

MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE FACULTY SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
Monday, April 2, 1962 Room 111, BPA Building

The Faculty Senate convened in regular session at 3:40 P.M. on Monday, April 2, 1962, in Room 111 of the College of Business and Public Administration. Forty members were present with President Harvill presiding.

PRESENT: Bateman, Blitzer, Brewer, Conley, Delaplane, Ewing, Forrester, Gegenheimer, Gillmor, Gustavson, Harvill, Hillman, Hudson, Hunt, Irwin, Kassander, Kemmerer, Kurtz, Little, Livermore, Lynn, McMillan, Martin, Moore, Muir, Murphy, H.Myers, L.Myers, Nugent, Patrick, Paylore, Powell, Quinn, H.Rhodes, Rosaldo, Roy, Vavich, Wallraff, Windsor, Zapotocky.

ABSENT: Carlson, Gaines, Haury, Hausenbauer, Hurlbutt, Lyons, McDonald, J.M.Rhodes, Slonaker.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES: The minutes of the meeting of March 5 were approved as published and distributed, one correction being mentioned by Mr. Windsor - changing "effect" to "affect" on page 4, paragraph 3, line 8.

CATALOGUE MATERIAL: The following catalogue changes were accepted: General catalogue, page 100, paragraph 1, SPECIAL GRADES, reword paragraph as follows: "The grades P, passing, and S, superior, are awarded only in certain courses taken for graduate credit. The only grades available in these circumstances for courses numbered 299, 399 and 400 are S, P, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. The only grades available for all other courses in the 400 series are S, P, 5, 6, 7, 8."; delete from General Catalogue, page 255, paragraph 7, and from Graduate catalogue, page 27, paragraph 7, the paragraph beginning with "Graduate credit in non-major courses...." and ends with "...the description of the course.", which in effect abandons the "Six Unit Rule."; Graduate catalogue, page 28, paragraph 10, SCHOLARSHIP REQUIREMENTS, reword lines 9 and 10 to read as follows: "a passing grade and those in which the grade of S or P has been received. The grades of"; change Marketing 261, Marketing Principles and Practices, to Marketing 161, Marketing Principles.

HONORARY DEGREES, APPROVAL OF: The Senate received three recommendations for the awarding of honorary degrees at Commencement on June 6, 1962. The Senate voted to recommend to the General Faculty and the Board of Regents the awarding of three honorary degrees, A doctor of Laws, a Doctor of Letters, and a Doctor of Science, as follows:

Charles Johnston Hitch Distinguished as an economist both in his native land and in Great Britain, pioneer in the application of economics and mathematical analysis to the complex problems of modern military planning, Charles Hitch is now Assistant Secretary and Comptroller of the Department of Defense.

Born in Boonville, Missouri on January 9, 1910, he was the son of the headmaster of Kemper Military School, where he attended preparatory school and junior college. He received the Bachelor of Arts Degree in 1931 from the University of Arizona, with highest distinction, majoring in economics. After one year of graduate work at Harvard University, he became a Rhodes Scholar at the University of Oxford, where in he earned the Bachelor's degree with first class honors in 1934 and the M.A. degree in 1938. As tutor, praelector and fellow of Queen's College in Oxford University, and as general editor of the Oxford Economic Papers, he had a distinguished career in

British higher education from 1935 to 1948. During the war years he served the American Ministry of Economic Affairs in London, was in Washington as a staff economist of two major war management agencies in 1942-3, and 1945-6, and served in the Office of Strategic Services as a first lieutenant, in 1943-45.

In 1947 he was a visiting professor at the University of Sao Paulo in Brazil. In 1948, he became one of the pioneer group gathered together in Santa Monica, California to form the research staff of RAND, now world-famed as an independent research organization serving the Air Force in national defense planning. On leave from RAND, he served as the Irving Fisher Research Professor at Yale University in 1957. In 1961 he was chosen by Secretary of Defense McNamara for his present post.

Author of two earlier books in economic analysis, he published in 1960, the authoritative volume Economics in Defense in the Nuclear Age (Harvard Press). He has been an adviser to the Committee for Economic Development and to many other research groups of the nation. In 1959-60 he was President of the Operations Research Society of America. In 1960 he received the 75th Anniversary medallion of the University of Arizona.

Alumnus of Arizona, economist and econometrician, servant of his country in facing the gravest military challenge of its entire history, Charles Johnston Hitch is presented as a most worthy candidate for the Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

George Duke Humphrey George Duke Humphrey was born in Tippah County, Mississippi, in 1897 and began his career as an educator in 1915 in the public schools of that state where he served successively as a teacher, principal, and school superintendent. After graduation from the State Teachers College at Hattiesburg, Mississippi, he became County Superintendent of Education in Tippah County. While serving in this capacity, he earned the B.A. degree from Blue Mountain College and, in 1936, the M.A. degree from the University of Chicago. After a year as superintendent of the city school system in Kosciusko, Mississippi, he became high school supervisor for the state of Mississippi. In 1934, following revision of the state's system of higher education, George Duke Humphrey, then 36 years of age, was chosen to head Mississippi State College. His appointment came just five years after he received his first college diploma. He continued in this position until 1945, meanwhile earning the Ph.D. from the Ohio State University with a major in educational administration. Dr. Humphrey assumed his present position as president of the University of Wyoming in 1945.

Although Dr. Humphrey's responsibilities increased as his administrative talents were recognized, he still found time to serve his country and the cause of education in so many ways that a detailed listing of his activities is impossible. Among them, however, have been terms as: 1) president of the Association of American Colleges, 2) president of the National Association of State Universities, 3) Chairman of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 4) member of the Legislative Commission of the National Education Association, 5) public member of the National War Labor Board, 6) member of the National Science Foundation board, 7) member of the National Panel of Arbitrators of the American Arbitration Association, 8) president of the Mississippi Association of Colleges, and 9) Chairman of the President's Council of the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities. This abbreviated list does not do justice to the breadth and scope of Dr. Humphrey's activities.

As president of the University of Wyoming, Dr. Humphrey has been instrumental in furthering the progress of that great university. During his tenure, the University has increased in enrollment by more than sixty per cent. Twenty-eight new buildings, valued at more than twenty million dollars, have been added to the physical plant. Four new academic colleges have been established and more than twice as many degrees have been conferred as had been granted prior to his inauguration. Through teaching, research, and extension services, the influence of the University of Wyoming is felt throughout the United States.

Regarded as dean of the presidents of land-grant institutions, Dr. Humphrey stands alone in years of dedication and service to higher education. It is fitting that his career of distinguished service be recognized during the celebration of the centennial of the signing of the Morrill Act establishing our system of land-grant colleges and universities.

Clyde Evarts Weed Clyde Evarts Weed, copper miner, professional engineer, and civic-industrial leader, is chairman of the board of directors of the Anaconda Company, one of the most diversified and productive mining organizations in the world, with holdings ranging from Canada to Chile, from Connecticut to Montana, and including the important properties of Inspiration and Christmas, Arizona, and Cananea, Sonora, Mexico. Starting as a miner with pick and shovel for the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company in Michigan in 1911, he has been engaged for more than fifty years in the mining industry, a third of this time having been spent in Arizona and Sonora.

Mr. Weed's career is one built upon the qualities of education and experience, and on the ability to apply them effectively in positions of increasing responsibility. Graduating from the Michigan College of Mines and Technology with Bachelor of Science and Engineer of Mines degrees in 1911, he spent nine years with various mining companies in Michigan, rising to the position of mine manager. In 1921, he moved to the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company at Inspiration, Arizona, where he served as foreman and assistant manager of Live Oak Division. He joined the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company in Sonora, Mexico as general manager in 1930, becoming president of the company in 1935. At Cananea, to quote Fortune Magazine, "he modernized the plant and devised the first process for extracting molybdenum from copper ore."

In 1938, Mr. Weed became the general manager of mines for the Anaconda Copper Mining Company (now The Anaconda Company), and for nearly two decades was directly in charge of all mining operations for the far-flung enterprises of that company, including those in Arizona, Nevada, Montana, and Sonora. Serving successively as vice president in charge of mining operations, vice president in charge of operations, and president in 1956, he was elected chairman of the board of directors of the company in 1958, the first mining engineer ever to hold the post. During his service as a company executive, he has been responsible for many phases of expansion and diversification of his company's operations, particularly during World War II and the Korean War, and he has exerted a powerful influence on the mining industry in general. He is given primary credit for influencing the Anaconda Company, response to the request of the United States government at the onset of hostilities in Korea, to initiate development of the porphyry copper deposit at Yerington, Nevada. The residential town at the Yerington property was named Weed Heights, in his honor.

Chairman of the boards of directors of three companies besides that of the Anaconda Company, Mr. Weed is also president and director of the International Smelting and Refining Company, and a director of thirteen other companies, foreign and domestic.

He is active also as a member of the National Industrial Conference Board, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and as a director of the American Mining Congress.

Since acquiring his position as chief executive officer of one of the world's largest producing and fabricating companies of copper and nineteen other mineral commodities, Mr. Weed has not rested on his laurels. In 1957, as president of the Anaconda Company, he started an expansion program in the famous Butte, Montana mines that drew the attention of the entire mining industry. In 1960, he was instrumental in forming the Copper Products Development Association, which is an international research organization of copper mining companies. In recognition of this latter activity, he was selected by the Copper Club of New York as "Copper Man of the Year for 1962", and to be the first recipient of the Ankh Award, which is to be presented annually for outstanding contributions to the copper industry.

Other awards have recognized Mr. Weed's distinguished achievements as a professional engineer, civic leader, and mining executive. Recipient of the honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering from both the Michigan College of Mines and Technology in 1946 and the Montana School of Mines in 1959, he was selected also by the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers in 1951 to receive the William Lawrence Saunders Gold Medal in recognition of distinguished achievement in mining, the citation specifically commending his activities in re-vitalizing and extending the life of mining operations in the northwest. In 1960, Mr. Weed was presented the University of Arizona 75th Anniversary Medallion in recognition of his contributions to the minerals industry of Arizona.

The Anaconda Company has a long history of supporting higher education and Mr. Wood has been directly instrumental in extending this record. Under his leadership, for example, his company recently initiated the Anaconda Company Scholarships in the University of Arizona. These are four undergraduate scholarships in the amount of \$1,500 a year which are renewable to the recipient during his four-year program of study.

Thus, in recognition of his outstanding contributions to education, to the State of Arizona, and to the mining industry, in his capacities as civic leader, executive, and as professional mining engineer, Mr. Clyde Evarts Weed is recommended for the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

CHANGE IN STATUS OF CERTAIN OFF-CAMPUS COURSES: The Senate continued its discussion of a proposal that certain off-campus courses numbered below 200 be granted regular residence credit when this has been approved by the Dean of the Division of Continuing Education and the Dean of the College concerned. Mr. Windsor read to the Senate the following statement from Dean Gaines concerning this matter:

"In accordance with the request of the Faculty Senate in session on March 5, I am happy to furnish a statement concerning certain off-campus continuing education classes. I endorse in principle Dean Livermore's suggestion that certain specific off-campus classes numbered below 200 be considered as residence credit.

"My endorsement of this proposal is subject to three provisos. First, the same ruling must apply to Davis-Monthan Air Force Base as applies to classes at Fort Huachuca. Secondly, the entire matter should be considered, though not necessarily delayed, in the light of the proposed

"junior college in Cochise county. And thirdly, each course carrying residence credit must be considered individually by the dean of the college concerned and the dean of continuing education.

"My endorsement of the proposal is based on lengthy discussions and evaluations with our own teachers who have conducted these classes; conversations with the educational officers at Fort Huachuca, and Davis-Monthan; inspection of classroom and library facilities of these bases; direct administration of these programs for three years; and a knowledge of what other universities generally are doing in this area.

"A few statistics, however dull, are called for here. During the academic year 1960-61, the University offered 38 credit courses at Fort Huachuca with a total registration of 796 students. During the same time, the University offered 15 classes at Davis-Monthan, with a registration of 222 students. Of this total of 53 courses, 39 were classes below the 200 designation: 26 at Fort Huachuca and 13 at Davis-Monthan. These are the courses with which we are presently concerned. Incidentally, a majority of the University's 124 off-campus courses last year were of 200 designation and above; this contrasts with the classes at Huachuca and Davis-Monthan which were largely below 200 in designation.

"For Davis-Monthan personnel we encourage attendance at regular night sessions on the campus. Many do so attend. Even special buses are arranged to bring personnel here. However, because of work loads and transportation difficulties, certain classes must be conducted at Davis-Monthan itself. This program dates from about the same time as the Huachuca classes, the situation is roughly the same, and identical regulations should obviously apply.

"The University plans to relate its work very closely with that of the expanding junior college system throughout the state, particularly with respect to its continuing education classes. For years we have used the facilities of Phoenix College. The University of Missouri, incidentally, has been quite effective in its use of junior college facilities in the offering of upper division and graduate work by its professors. In no sense should we compete at Fort Huachuca if the proposed junior college is located near the post or at Sierra Vista.

"The survey commission and board have actually recommended the establishment of a junior college at Paul Spur, some forty miles from Fort Huachuca; yet the matter of location has not yet been resolved. I suspect that if the junior college is located some distance away from the Fort, the military authorities there may still want lower division as well as upper division University courses. In any event, our entire continuing education program must and will be coordinated with the junior college system. In fact, Dr. John Prince, Executive Secretary of the Arizona State Board of Junior Colleges, is teaching in our summer session this year.

"My third proviso is that each course under 200 at Huachuca and Davis-Monthan which offers residence credit must be treated individually. The dean of the appropriate college (after consultation with his faculty I assume) and the dean of continuing education both must approve the

"residence granting aspect of the course. Obviously courses will not be offered when classroom and library (to say nothing of laboratory) facilities are inadequate. There is nothing sacred or sacrosanct about the traditional fifty-minute period. In fact for the typical student, studies sponsored by certain foundations and universities have proved that one two-and-a-half hour session (with a break of a few minutes) is academically superior to three fifty-minute periods. This of course depends on the nature of the class, and could indeed be argued ad infinitum.

"The registrar has given assurance that adequate records can be maintained on these courses which will offer residence credit. Furthermore, this proposal will not affect courses number 200 and above; and it will not affect the present requirement concerning the final thirty units of work for the baccalaureate degree being taken on the campus."

Dr. Nugent asked what advantage there would be in having off-campus courses carry residence credit. Mr. Windsor explained that the grades in such courses could then be included in the computation of the student's graduation grade average if he later enrolled as a degree candidate on the campus. Further, students later enrolling for work in residence at the University of Arizona or other institutions could have such work counted toward the minimum number of residence credit hours required by the institution concerned.

Dr. Harvill pointed out that anything the University did in developing its educational program at Fort Huachuca must be considered as Dean Gaines had pointed out, in relation to plans to establish a junior college in Cochise County.

Dr. Delaplane stated that normally regional accrediting associations limit the amount of extension credit an accredited institution may accept as applying toward graduation. For this reason, having off-campus work designated as residence credit rather than extension credit might have particular significance for some students.

Mr. Windsor reminded the Senate that the deans of colleges which offer off-campus courses had been asked to obtain the thinking of their faculties about this matter and be prepared to report to the Senate commenting on the proposal. Dean Forrester presented the following statement:

"As long as the application of the policy is limited to courses numbered under 200, the College of Mines considers off-campus course work, as sponsored through the Division of Continuing Education, when taught by regular departmental faculty members, to be of such caliber as to warrant the award of automatic 'residence credit.'"

Dr. Muir asked if Dean Forrester's statement was intended to apply to work other than at Fort Huachuca or at Davis-Monthan. Dean Forrester said that so long as the course work concerned met all the requirements of regular work in residence, he saw no reason why it should not carry residence credit, whether it was taught at Fort Huachuca or in the various Arizona communities where the University now offers off-campus classes.

Dr. Harvill asked the secretary to explain the present policy of the University concerning off-campus course work. Mr. Windsor explained that all such work

at present is considered not work in residence. In a sense, it is treated much like work transferred from another institution. Such work must be counted as part of the maximum sixty semester hours of work earned through off-campus Continuing Education classes, Correspondence course work, credit-by-examination, or any combination of these, which may be applied toward graduation.

In answer to a question, Mr. Windsor explained that the only proposal made so far, that is, the one submitted by Dean Livermore, was that consideration be given to designating certain courses at Fort Huachuca as residence courses. Dean Livermore's proposal did not concern any other off-campus Continuing Education course. However, Dean Gaines' statement had pointed out that any policy established for our program at Fort Huachuca should also be extended to that at Davis-Monthan.

At this point Dr. Quinn stated that he had taught off-campus courses in recent years at several locations. With the exception of our summer program at Guadalajara, which in every way should be recognized as a real campus situation, he felt that off-campus courses cannot be considered to be the equal of residence work on the campus. He said he had discussed this matter with fifteen or twenty of his colleagues at Arizona, as well as with faculty members from other institutions, and they concurred with him. He pointed out that faculty members are "not the same physically and probably not the same mentally" in off-campus classes. Moreover, the students are not the same. For one thing, they have not met the same prerequisites oftentimes in a given course as are imposed in on-campus enrollment. It is almost impossible to maintain such prerequisites. Generally regulations governing off-campus courses are less rigid than those imposed on the campus. Dr. Quinn further pointed out that in his judgment on-campus classes at night are not of as high a level as regular classes because of the "mixed membership" of the classes.

Dr. Harvill commented that he had been told that students in off-campus classes often were a highly motivated group, possibly more highly motivated than students in on-campus classes.

Dean Martin stated that at one time the College of Engineering had an extensive off-campus program both in Phoenix and at Fort Huachuca. He said that in the Phoenix program, it had been discovered that a double grading system developed wherein students completing a given course in Phoenix were graded one grade higher than students of equal competence in the same courses on the Tucson campus. This problem was later solved by considering the total student group both on and off-campus in a particular subject at the time grades were awarded, and students were then more fairly graded. The fact remains, Dean Martin continued, that students in the off-campus situations did not seem to have learned as much and did not perform as well as the on-campus students, even though in some situations facilities (industrial libraries, for example) were better than those available on the campus.

Dean Martin referred also to a program begun in Tucson for personnel of a large industrial plant in the area. This program was abandoned after a year because the students performed so poorly it was not worthwhile to continue the program.

Dr. Harvill asked if better standards might be obtained in off-campus programs if in a given location, for instance, at Fort Huachuca, a full-time administrator were engaged, to be located at the Fort, to take full charge of the University's teaching program there. Dean Martin replied that this might be helpful indeed if the individual could properly handle the enrollment of students in the program, enforcing admission requirements, checking course prerequisites, etc.

Dr. Murphy described a program administered by the University of New Mexico at Los Alamos. The University maintains a permanent administrator at Los Alamos for this teaching program, he said.

Dr. Delaplane asked whether, if the dean of one college and the Dean of Continuing Education agreed that the off-campus courses of that college were in every way the equivalent of on-campus courses, and the dean of another college did not certify that off-campus courses taught by his faculty were the equivalent of the Tucson courses, an embarrassing situation might arise. Dr. Harvill said the same policy would have to be applied in all instances, applying the same standards.

Dr. Muir pointed out that if the University should begin designating certain off-campus courses as carrying residence credit, a flexible policy must prevail. Each course should be considered as an individual case in the individual location in which it is to be taught, he emphasized.

Dr. Gegenheimer said he felt that an effective control could be that residence credit could be allowed only in instances where a University administrator was "in residence."

Dr. Kassander said that in his judgment if any courses were established as carrying residence credit, immediately great pressure would be placed on the University to create additional residence courses in the same location. Dr. Harvill pointed out that some leading universities have developed strong residence centers. He said that surely no one in the University would want anything less than a high quality program in the event off-campus residence offerings were established. He pointed out that the military authorities at Fort Huachuca had indicated they would be generous in providing financial support for special facilities if the University should see fit to offer residence work (adequate library, for example.)

Dr. Kassander stated that we must be careful not to establish "residence branches" which amount to little more than branch junior colleges. President Harvill agreed that we must have in mind the plans for developing a junior college system in the state if we consider creating anything resembling an off-campus residence center.

Dean Forrester said he did not feel that the University should discriminate among communities, for example, Morenci versus Fort Huachuca. Dr. Gegenheimer said the ability of the community to provide proper facilities would be a deciding factor and where the authorities at Fort Huachuca had indicated support would be available for special facilities, it was not likely that a small Arizona town could provide these.

Mr. Myers asked who is eligible to take courses at Fort Huachuca. Mr. Windsor explained that in the past Fort Huachuca courses have been open not only to military personnel but also to their dependents and to civilians in the area with no direct affiliation with the military. Mr. Myers asked if individuals enrolling in Fort Huachuca courses are necessarily regarded admissible to the University. They need not be, Mr. Windsor explained, since a regular admission procedure is not required in the enrolling of students for off-campus undergraduate courses. Of course, he said, administrative procedure could be set up whereby students enrolling in off-campus courses could be required to submit credentials and be held to minimum entrance requirements similar to those imposed on applicants for admission to the regular session on the campus.

Dr. Kassander said it seemed to him that little more was involved here than a matter of bookkeeping since credit completed at off-campus centers was recognized by the University now as satisfying subject-matter requirements. The only disadvantage to the student was that his off-campus grades could not apply toward his graduation grade average. He did not see where a real need for designating off-campus courses to carry residence credit had been demonstrated.

Dr. Harvill asked if the Senate wished to discuss the matter further. Mr. Windsor said he did not believe there was urgent demand from Fort Huachuca for a change in policy at this time. Dr. Gegenheimer suggested that no action be taken at the present and that the Senate turn its attention to the next item on the agenda.

POLICY RE SATISFACTION OF SUBJECT-MATTER REQUIREMENTS BY TRANSFER UNITS REJECTED BECAUSE OF "D" GRADES, DISCUSSION RE: Mr. Windsor reminded the Senate that several meetings earlier the Senate had given some attention to the question of what policy should be adopted governing the acceptance of subject-matter credits in transfer when the student had received grades of "D" in the transfer subjects concerned. The secretary had then been asked to obtain information concerning the policy of other institutions similar to the University of Arizona in size, organization, and standards that do not accept "D" grades in transfer. This information had been collected by the secretary and furnished to the members of the Senate.

Dr. Gustavson said he did not see why a "D" received at another institution was so much different from a "D" received at the University of Arizona. He commented that what the University should be giving attention to was developing a program of required comprehensive examinations. Dr. Harvill informed the Senate that he had recently appointed a committee of ten persons, representing all colleges of the University, to study the question of establishing a comprehensive examination in English. The Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Huggins, had begun its meetings recently.

Dean Roy said he doubted that the Senate could accomplish much by further general discussion of the question of how to treat transfer credit of "D" quality and moved that a committee be appointed to formulate a specific recommendation to submit to the Senate. This was seconded by Mr. L. Myers.

Dr. Hillman pointed out that in the summary of practices of other institutions he thought that followed at the University of Connecticut had merit. Mr. McMillan, who formerly was on the faculty at Connecticut, stated he felt the Connecticut procedure had worked satisfactorily.

Dean Roy's motion passed without opposition.

LIMITED PERIOD FOR WITHDRAWING FROM COURSES, ESTABLISHMENT OF: Mr. Windsor pointed out that at a recent meeting of the Advisory Council that body had recommended to the Senate that effective with the fall semester of 1962-63, the last day on which a student (other than students in the Graduate College and the College of Law) shall be permitted to drop a course with the passing withdrawal grade of "8" shall be the last class day of the tenth calendar week during which classes are held, except for extraordinary reason approved by the student's academic dean. The recommendation further specified that the calendar date each semester which would be the final day for dropping courses under the policy described above should be listed in the academic calendar in the University catalogue.

Mr. Windsor stated that present policy for students in the Graduate College and the College of Law limits the right to withdraw from courses with a grade of "8" to the first six weeks of classes.

President Harvill asked that the purpose of the Council's recommendation had been. He explained he was not present at the Council meeting where this action had been taken.

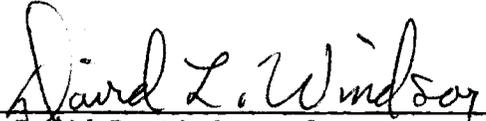
Mr. Windsor said one reason for the proposed policy was to discourage the great exodus of passing students from courses late in the semester. He pointed out that a rule similar to the one proposed is commonly found in colleges and universities throughout the country.

Dr. Hudson asked if the motion made any distinction between withdrawing from one or two courses and complete withdrawal from the University. Mr. Windsor said it was his understanding that the proposed policy would not apply to complete withdrawal from the University.

Dr. Quinn asked if there was a reason for permitting so long a period as ten weeks. Dr. Nugent replied that the ten-week period had been designated so that the mid-semester scholarship report could be available and faculty members, counselors, deans, and the student concerned could have in mind his mid-semester grade performance before considering the appropriateness of a student's dropping a course.

The hour was growing late and it was agreed that discussion of this matter should be continued at the next meeting of the Senate.

The meeting adjourned at 5:30 P.M.



David L. Windsor, Secretary