

MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE FACULTY SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
Monday, March 10, 1958 Room 101, Law Building

The Faculty Senate convened in recessed session at 3:40 P.M. on Monday, March 10, 1958, in Room 101 of the Law Building. Thirty members were present with Dr. Nugent presiding. Dr. Patrick opened the meeting and presided until the arrival of Dr. Nugent.

Approval of minutes: The minutes of the meeting of March 3, 1958 were approved as distributed to members of the Senate.

Honorary Degrees, recommendations re: The Senate received three recommendations for the award of Honorary Degrees at the commencement exercises in May 1958. The Senate voted to recommend the award of three honorary degrees (1) Doctor of Science, (2) Doctor of Laws, and (3) Doctor of Letters, as follow:

Waterman, Alan T. (By faculty of the College of Liberal Arts):
Your committee recommends to the faculty of the College of Liberal Arts that the honorary degree of Doctor of Science be conferred upon Dr. Alan T. Waterman, Director of the National Science Foundation, a position to which he was appointed by the President of the United States on April 6, 1951, and reappointed for a second six year term in the Spring of 1957.

A graduate of Princeton University, A.B. 1913, Dr. Waterman received the degree of Ph.D. in Physics from Princeton in 1916. During the next year he was instructor in physics at the University of Cincinnati. After two years of military service with the Research Division of the Army Signal Corps, he joined the faculty of Yale University and remained there in the Department of Physics until 1948, with leave of absence for three positions: National Research Fellow at King's College, London; Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and to the Office of Scientific Research and Development during World War II.

Dr. Waterman has conducted research in the fields of conduction of electricity through solids, thermionics, photoelectric emission, and electrical properties of solids.

He is a Fellow in the American Physical Society, the American Association of Physics Teachers, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the New York Academy of Sciences. He is a member of the Washington Academy of Sciences, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, the Scientific Research Society of America, the Washington Philosophical Society, and the American Association of University Professors.

Dr. Waterman is a member of the Board of Directors of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, the Board of Trustees of Atoms for Peace Awards, and the Board of Directors of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Your committee feels that the University is honored to have as a guest such an eminent physicist, scholar, teacher, administrator, and promoter of the highest standards in scientific research. In scientific circles he is well known for his vigilance in safeguarding the freedom of research. We unanimously recommend that the honorary degree of Doctor of Science be conferred upon Dr. Alan T. Waterman. /s/ The Committee - Dr. Emil W. Haury; Dr. Albert R. Mead; Dr. E. H. Warner, Chairman.

Stratton, William G. (By faculty of College of Law):
The Law Faculty recommends Governor William G. Stratton, of Illinois, for the honorary degree, Doctor of Laws.

Governor Stratton graduated from the University of Arizona, in 1934, with the Bachelor of Arts degree, with a major in political science, which he at once began to put into practice.

At 26 he was the youngest member of Congress, and at 38 he was elected Governor of Illinois. In the interim he had served two terms as Congressman-at-large from Illinois, two terms as Illinois State Treasurer, and two years in the Navy during World War II.

As Governor he has made an excellent record, and his reputation for competence and reliability has increased steadily. When he first took office the opposition name for him was "Billy the Kid", in reference to his youth and his Arizona background. By the end of his first year a typical headline read, "Billy the Kid makes good." And before the end of his first term he was being prominently mentioned as a dark horse nominee for the Presidency. He was re-elected Governor and is now in his second term. He has served as Chairman of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, composed of 26 oil and gas producing states, and is presently the Chairman of the National Conference of Governors.

A feature of his administration which particularly concerns us is his special interest in higher education. As an ex-officio member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois he has taken a deep interest in its welfare. He took the initiative in appointing an Illinois Commission of Higher Education, and then induced the legislature to make it a permanent body. He has personally encouraged and supported record budgets for all state-supported colleges and universities, a State Bond Issue which includes \$167,000,000 for the construction of facilities at those institutions, and the creation of the Illinois State Scholarship Commission with an initial appropriation for scholarships of \$600,000. In recognition of this special interest, the President of the United States has appointed Governor Stratton to the National Commission for the Development of Scientists and Engineers.

It is because of Governor Stratton's high office, fine record, interest in higher education, and association with the University of Arizona that we propose him for this recognition. The 1958 Commencement is a particularly appropriate time, because the Governor's daughter will be receiving her degree from the University of Arizona that same evening. Respectfully submitted, /s/ John D. Lyons, Dean.

Dodge, Cleveland E. (By faculty of the College of Business and Public Administration): The Faculty of the College of Business and Public Administration, at its meeting on March 4, 1958, proposed Mr. Cleveland E. Dodge for the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Letters (Litt.D.).

Mr. Dodge holds the A.B. degree from Princeton University, Class of 1909, and he received Honorary degrees from Columbia University (1954), New York University (1952), Springfield College (1951), and Presbyterian College (1941).

The Faculty is proposing Mr. Dodge because of his record in public affairs and religious welfare organizations, rather than his record as an official of the Phelps Dodge Corporation with which he has been associated since 1910, serving as a Vice-President since 1924. The proposal therefore stresses the College's interest in public administration and the education of private welfare organizations.

Some of the highlights of Mr. Dodge's career in this sphere follow.

In 1930 he was one of the founders of the Near East Foundation and served as its President until 1953. The work of the Foundation foreshadowed, in approach and methods, the technical cooperation programs of today.

In 1954 the National Council of Churches of Christ in America named Mr. Dodge as Protestant Layman of the Year.

He was President of the YMCA of New York City in 1925-34, and has maintained his interest in the YMCA on a national basis since that time, particularly in the YMCA World Youth Fund.

In 1940 he became President of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation and has since been a Trustee thereof. The program of the Foundation has been greatly expanded since 1950 and has become of great interest and value in the educational world.

The Hundred Year Association of New York honored him in 1940 with its prized annual award for outstanding service to the City of New York.

Respectfully submitted, /s/ Shaw Livermore, Dean.

Dr. Nugent, who took over the chair during the discussion, reminded the members of the Senate that this matter was confidential and that no announcement is to be made until the awards have been approved by the Board of Regents. Before being considered by the Regents, the proposed degrees must be approved by the General Faculty.

Advanced Placement Program: Dr. Patrick announced that plans are now complete for the meeting on the Advanced Placement Program and Science Education to be held beginning the evening of March 24, Monday. The meeting will open with an address by Dr. John R. Mayor, Director of Educational Programs for the American Association for the Advancement of Science. His subject will be "New Directions in Science and Mathematics Education."

The following day's program includes addresses by Dr. Keller, former director of the Advanced Placement Program, and Mr. Harold Howe of the Newton High School of Newtonville, Mass. All members of the faculty are invited to attend the meetings.

Delinquent Scholarship Report Procedures, further report of: Dr. Merritt, Chairman of the Committee on Delinquent Scholarship Report Procedures, was asked to continue the report of his committee which he had begun the previous week. He stated that he wished to submit a proposed change regarding the committee's recommendation under Question 5 on page 3 of the report. The revision reads as follows:

"That courses taken in any one summer session be combined with courses taken in the last previous term in residence before university scholarship policy is applied."

Dr. Merritt explained that when there is no semester's work previous to the summer record, as sometimes happens, the committee recommends that probation status be determined by the dean of the college concerned. The proposal would eliminate the necessity of placing a summer student on probation for failing in the only course for which he was registered.

It was the thought of the committee to combine the work of the first term of the summer session with the preceding semester so as to insure a proper total of credits in relation to failures in the summer session. He added that the requirement for avoiding probation status and of clearing probation status would be the same as at present. He explained that the committee had considered combining summer session work with that of the preceding semester's work rather than with work of the subsequent semester as is done in the College of Law. However, he did not see anything wrong with that alternative proposal, unless it was that the student might be left on probation in the fall semester.

Dr. Patrick supported the practice obtaining in the College of Law where summer session failures are computed with the record of the following first semester of the academic year to serve as a warning to the student. Dr. Merritt felt that the committee would be agreeable to such a change.

Dr. Gegenheimer mentioned the difficulty of considering summer session failures in connection with the work of the second semester since the reports would come at an awkward time. This would not be the case, however, under the alternative plan.

Dr. Tucker suggested that present regulations stand and that special cases be considered by petitions through the usual administrative machinery. Dean Roy felt that it would be better to combine the record in the summer session with that of the following semester rather than that of the preceding semester.

Dean Livermore repeated his suggestion that automatic probation be eliminated in the summer session and that scholarship cases be handled at the discretion of the dean of the college concerned.

Dr. Merritt then read Question 6, as follows:

Question 6 - Consider modification of the policy whereby no University credit of any type may be received during a period of disqualification for disciplinary reasons.

Recommendation: That present policy be continued.

Justification: To permit university credit of any type to be earned during a period of disqualification for disciplinary reasons would take the penalty out of a disciplinary disqualification and make such a disqualification meaningless.

In reply to a question by Dr. Nugent, it was explained that under present policy when a student is disqualified, he may, by special permission of his college dean, enroll in the Extension Division for correspondence study work or extension classes.

Mr. Windsor stated that this does not apply in disciplinary cases, except in rare instances upon the recommendation of the Dean of Men or the Dean of Women.

Question 7 - Consider modification of the University policy which states that, under no circumstances, may students obtain credit by examination for a course which has been audited or in which a grade of 5 has been received.

Recommendation: That present policy be continued.

Justification: The committee feels that the privilege of establishing credit by examination should be limited to students who can show, by reason of experience, special training, or independent study, that they have already mastered the work involved in a course. Such mastery is certainly not demonstrated when a 5 has been received, nor is it necessarily established by virtue of an audit.

Dean Livermore suggested that when a student who has received a grade of 5 has been away from the University for several years and has had practical training, he might be permitted to take an examination for credit in the course.

Dr. Nugent felt that a great deal of pressure might be exerted on the faculty members if students were given permission to establish credit by examination in a course that had been failed.

Professor Bogart asked if, in the event a grade of 5 were given for such an examination, this 5 would appear on the student's record.

Mr. Windsor replied by saying that failures in such examinations are not reported to the Registrar's office by the Extension Division. He explained that the real reason why auditors are not permitted to establish credit by examination is their failure to pay fees comparable to those required of students taking courses for credit. If an out-of-state winter visitor, for example, should audit courses for a fee of \$15.00 and establish credit at the rate of \$2.00 per unit, he might conceivably establish 12 units by examination at a total cost of \$38.00, when registration for credit in the same courses would approximate \$290.00.

It was suggested that consideration might be given to allowing a student to establish credit by examination in a course which had been failed if such an examination were taken after the lapse of one year or more, and credit by examination for an audited course be allowed if the student paid the full fees that would be required in residence. Another thought was that the fee for credit by examination could well be materially higher.

Dr. Buehrer stated that he had discouraged students from establishing credit by examination as a matter of principle. It was his feeling that this practice allows the student to avoid the normal load of work required of the students enrolled for credit. He felt also that a failure in an examination taken for credit should be recorded on the student's record just as are other grades for credit by examination.

Question 8 - Should standards based upon grade averages be used as the basis for determining probation status instead of, or in addition to, the present requirement? (The present requirement is that freshmen must pass in 50% of their work and that other students must pass in 60% of their work.)

Recommendation: That a graduated set of fixed grade averages be used as the basis for determining probation status. (The actions necessary to put this recommendation into effect are presented after the justification below.)

Justification: A number of advantages would be realized if this recommendation is adopted. First, grade averages have a more specific meaning than does per cent of work failed. (Note: the system now in use permits placing students on probation whose grade averages vary all the way from 3.1 to 5.0. For example, it is possible for a freshman to be out on probation even though his grade average is higher than that required for graduation. This would happen if the student failed in 9 units of work and made 1's in 8 units of work. In this case the grade average would be 3.1176 but the student would still go on probation for failing in more than one half of his work. The use of a grade average would eliminate this possibility.

Second, the use of the grade averages suggested below will definitely increase the quality of work required to avoid probation status. (Note: The 50% passing rule applied to freshmen now permits a freshman with a grade average of 4.5000 to avoid probation. The committee feels that this is too low. The comparable grade average for all other students is 4.4000. This also seems too low.)

Third, the adoption of this recommendation would lessen the clerical work required in the offices of the several colleges where grade averages are computed each semester. This work can be performed more quickly and accurately on IBM equipment and can be made available much more quickly than is now the case. This would be a distinct advantage to student advisers. Since grade averages are needed for other purposes anyway, they can be used, without additional work, as the basis for determining probation status. It would not be necessary to search out the records of students who had failed in 50% or 60% of their work.

Four, it would be easier to modify the grade averages set as probation levels than it is to modify the per cent passing figures now used. Experience with the new system could make such modification desirable. Increased use of IBM equipment in handling documents makes all possible simplifications desirable. The determination of grade averages on IBM equipment is much simpler than the determination of per cent of work passed.

Discussion: The adoption of this recommendation would make it necessary to set up specific grade averages to be used in determining probation status. The committee considered various kinds of data before proposing such specific grade averages. Some of these data are presented in the tables which follow this discussion.

Tables I and II were prepared to show the number and per cent of students who now fall below selected grade averages. Such information has to serve as a guide in setting up probation levels. It would be unrealistic to place 40% of any class on probation at one time. This would happen if the grade average required for graduation (3.2000) were set as the probation level for freshmen. The data used in preparing these two tables were the most complete obtainable. They cover the last two academic years and involve the records of nearly 4,000 men. No women were included. If desired, more complete data could be assembled by the registrar's office.

The numbers and percentages of students placed on probation or disqualified after each semester in the last few years were obtained from the office of the registrar. These percentages have varied from 7% to 9% over recent semesters.

Table III was prepared and is presented as a matter of interest. It shows the minimum grade averages necessary to keep a student moving along toward graduation. In preparing this table, it was assumed that 125 units were required for graduation and that these would be taken 16 units per semester for five semesters and 15 units per semester for the last three semesters. Since the grade average required for graduation is 3.2000, a total of 400 credit points (125 times 3.2000 equals 400) are necessary to graduate. The possible credit points remaining were derived by assuming a 3.0000 grade average for the units remaining. It may be seen in this table that an increasingly higher grade average is necessary as a student moves through his college program.

Based on a consideration of the justification and discussion above and the data available, the committee proposes specific grade averages for use in determining probation status at the end of each term of work. Thus probation status would depend upon the grade average earned the previous term. The proposed requirements are:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Grade Average Required</u>	<u>Estimated Percentage placed on Probation</u>
Freshmen	3.9000	11-12%
Sophomores	3.7000	12-13%
Juniors	3.5000	10-12%
Seniors	3.3000	7- 8%
*Graduates	2.5000	?

*Note: The 2.5000 used here was selected arbitrarily. No data on the percentage of graduate students falling below this point were available. The figure appears reasonable but the committee recommends that the final determination of such a figure be referred to the Graduate Study Committee. It does seem meaningless to apply the 60% passing rule to graduate students.

To fix the required grade averages at the levels proposed would result in somewhat larger numbers of students being placed on probation than is now the case, particularly above the freshman level.

Although the grade averages proposed as probation levels start out low, it is felt that they are realistic in view of our admission policies and in view of standards at neighboring institutions. They also allow for the difficulties encountered by some students in the transition from high school to college work.

One other point needs discussion. To apply the grade averages suggested above at the time of the delinquent scholarship report each semester would mean that all students would have to receive a grade for each course being taken. This would mean very much more work for each professor and for the office of the registrar. The committee recommends that present procedures be retained for handling the midsemester scholarship report. Experience with the new system and greater use of IBM equipment may make it desirable to change at a later date.

TABLE I

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF STUDENTS BELOW SELECTED GRADE POINT RATIOS
(University of Arizona male students of draft age - 1956-57)

GPR	Freshmen (555)		Sophomores (476)		Juniors (523)		Seniors (417)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
3.2000	238	43	165	35	104	20	40	9.6
3.3000	212	38	149	31	92	18	29	7.0
3.4000	180	32	120	25	69	13	26	6.2
3.5000	152	27	103	22	51	10	19	4.6
3.6000	130	23	80	17	38	7.1	16	3.8
3.7000	102	18	63	13	28	5.3	12	2.9
3.8000	81	15	41	8.4	21	4.0	9	2.2
3.9000	63	11	28	5.9	11	2.1	6	1.4
4.0000	49	9	16	3.4	8	1.5	5	1.2
4.1000	40	7	8	1.7	6	1.1	2	0.5
4.2000	25	4.5	5	1.1	5	0.9	1	0.2
4.3000	16	3	2	0.4	2	0.4	1	0.2
4.4000	11	2	2	0.4	2	0.4	1	0.2
4.5000	6	1	0	0.0	2	0.4	1	0.2

TABLE II

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF STUDENTS BELOW SELECTED GRADE POINT RATIOS
(University of Arizona male students of draft age - 1955-56)

GPR	Freshmen (556)		Sophomores (482)		Juniors (435)		Seniors (391)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
3.2000	209	38	172	36	87	20	43	11
3.3000	182	33	148	31	69	16	33	8.4
3.4000	154	28	122	25	59	14	24	6.1
3.5000	135	24	88	18	51	12	17	4.3
3.6000	117	21	70	15	41	9.4	14	3.6
3.7000	98	18	58	12	28	6.4	11	2.8
3.8000	82	15	45	9.3	21	4.8	7	1.8
3.9000	67	12	36	7.5	16	3.7	4	1.0
4.0000	44	7.9	28	5.8	13	3.0	4	1.0
4.1000	33	5.9	20	4.1	8	1.8	2	0.5
4.2000	26	4.7	16	3.3	6	1.4	2	0.5
4.3000	20	3.6	10	2.1	2	0.5	1	0.3
4.4000	15	2.7	8	1.7	0	0.0	1	0.3
4.5000	12	2.2	6	1.2	0	0.0	1	0.3

TABLE III

CUMULATIVE GRADE AVERAGES NEEDED AT THE END OF SUCCESSIVE SEMESTERS COMPLETED TO GRADUATE WITH AN AVERAGE OF 3.2000, IF THE GRADE AVERAGE IN THE COURSES REMAINING IS 3.0

Semesters Completed	Semesters Remaining	Units Comp.	Units Left	Possible Cr. Pts. @ 3.0000	Cum. Points	Average Needed in Work Comp.
1	7	16	109	327	73	4.5625
2	6	32	93	279	121	3.7812
3	5	48	77	231	169	3.5208
4	4	64	61	183	217	3.3906
5	3	80	45	135	265	3.3125
6	2	95	30	90	310	3.2632
7	1	110	15	45	355	3.2273
8	0	125	0	0	400	3.2000

Dr. Merritt explained that there are a number of points to be considered here, first of all the question of what probation really means. At present probation means the student has done very poor work the preceding semester. The committee felt that it would be desirable to weigh progress toward a degree, and the figures presented by the committee would require reasonable progress. If a senior is below 3.3 average for any one semester, the student is not making satisfactory progress toward graduation.

Dean Livermore suggested the desirability of having cumulative averages to consider and that any change in policy might be withheld until equipment is available to provide cumulative averages semester by semester. It was Dr. Gegenheimer's feeling that the proposal is more equitable than the present system since the present policy allows for a great variance in actual averages for those students placed on probation. He also suggested that a change to the general average plan be withheld until IBM equipment is available to compute cumulative averages. The present requirement, Dean Roy stated, is that freshmen must pass in more than 50% and other students in more than 60% of their work in order to be in good standing. This requirement, Dr. Nugent pointed out, makes it possible to place a student on probation even though he has an average of 3.0.

Dr. Merritt moved that the Senate consider motions on the recommendations of the committee. The motion was seconded by Dr. Bateman.

Dean Roy preferred that the Senate postpone action on the recommendations of the committee so that the Senate might have more time to consider the many suggestions that had been made. It was Dr. Tucker's feeling that the Senate should vote on the recommendations, taking exceptions to any of these if it felt this was desirable. Dr. Humphrey felt that the report should be referred back to Dr. Merritt's committee for further consideration, with the thought that the committee might find it possible to submit new recommendations on the basis of the discussion by the Senate.

When the question was called for on the motion to consider the recommendations, the motion was lost; and Dr. Nugent announced that the Senate would consider the recommendations further at the next meeting.

Committee on By-laws, report from: Dr. Nugent referred to a report from the committee on By-laws regarding the proposal to change the time of faculty elections, and Mr. Windsor read the following statement from Dr. Edwin F. Carpenter and Professor Harry E. Krumlauf of the committee:

Report of the Committee on By-laws

This report refers to the proposal to move the time for annual elections of faculty officers from the fall to the spring semester. This proposal was made to the Senate by Miss Patricia Paylore, and after discussion the proposal was referred to the Committee on By-Laws for study.

To clarify the existing circumstances, it may be recorded here that the custom of fall elections results from the convenience of the occasion when the first faculty officers were elected in 1947. The Constitution of the Faculty was approved by the Board of Regents in May, 1947, and it became practically effective upon the opening of the following fall semester. Elections were held in the fall and a Committee on By-Laws was appointed to supplement the Constitution. It appeared that the new officers could be elected by December 1, but, to spare the inconvenience of organizing the Senate and the Committee of Eleven in the crowded pre-Christmas season, the By-Laws specified "That terms of all elective positions shall begin upon resumption of class work after the Christmas vacation, in the appropriate years; incumbent officials shall serve until their successors are duly elected and qualified." (By-Laws, Section 10, Paragraph 2.)

Your Committee understands that it is not directed specifically to draft an amendment to the By-Laws to effect the proposal, but rather that it is expected to examine the problems raised by the proposal and to report upon them to the Senate.

Your Committee has therefore interviewed Miss Paylore, who initiated the proposal referred to it, and has also consulted some members of the Senate who were present during the discussion. The following appear to be the principal advantages advanced in support of the proposal:

1. The Senate and the Committee of Eleven would be spared the inconvenience of a reorganization near the middle of the

academic year, with the accompanying interruption of committee work and the briefing of new members upon the status of continuing business. These considerations apply with particular force to the Committee of Eleven, since the terms of all of its members expire every year.

2. New members of the faculty would be better informed for voting in the spring.
3. A spring election would make it much less likely to elect a member of the faculty who planned to be on leave during the following year, as has sometimes happened in the past.

Your committee has also consulted with the Committee on Elections, to inquire whether spring elections would be more inconvenient for the operations of that committee. After canvassing the membership, the Chairman of the Committee reported that no greater inconvenience need be expected.

The only advantage disclosed to your Committee for continuing the present election calendar is adherence to historical accident.

Since the foregoing item No. 1 is clearly the most important argument for the new proposal, and since the Committee of Eleven is clearly much concerned in it, the problem was presented to the Committee of Eleven. With no dissent, the members of the Committee of Eleven felt that the new membership and consequent reorganization in the middle of year, as imposed by the current provisions of the By-Laws, are indeed a distinct and unnecessary inconvenience, and the sentiment was unanimously in favor of the proposal for the change of date.

The Committee on By-Laws therefore recommends that the Senate consider the proposal favorably.

Your Committee points out that, if such should be the pleasure of the Senate, the By-Laws could be simply amended without referring the matter back to the Committee for drafting. It would be necessary only to amend the Paragraph 2 already quoted by striking out the words, "upon resumption of class work after the Christmas vacation," and substituting either (a) "on September 1", or (b) "upon the opening of the fall semester." The form (a) is recommended as being unambiguous.

Paragraph 3 specifies that "all necessary elections be completed in time for newly elected persons to take office as specified herein." The Committee on Elections would presumably schedule the elections late in the spring semester but not so late as to be inconvenienced by approaching final examinations. For clarity, the Committee on Elections should perhaps be instructed not to hold two elections next year — that is to say that all presently incumbent officers shall hold office until their successors are elected in accordance with the new election calendar.

It appears necessary for the proposed amendment to be ratified by the General Faculty before becoming effective.

This report is written in the absence of the Chairman of the Committee, Dr. N. D. Houghton, who is on leave at the University of Washington.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Edwin F. Carpenter
Harry E. Krumlauf
Committee on By-Laws

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Dean Roy moved to accept the report. The motion was seconded by Dr. Hudson.

Dr. Nugent felt there was something to be said for new officers taking office in May or earlier rather than in September, and it was Dean Livermore's judgment that the term of office should begin June 1 or July 1 rather than in September. It was Mr. Windsor's feeling that there was something to be said in favor of having the term of office end with the closing of the academic year. He thought that June 1 or July 1 would be in order.

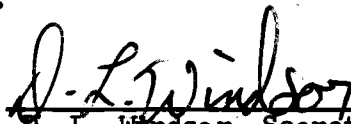
Dr. Gegenheimer moved to amend the motion to set the effective date of office terms at July 1 of each year. This motion was seconded by Dr. Tucker and was passed without dissent.

The Senate then passed the motion as amended adopting the change in By-Laws which provides that the faculty elections will be held late in the spring semester and that the effective date of office terms will be July 1.

On motion by Dean Livermore, with a second by Dr. Humphrey, the Senate voted that its action changing the date of elections and the starting date of office terms be effective as of 1958-59, with the next faculty elections being held in April, 1959.

It was understood that action of the Senate amending the By-Laws must be ratified by the General Faculty before it becomes effective.

Meeting adjourned at 5:15 P.M.


D. L. Windsor, Secretary pro tem.