

MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE FACULTY SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
 Monday, January 14, 1963 Room 111, BPA Building

The Faculty Senate convened in special session at 3:40 P.M. on Monday, January 14, 1963, in Room 111 of the College of Business and Public Administration. Thirty-five members were present with President Harvill presiding. Dr. Herman E. Bateman also was present.

PRESENT: Bartlett, Brewer, Delaplane, Forrester, Gegenheimer, Gillmor, Gustavson, Harvill, Haury, Hillman, Hudson, Kemmerer, Kurtz, Lacy, Little, Livermore, Lynn, Lyons, McMillan, Martin, Moore, Muir, H.E. Myers, L. Myers, Powell, J. M. Rhodes, Rosaldo, Roy, Siegel, Simonian, Slonaker, Svob, Vavich, Wallraff, Windsor.

ABSENT: Blecha, Blitzer, Carlson, Conley, Ewing, F.P. Gaines, Kassander, McDonald, Nugent, Patrick, Paylore, Rappeport, H.D. Rhodes, Russell.

CATALOGUE MATERIAL, CONSIDERATION OF: The Senate considered the summaries of proposed catalogue changes as submitted by the various colleges and teaching divisions. It was pointed out that formal approval by the Senate was not required before the catalogue material is submitted to the Board of Regents, but after it has been approved by the college faculties, the Graduate Council, the Coordinating Committee, and the Advisory Council, the Senate is given an opportunity to question or challenge any proposed change.

The Senate had no questions about the proposals for the College of Agriculture or the School of Home Economics.

Several Senate members, including Dr. Siegel and Dr. Kurtz, questioned the appropriateness of the proposal by the College of Business and Public Administration that students be given a choice of satisfying what formerly has been considered the laboratory science requirement by two semesters of laboratory science or by Philosophy 12a and another three-unit Philosophy course. Some members of the Senate felt that every University degree program should include a minimum of a year's study in one of the laboratory sciences. Dean Livermore pointed out that for two years, under the current catalogue, the College of Business and Public Administration has permitted course work in Philosophy as an alternative to the science requirement. The new program would simply establish philosophy as a more routinely accepted substitution for science. He pointed out that many members of his faculty felt that courses in philosophy, particularly the required course in logic, are just as valuable in the total education of the individual as training in science. He reminded Senate members that students entering the University now are required to have completed two years of high school laboratory science and, as a matter of fact, many of them have completed three years of high school science.

Dr. Kurtz said it was his understanding that the expanded entrance requirement in science had been intended to increase the over-all amount of science training a student should receive both in high school and college, rather than provide a procedure whereby a student could substitute high school science for college-level science training.

Dr. Vavich pointed out that the level of science teaching in many secondary schools, according to the information presented the Senate at the January 7 meeting, was not of a very high level. Should it be accepted as a substitute for college-level course work in science?

- Dr. Wallraff remarked that while some members of the Senate seemed to feel that no one should receive a baccalaureate degree unless a course in laboratory

science has been included in his curriculum, the claim well might be made that a course in philosophy should be included in all curricula leading to a baccalaureate degree.

The Senate took no formal action on this point. There were no other questions about the material proposed by the College of Business and Public Administration.

No questions were raised about the proposals of the College of Education. Mr. Windsor called the Senate members' attention to the new program in science and mathematics that students preparing to become elementary teachers will follow. The sequence will include four semesters of laboratory science work, one semester each of chemistry, physics, geology, and biology, with a unit value of three semester hours each, plus a special three-unit course in mathematics.

Dr. Muir commented that he hoped the time would come when curricula for students in the College of Education would require more English work than merely completion of one year of freshman English.

No special questions were raised about the material of the College of Engineering. Dean Martin called attention to the expanded admission requirement in mathematics for students entering this college. Hereafter college algebra and trigonometry will be considered entrance courses for the College of Engineering and college-level courses in these subjects may not apply toward graduation.

The Senate had no questions about the proposals for the College of Fine Arts, the Graduate College or the College of Law. The proposals of the College of Liberal Arts were not questioned but Dr. Kurtz commented that he felt it would be desirable to expand the membership of the committee that administers the program in biology to include representatives of the field of botany, one of the major concerns of the course in biology.

The Senate suggested no changes in the proposals of the College of Mines, the College of Pharmacy, and the Department of Air Science (no changes were proposed by the Department of Military Science).

The Senate proposed no changes in the material submitted by the Department of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, and the Department of Physical Education for Women.

Members of the Senate made a few suggestions concerning minor editorial changes in the catalogue copy, including the wording in a few instances and recommending certain consistencies in spelling.

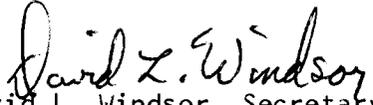
President Harvill said that while the total amount of proposed new catalogue material might seem excessive at first glance, an analysis reveals that good justification can be made for all of the proposals. The net number of units being added to the catalogue is not great in consideration of the expanding enrollment of the institution.

The President pointed out that study is being given to whether or not the University should continue the low minimum enrollment figure required at present in order to offer a given course. A course now cannot be offered without special permission if it enrolls fewer than five students if it is an undergraduate course or three students if it is a graduate course. The President pointed out he is aware

there are many factors to be considered in this matter but wanted the Senate to know the subject is being studied.

Dr. Haury said that he felt the subject-matter concerned must be taken into account. Dr. Muir pointed out that attention should be given also to the number of years a course has been offered, explaining that some courses need a few years to become established. Dr. Harvill said that the points made by both Dr. Haury and Dr. Muir were among the special factors to which he had referred. He said he was aware that the worth of an instructional program cannot be measured simply by quantitative factors. There are practical considerations which must be heeded, however, in justifying the expense of financing courses which over too long a period of time have not enrolled a minimum number of students.

The meeting adjourned at 5:30 P.M.


David L. Windsor, Secretary