

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE FACULTY SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
Monday, March 6, 1961 Room 201, New Lew Building

The Faculty Senate convened in regular session at 3:40 P.M. on Monday, March 6, 1961, in Room 201 of the new College of Law Building. Thirty-one members were present with President Harvill presiding.

PRESENT: Blitzer, Brewer, Carlson, Conley, Ewing, Forrester, Gegenheimer, Gillmor, Harvill, Hausenbauer, Hunt, Humphrey, Irwin, Little, Livermore, Lyons, McMillan, Marcoux, Martin, Mead, Murphy, H. Myers, L. Myers, Picard, Rhodes, Rosaldo, Roy, Tucker, Wallraff, Windsor, Zapotocky.

ABSENT: Casaday, Denton, Gaines, Gustavson, Haury, Howard, Hurlbutt, McDonald, Merritt, Moore, Nugent, Pistor, Slonaker.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES: The minutes of the meeting of February 6, 1961 were approved as distributed to members of the Senate.

CATALOGUE ADDITIONS: The catalogue material distributed to members under date of February 28, 1961 was accepted as follows:

Continuing Education Only

Geology 7015 Military Geology (3) II Miller  
The interpretation of geologic features on topographic maps and aerial photographs. Uses of geologic information by the military. The regional geology and mineral resources of the Soviet Union and China. 3R. P, none.

Regular Session

Architecture 148 Architecture and the Sun (2) II Chadwick  
A study of the effect of solar radiation upon architectural design. Considerations of heating, cooling and lighting. A review of past developments and an investigation of present problems, solutions and techniques. P, 4th year standing in Design.

Geochronology

(Committee) 284 Pollen Analysis (3) I 1961-62 Martin  
The use of pollen and spores in Pleistocene biostratigraphy, archaeology, ecology, and biogeography. Construction of pollen diagrams and other practical applications will be emphasized. 2R, 4L. Fee \$6.

Geochronology

(Committee) 285 Principles of Palynology (3) II Kremp and Martin  
Theoretical approach to selected problems in the study of recent and fossil spores and pollen, of their morphology, and their stratigraphic, paleoclimatic, and ecologic significance. 2R, 4L. Fee \$6.

Geochronology

(Committee) 302 Paleobotany (3) II 1962-63 Kremp  
A study of fossil plants based on the morphology of plant organs and emphasizing their stratigraphic distribution, phylogeny, and ecology. 2R, 4L. Fee \$6.

Geochronology

(Committee) 376 Stratigraphic Palynology (3) I 1961-62 Kremp  
A study of the stratigraphic distribution, phylogeny, and ecologic significance of fossil spores, pollen, hystrichospheroids and other palynomorphae. Practical application in stratigraphic correlation will be stressed. 2R, 4L. Fee \$6.

Deletion:

Geochronology 375a-375b Palynology (to be replaced by 284 and 285--new courses).

HONORARY DEGREES, RECOMMENDATIONS RE: The Senate received two recommendations for the awarding of honorary degrees at the Commencement exercises in May 1961. The Senate voted to recommend to the General Faculty and the Board of Regents the awarding of two honorary degrees, Doctor of Letters, as follows:

Curtis G. Benjamin

The English Department of the University of Arizona desires to recommend that the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters be conferred upon Curtis G. Benjamin. Mr. Benjamin was born in Kentucky on the 13th of July, 1901. In 1923, after attending briefly the University of Kentucky and the University of Chicago, he enrolled in the University of Arizona, where he majored in English, edited the Arizona Wildcat, wrote critical reviews for the local press, was elected to Phi Kappa Phi, and was graduated, in 1926, With Highest Distinction. The following year he directed a theatre group in Tucson; the year after that he joined the staff of the McGraw-Hill Book Company. In 1932 he was made Head of the College Department, a position that he filled for the next nine years. He was made vice-president in 1941, president of the company in 1946, and elected Chairman of the Board of Directors in 1960. The demand in the was years, and those immediately following, for scientific and technological works of a new kind was early recognized by Mr. Benjamin. He addressed himself to the task of finding such books and seeing them through the press, with the need for the particular work always the primary reason for its publication. He has served also as President of the Book Publisher's Council, and as a member of the Science Information Council of the National Science Fund. He was awarded the honorary degree Doctor of Laws by the University of Kentucky in 1957. When Mr. Benjamin was given the Alumni Achievement Award of the University of Arizona in 1948, the statement then made was a just one: "No publisher has more assiduously followed the scientific development of the time, nor more. . . . aided and fostered further development."

Arthur Woodward

The faculty of the College of Liberal Arts recommends that the honorary degree Doctor of Letters be awarded Arthur Woodward at the 1961 Commencement.

Arthur Woodward was born in Iowa in 1897. At an early age he moved with his family to California, and in 1917 he enlisted in the United States Army and served overseas in an infantry company. After World War I he entered the University of California, specializing in anthropology under Professor A. L. Kroeber and history under Professor Herbert E. Bolton. In 1925 he took a position on the reportorial staff of the New York Evening Post, and two years later he was appointed to the research department of the Museum of the American Indian, Haye Foundation, New York. Here, as assistant to Frederick Webb Hodge, he began a long professional career in the fields of anthropology and history.

In 1930 he was appointed Chief Curator of History & Anthropology at the Los Angeles County Museum, a position in which he served for twenty-five years. During World War II he was assigned to the Office

of Strategic Services. He organized the first OSS office in the Los Angeles area, and in 1943 he was attached to Admiral Byrd's staff for a presidential mission to the islands of the South Pacific. During the 1930's and again after World War II he was retained by the National Park Service as an expert consultant in history and anthropology, and he has performed similar services on many occasions for the National (Smithsonian) Museum and other archaeological, ethnological, and historical institutions.

Arthur Woodward occupies a unique position among the archaeologists, ethnologists, and historians of the United States. He is probably the outstanding authority on identification of historic artifacts. Developing his knowledge of the "things" of history to an eminent degree in his years at the Los Angeles County Museum, he early was called upon by specialists in anthropology and in history to identify with respect to origin, form, use, and age thousands of objects as diverse as glass trade beads and fragments from flint-lock pistols. He is, in a word, the acknowledged expert on the material culture of North and South American civilization.

A strong believer in the idea that the disciplines of history and anthropology share similar aims, he has long been at work to show historians what they might learn from anthropology and to show anthropologists what they might learn from history. Leading specialists in both fields have been in his debt not only on account of his professional services rendered to them, but also because of the emphasis on interdisciplinary study that he has personified. His contribution to the enlargement of knowledge has been twofold, both specific and general: specific in the learned identification of the material culture of modern civilization, and general in the effort to improve and perfect understanding and communication between anthropologists and historians. Arthur Woodward's interdisciplinary approach to the study of man is dramatically reflected in his published writings, which include nineteen books and more than sixty articles.

President Harvill reminded the members of the Senate that recommendations to award honorary degrees were confidential and that no announcement was to be made until the degrees had been approved by the Board of Regents. Before being considered by the Board of Regents, the proposed degrees must be approved by the General Faculty.

SALE OF CLASS NOTES, DISCUSSION OF: The Senate reviewed the sale of course outlines, class lecture notes, etc. on the campus and recent action concerning this matter by the Advisory Council. It was pointed out that the sale of locally prepared class notes had become particularly flagrant in some instances. The vendors in January had sold their notes immediately adjacent to the registration tables for the Humanities course and had also been selling them on Thursdays in the lobby of the University auditorium as students went to the weekly Humanities lecture. The Advisory Council at a recent meeting had reviewed University policy long in existence which prohibits groups or individuals from selling any sort of commodity on the University campus without permission. The Council had reaffirmed this policy and agreed that the regulation applies to the sale of course outlines, class notes, course syllabi, etc. on campus grounds or in campus buildings, except in the University Bookstore, and then only with the specific permission of the faculty member in charge of the course concerned. The WILDCAT had been asked to publicize the recent action by the Council but to date had not done so.

Dr. Henry Tucker stated that he was the Senate member who has asked that this matter be put on the Senate agenda. He said he felt the University should take stronger action to discourage the sale of all course material of the type under discussion. He pointed out that the University could, of course, control the sale of such materials on University grounds, but he wondered if something could not be done to prohibit the sale of such material off campus.

It was pointed out that in cases where copyrights of faculty members are infringed legal action is in order. It was also agreed that bookstores in the University area catering to students would wish to cooperate with the official attitude of the University in a matter of this sort. Dr. Harvill said he knew these businesses would not sell class notes and other material if they were aware of University policy. It was felt that if the University policy were publicized adequately and if the bookstores were acquainted with the University's official attitude, this would accomplish a great deal.

Dr. Tucker then moved that the Senate go on record as opposing the sale of class notes, on or off the campus, except when authorized by the instructor concerned. The motion was seconded by Dr. Humphrey. The words "sale of class notes" was then changed to read "offer for public sale of class notes." The motion carried without opposition.

Mr. Windsor was asked to inform the proprietors of off-campus bookstores of this action by the Faculty Senate and to report the action to the editor of the WILDCAT.

PROPOSAL FOR AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF ALL STUDENTS WHO FOR THE TWO CONSECUTIVE SEMESTERS OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR FAIL TO MEET SPECIFIED GRADE AVERAGES, CONSIDERATION

OF: Dr. Tucker presented to the Senate a proposal that all students who, for the two consecutive semesters of the regular academic year fail to earn the specified cumulative grade averages for their respective classes, be automatically disqualified from the University. It was understood that students disqualified would have the opportunity of formally petitioning for reinstatement.

Dr. Tucker stated he felt that the present policy whereby students are automatically placed on probation, but are disqualified only by formal action on the part of the University, puts the burden of proof on the administration. He felt the burden of proof should be on the student. In other words, he said, the student should have to present evidence as to why he should be reinstated in the University. He said he felt his proposal if adopted would provide a real strengthening of academic standards and he then formally moved approval of his recommendation. The motion was seconded by Dean Martin.

Professor Marcoux asked if Dr. Tucker was recommending that the present policy of forgiving failing grades received in the freshman and sophomore year, when the failed courses have been later repeated in residence and passed, be discontinued. Dr. Tucker said he was not making such a recommendation.

Dr. Tucker pointed out that under this proposal disqualification would take place only in June. Thus students entering the University at mid-year conceivably could remain in school until the end of three semesters before automatically being disqualified under this plan. He pointed out, however, that the deans, as at present, would have the authority to recommend disqualification of any student at any time for neglect of his academic work. Thus extremely weak students could be disqualified at mid-year by special action.

Dr. Tucker explained that the basic reason for his submitting this proposal was that he felt too many students were being permitted to remain in the University with no hope ever of qualifying for graduation. Several senators pointed out, however, that under the new requirements governing probation and disqualification, many more students were being disqualified than previously. The new plan requires cumulative grade averages of specified levels, according to classes, and students who have no chance of qualifying for degrees are being removed from the student body.

Dean Roy pointed out that the burden of processing a great number of petitions for reinstatement would be difficult administratively.

Dean Livermore stated he could not accept the point made by Dr. Tucker that weaker students if allowed to stay in the University were an influence for bad on stronger students. He said this simply is not so and bright students will be first to say that this is not so.

Dean Martin pointed out that the major effect of Dr. Tucker's proposal would be the elimination of a large number of weak freshman and sophomore students. However, these students would have the full privilege of petitioning for reinstatement on probation.

Mr. Louis Myers asked if under this plan a student would automatically be disqualified because of his cumulative average in June, such low average resulting from poor marks during the fall semester, even though his grades the second semester, considered separately, were quite satisfactory. Dr. Tucker said yes, such a student would automatically be disqualified and would have to petition for reinstatement.

Mr. Windsor stated that the policy would result in unfair treatment of a number of students. At present delinquent scholarship cases are carefully reviewed and to the greatest extent possible all facts in each student's case are obtained. The decision then is made whether the student should be disaualified or retained on probation. Under the proposed plan whereby all students falling below certain averages would be automatically disqualified, he pointed out certain aggressive students would immediately exercise every means at their command to get a hearing and obtain action reinstating them in the University. Many other students of a more retiring nature would simply accept the disqualification action and quietly go home without ever having had a chance to explain their situations to their college scholarship committees. Mr. Windsor said it seemed obvious to him that the new system would result in much more inequite than is now the case.

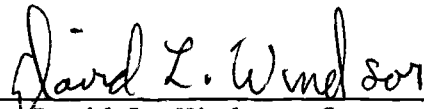
Dr. Harvill remarked at this point that he was obliged to take exception to any claim that the University of Arizona has not tightened up on academic standards in recent years. He pointed out that the number of students being disqualified had grown considerably more rapidly than the total University enrollment had. He pointed out that <sup>ago</sup>one college now had an enrollment of four hundred students fewer than it did two years<sup>ago</sup> and the main reason for this was the large number of students who had been disqualified. The enrollment of another college had dropped this year twenty-five per cent, primarily for the same reason, he said.

The President pointed out that one of the most critical times when a student needs counseling from the institution is when he is being told farewell for the last time, that is, when he is being disqualified and sent home. The dignity of each human being demands this of us. Certainly before a student is told by the University that he is being disqualified he is entitled to a careful review of his case by his scholarship committee.

At this point Dean Martin said he wished that some means could be found even under the present system whereby a student could be disqualified from one college of the University but then later found admissible to another division without the necessity of rescinding the disqualification from the first division. At the present time disqualification is from the University only, rather than from a particular college. Thus a student disqualified because of a poor engineering record may not be allowed immediately to register in, for example, Liberal Arts, until the disqualifying action has been rescinded and he has been reinstated in the University on probation.

It was agreed that Dr. Tucker's proposal should be carried over to the next meeting of the Senate as unfinished business.

The meeting adjourned at 5:25 P.M.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "David L. Windsor". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

David L. Windsor, Secretary