

REPORTS

THE REINSTATEMENT OF PROFESSOR SCHAPER¹

THE University of Minnesota was founded in the faith that men are ennobled by understanding; it is dedicated to the advancement of learning and the search for truth; it is devoted to the instruction of youth and the welfare of the state. These purposes, carved in stone upon the facade of its most stately building, embody the tradition of scholarship upon which rests the development of higher education and the continuous progress of democratic society.

It is this tradition that sustains the human mind and spirit when beset by human passions and prejudices. It is to this tradition that the board of regents of the University of Minnesota reaffirm its adherents. In so doing it reiterates its acceptance of the corollary principles of academic freedom. The board of regents of the University of Minnesota bears witness to its faith by entering upon its records the following statement concerning academic freedom:

(1) The University of Minnesota should not impose any limitation upon the teacher's freedom in the exposition of his own subject in the classroom or in addresses and publications.

(2) No teacher may claim as his right the privilege of discussing in his classroom controversial topics that are not pertinent to the course of study that is being pursued.

(3) The University of Minnesota should not place any restraint upon the teacher's freedom in the choice of subjects for research and investigation undertaken on his own initiative.

(4) The University of Minnesota should recognize that the teacher in speaking or writing outside of the institution upon subjects beyond the scope of his own field of study is entitled to the same freedom and is subject to the same responsibility as attach to all other citizens but in added measure.

(5) It is clearly understood that the University of Minnesota assumes no responsibility for the views expressed by members of its staff, and the faculty members themselves should, when necessary, make it clear when they are expressing only their personal opinions.

(6) If the conduct of a teacher in his classroom or elsewhere should give rise to doubts concerning his fitness for his position, the question in all cases should be submitted first to a committee of the faculty and in no case should any member of the teaching staff be dismissed before the normal termination of his period of appointment without full and open hearing before the board of regents, should he desire it, and only upon sufficient notice.

The board of regents sitting in 1938 recognizes with regret and not in a spirit of condemnation of its predecessors that periods of national crisis are characterized by wide-spread loss in social perspective and a strain upon the values that prevail when conditions are more nearly normal.

¹ Resolution adopted by the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota on January 28, 1938.

It would also affirm in these calmer days and against another day of storm and stress that in times of crisis the need for adherence to accepted values and traditions and procedures, especially by institutions of higher education, is most necessary. It recognizes in retrospect that conditions in the fall of 1917 were such that seemingly fundamental differences in opinion were not quickly reconciled or adjusted.

When America entered the war after nearly three years of neutrality and free discussion, those who had vigorously upheld the cause of the Central Powers were expected to reverse at once emotional and intellectual attitudes to which of right they had given free play. Those who had favored the Allies faced no such difficulty, often could not recognize its existence and added their impatience to increase the difficulties of those who sought at the same time to save their self-respect and prove their loyalty.

It was such conditions, with the consequent effects on all parties concerned, that furnish in part the background for the action of the board of regents when on September 13, 1917, it passed a resolution dismissing William A. Schaper from the University of Minnesota.

This action of the board was initiated by a letter of the Minnesota commission for public safety, advising the president of the board that it was claimed by informants of that commission that Professor William A. Schaper was a rabid pro-German. There was a summary examination of him before the board on that day. No record of the proceedings other than the above resolution was made.

Numerous efforts have been made in the last twenty years by members of the staff, former students of Professor Schaper and alumni of this university to reopen the case. The matter, however, did not receive the attention of this board until the letter of Honorable Elmer A. Benson, governor of this state, addressed to Regent Lewis E. Lohmann, was presented to this board on December 17 last, requesting that the resolution of September 13, 1917, be rescinded and that Professor Schaper be invited to return to the university.

This board finds as follows:

Professor William A. Schaper was made full professor at the University of Minnesota in 1904, after having served three years as assistant professor. At the time of the adoption of said resolution, he was the head of the department of political science and filled that position with distinction.

He was not furnished with a copy of the alleged information against him.

No charges were made against him that might have been considered by a faculty committee and, therefore, none was considered by such a committee.

None of the charges were specified except as above stated.

He was not confronted with his accusers.

He was not given sufficient time or opportunity to meet the charges, nor to engage counsel for his defense.

He was dismissed on the eve of the commencement of the then academic year after being paid only one month's salary for that year.

This board finds that the dismissal was without due process, and, therefore, unjustified; *therefore, be it*

Resolved:

1. That the action of the board in adopting the resolution of Sept. 13, 1917, terminating the relation existing between Professor William A. Schaper and this university be, and it hereby is, in all things rescinded, and

the said resolution be, and hereby is, in all things expunged from the minutes and records of this board.

2. That Professor William A. Schaper be reinstated to the faculty of this university, with the rank of professor of political science emeritus.

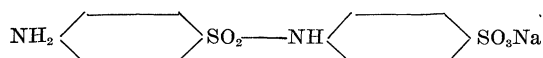
3. That Professor William A. Schaper be paid, out of the funds of this university, the sum of \$5,000 in reparation of his loss of salary for the academic year 1917-18, and said sum is hereby appropriated for such purpose.

4. That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to Professor William A. Schaper by the secretary of this board.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

THE TREATMENT OF CANINE DISTEMPER WITH A CHEMOTHERAPEUTIC AGENT, SODIUM SULFANILYL SULFANILATE¹

In the following account, a preliminary report is given of results obtained from the treatment, with a chemotherapeutic agent, of animals infected with the virus of canine distemper. The compound used was sodium sulfanilyl sulfanilate and was prepared by the Calco Chemical Company. It has the following formula:



This compound is a white crystalline substance highly soluble in water and of neutral reaction. It is readily absorbed by way of the gastro-intestinal tract and has little or no toxicity for small animals in doses equivalent to one gram per kilogram of body weight. Ferrets, rabbits and cats have received one gram per day for periods as long as two weeks without loss of weight, appetite or other untoward symptoms.

An 8-kilogram dog was injected intravenously with 1.9 grams of sodium sulfanilyl sulfanilate, and the continued presence of the drug in the blood and the rate of its excretion in the urine were studied. The results are shown in Table I.

TABLE I

Time after administration of blood sample	Gamma of drug per ml of blood	Total amount of circulating drug
5 minutes	320	1.28 grams
2 hours	30	0.12 "
20 "	0	0.00 "
Time of urine sample	Volume of urine	Grams of drug recovered
20 hours	340 ml	1.5
44 "	300 "	0

The above table indicates that the chemical circulates in the blood in high concentration for relatively short periods of time, and that a large dose was completely excreted in the urine within twenty-four hours. The

¹ From the Department of Medicine and the Department of Animal Care, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, and the Presbyterian Hospital, New York City.

animal manifested no symptoms of intoxication and suffered no apparent bad after-effects from the treatment.

The therapeutic action of the drug has been tried on animals infected with the virus of canine distemper. In ferrets experimentally given this disease, sodium sulfanilyl sulfanilate has been found to have a remarkable therapeutic effect. It both prevents the development of the disease in animals treated within the incubation period, and cures the disease promptly in animals treated after the first rise in temperature and the appearance of symptoms. The action of the drug is equally efficacious whether dried living distemper vaccine virus Lederle is used for infection or fresh virus-containing filtrate obtained from dogs suffering from the spontaneous disease. The following chart illustrates the course of experimental canine distemper in two ferrets, one a control and the other treated with sodium sulfanilyl sulfanilate. Both ferrets were inoculated subcutaneously with 5 mgm of dried living canine distemper virus Lederle. Treatment was started four days after inoculation and before the appearance of symptoms. The treated animal was given 1-2 gms of the drug daily.

