizes that there is at present no question of consolidating all departmental libraries with the central library because the present congestion in the central library makes this impossible. Even if it were possible, such a consolidation probably would not be desirable in all instances. Some departmental libraries meet the needs of students in laboratories adjoining the libraries in question. And where this can be shown to be the case the Library Committee would be the last to suggest any consolidation with the main library. But in every such case we feel that the University Library should have sole charge of service in these libraries and of the cataloging of all new books and periodicals; and especially should all materials in such departmental libraries be incorporated into the main catalogue of the University Library. This would require the employment of additional emergency catalogers, but it should be undertaken before the situation gets further out of hand. We are glad to report that this incorporation of holdings has already been started in the case of the Experiment Station Library.

We also believe that where in the same building there are two or more libraries or collections dealing with closely related subjects, such collections should be consolidated into one library with suitable reading room facilities, lighting, and trained supervision.

Further, we believe that all books and libraries belonging to the University should be actually (and not merely nominally) under the supervision and control of the University Librarian, this to include transfer of

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the staffs of the Experiment Station Library, the Law Library, and the University Schools Library to the budget and payroll of the University Library. This transfer is in strict conformity with the rules of the Board of Trustees, and any other sort of control is a direct usurpation of authority. It is the only practical way by which library efficiency can be achieved. As matters now stand unavoidable and expensive duplication takes place which could be prevented with integrated control.

The Committee likewise thinks that when the problem of equipping a departmental library arises the supervision should be under the control of the head librarian.

Finally, the Committee believes that the housing of departmental libraries in private offices is an ineffective and inefficient arrangement, conducive in no way to the best interests of the library users on the campus. Furthermore, there are instances in which the University Library books become mixed with the private collections of individual professors; this is a source of added confusion. These practices can only be eliminated with the active cooperation of the administration. In the past the administration has expressed passive opposition to the situation but up to the present no positive stand has been taken. The Committee feels strongly that it is now high time something was done in this regard.

BUDGETARY CONSIDERATIONS

Under this heading the Committee feels that there are certain factors about which the Senate should be informed. The budget for the administration of the University Library has remained substantially the same for the past several years, and we take the figures of the 1938-39 budget as illustrative of our points in this matter. The total budget for that year was \$54,255.00. Of this sum \$34,100.00 was spent on salaries; \$8,000.00 was spent for new books; \$6,000.00 was spent for periodicals, continuation sets, etc. This makes a total of \$14,000.00 which may be spoken of as the sum spent on the annual improvement of the collection in the library. The \$6,000.00 spent for periodicals is not sufficient to supply the periodicals which a library aspiring to meet the needs of an expanding graduate school should have. Perhaps twice the sum would be nearer the sum needed. However, our chief concern is with the amount spent annually for books--\$8,000.00. This amount as you all know is mostly broken up into the small sums allotted to each of the many departments on the campus. The sums range from \$300.00 to \$25.00, depending either upon the needs of the departments or their interests in acquiring new material. The largest departmental appropriations would not be spoken of as munificent, and we do not think the smaller ones could be called extravagant. But it is clear that money spent in this way will not materially improve the book collection of the library. It will not fill up those vast holes which exist in our collections because we have started late. At the best such small annual appropriations will help to keep us abreast of current publications in various fields, and even here none too adequately.

In the past three years the administration has given some serious consideration to this matter; and for two of those years we have had a special appropriation of \$30,000.00 which was to be used for the improvement of the working book collection of the library. The Library Committee has tried to see that this money was spent for research materials. During the period

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from 1938 to 1940 the library has acquired, under this special appropriation, 13,078 volumes. Of this total 4,519 volumes were periodical sets. Two thousand two hundred ninety-six dollars was spent for the British Parliamentary sets and 'command' papers 1911-1939. There were 215 important sets acquired during this period, and 143 sets and runs of periodicals. One hundred seventy-one new titles were added to the reference collection, totaling 1,287 volumes. The runs of periodicals bought necessitated the placing of 55 additional current periodical subscriptions, and 15 continuations were added to the library.

The gift of \$5,000.00 by the General Education Board for library materials in agricultural economics and sociology resulted in the addition of 1,769 volumes for the two year period. This gift will be continued for two years more.

The appropriation of \$30,000.00 for two successive years needs some further comment. From the point of view of efficiency it is regrettable that such appropriations must be spent entirely during the year for which the appropriation is made. Books and periodical sets cannot be ordered as one does tons of steel, and they must be located before they can be bought. This process takes time and one must wait until a desirable item is available on the market. The necessity of spending money before a certain fixed date frequently forces the committee to spend money less efficiently than it otherwise would, and to acquire material which would rate as second or third choice. This is especially true in view of the unsettled situation in Europe which has upset the book market completely. Acquisitions from England are uncertain and from the continent impossible. Nevertheless, in spite of these difficulties, the total result as far as research material is concerned has been highly beneficial.

In this connection; however, the Committee would like to call to the attention of the Senate the situation which such special appropriations have created in the Order Department of the Library. The Order Department is ordinarily geared to handle an annual book expenditure of \$8,000.00 but during the past two years its volume of work has been increased at least fourfold, and this without any increase in clerical help. It speaks well for the Order Department that it has not floundered under the increased burden. It would be unfair for the administration to expect it to continue to carry this burden indefinitely. The Cataloging Department is also running behind and arrears of uncatalogued materials are backing up yearly.

Finally the Library Committee wishes to call to the attention of the Senate the fact that we have launched on an extensive graduate program here at this institution, and the only way we can successfully hold our own in competition with other southern universities is to continue the expansion of our library facilities. Our library is now rated as fifth in the South, but it cannot hope to hold this position without making large annual additions to our working collection. For this year and next year the special appropriation for graduate material has been cut from \$30,000.00 to \$10,000.00 for each year. The rate of decrease is ominous for the future, and if it continues the next two years will see the appropriation reaching the vanishing point. Frankly, the Library Committee feels that the sum of \$30,000.00 plus the regular \$8,000.00 appropriation for book purchases should be the minimum regular expenditure annually in this direc-

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tion, and we feel that the administration should do all in its power to bring the appropriation back to this level. In making this suggestion; however, we realize that our position leads us into difficulties in the light of present inadequate housing facilities. Where we will house the books after we get them is a serious matter. This inconsistency is obvious, but perhaps the Committee may console itself with the words of Emerson to the effect that 'consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds'."

The report was received and is made a part of these minutes.

Professor W. E. Freeman read to the Senate the following report of the Music Committee:

"Report of the Music Committee

to the

University Senate

December 9, 1940

The Music Committee is a standing Committee of the Senate appointed by the President. At this time the members of this Committee are

Professor Alexander Capurso
 Professor R. D. Haun
 Professor John Kuiper
 Professor C. A. Lampert
 Miss Mildred Lewis
 Professor R. D. McIntyre
 Professor W. E. Freeman, Chairman

The Committee is charged with the responsibility of sponsoring and financing the extra curricula activities of student musical organizations. The money for this purpose is provided by a part of the student activities fee amounting to 50¢ a semester per student. All financial transactions are handled thru the University Organizations Fund.

The four major activities sponsored by the Committee are

1. The University Band. For several years the Committee has sponsored and financed at least one trip of the Band to a football game away from Lexington. In the fall of 1939 all expenses were provided for the trip to the Kentucky-Georgia Tech game in Atlanta. Also bus transportation to Louisville for the Kentucky-Georgia game was paid by the Committee. For several years the Committee has contributed the sum of \$300.00 to a fund for the purpose of cleaning and maintaining the Band uniforms.
2. The Men's and Women's Glee Clubs and Choristers are provided with special music, and trips to neighboring cities are partially financed. The Men's Glee Club usually takes a trip each spring extending over a period of three or four days.
3. The Orchestras. At present we have two orchestras - the Philharmonic and the Symphonietta. Special music and other items of expense incident to public concerts are provided by the Committee.

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4. The Sunday Afternoon Musicales have come to occupy a very important place in our University program. Capacity audiences of students, faculty and friends enjoy an hour of musical entertainment on some sixteen or eighteen afternoons during the year. In 1939-40 concerts were given by the following:

The Philharmonic Orchestra -----	2
The Concert Band -----	2
The Glee Clubs and Choristers -----	4
Local Artists -----	3
Professional Artists -----	6
Total -----	17

The plans for the 1940-41 season which opened on November 10 include the following concerts:

The Philharmonic Orchestra -----	2
The Symphonietta -----	2
The Concert Band -----	2
The Glee Clubs and Choristers -----	5
Local Artists and Organizations ----	2
Professional Artists -----	4
Total -----	17

A condensed financial statement for the year 1939-40 follows:

Receipts

Balance - August 1, 1939 -----	\$1,877.43
From student fees -----	3,176.35
From local organizations in cities visited by Glee Clubs and Choristers -----	115.00
Total -----	\$5,168.78

Expenses

For the University Band -----	\$1,258.35
For the Glee Clubs and Choristers -----	645.03
For the Orchestra -----	65.59
For the Sunday Afternoon Musicales -----	1,282.20
For Miscellaneous -----	19.75
	\$3,270.92
Balance July 31, 1940 -----	\$3,270.92
	\$1,897.86

Respectfully submitted,

W. E. Freeman
Chairman"

This report was received and is made a part of these minutes.

Leslie M. Rowland
Secretary