

MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE FACULTY SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
Monday, April 11, 1960 Room 101, Law Building

The Faculty Senate convened in regular session at 3:40 P.M. on Monday, April 11, 1960, in Room 101 of the Law Building. Twenty-nine members were present with President Harvill presiding. Dr. Desmond Powell was present representing Dean Roy.

PRESENT: Bateman, Bogart, Brewer, Carlson, Carpenter, Crowell, Forrester, Gegenheimer, Harvill, Haury, Hausenbauer, Irwin, Little, Livermore, McDonald, Martin, Mead, Mees, Murphy, Myers, Patrick, Picard, Pistor, Rhodes, Slonaker, Tucker, Wallraff, Windsor, Zapotocky.

ABSENT: Andersen, Blitzer, Casaday, Denton, Ewing, Gaines, Howard, Hurlbutt, Lyons, Marcoux, Merritt, Nugent, Rosaldo, Roy.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES: The minutes of the meeting of March 7 were approved as distributed to members of the Senate.

CATALOGUE MATERIAL: The Senate accepted proposed catalogue material as follows:

SUMMER SESSION 1960 - Changes: P.E. 252, Health Programs, Problems and Applied Physiology (3), changed to P.E.252s, Health Programs, Problems and Applied Physiology (2); P.E. 264, Supervision of Play and Playgrounds (3), changed to P.E. 264s, Supervision of Play and Playgrounds (2).

NEW COURSES - (In-service Institute for Teachers courses):

Bacteriology 8201 Microbiology for High School Teachers (2) II Evenson
This course is designed to give the high school teacher 1) the fundamental principles of microbiology, 2) a direct acquaintance with representative microbes of each group (i.e., yeasts, molds, algae, simple and higher bacteria and protozoa) the elements of microbial physiology and its utilization in the isolation of microbes from natural sources and their identification, and 4) an understanding of the interdependence of the micro and micro-worlds and of the relation of microbes to human affairs. P., 12 units in Biology.

Mathematics 8115 Foundations in Arithmetic (3) II Steinbrenner
The development of the concept of number and of the fundamental operations with numbers. P., Algebra, geometry and 5 years teaching experience.

Mathematics 8141 Modern Elementary Mathematics (3) I Steinbrenner
A study of the subject matter of the seventh and eighth grade units of the School Mathematics Study Group. P., Math. 79a and 5 years Mathematics teaching experience.

Mathematics 8241 Topics in Modern Mathematics (3) II Rogers-Foster
This course treats of selected topics from the course Math. 8141 from a more mature point of view. P., Math. 79b and Math. 8141 and/or 5 years teaching experience.

New Courses (continued)

Physics 8094a - 8094b Physical Science for the Elementary and
Junior High School Teacher (3-3) Yr. Evett
Main emphasis is on physics, particularly on modern physics. Classical mechanics, wave and particle aspects of the theory of light, atomic structure, radioactivity, nuclear fission and fusion, concepts in quantum theory, concepts in relativity and applications to astronomy are covered during the first semester. Basic topics in hydrostatics, head electricity and magnetism, and optics are included in the second semester. P., 1 entrance unit in algebra and geometry.

Botany 8100a Principles and Experiments in Biology for the
Junior High School Teacher (3) I Kurtz-Mason
A course to survey the biology of the plant kingdom with emphasis on the diversity and interrelationships of Southwestern forms.

Zoology 8100b Principles and Experiments in Biology for the
Junior High School Teacher (3) II Cockrum-Marshall
A course to survey the biology of the animal kingdom with emphasis on the diversity and interrelationships of Southwestern forms.

Botany 8102 Integrated Elementary Biology (3) I Kurtz-Lowe
General biology at the elementary school level. Emphasis is on the natural animal and plant objects in nature as tools aiding in the teaching of the elementary curriculum, including science reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, art, etc. The natural community will be used for an integrated curriculum, as well as the science course in elementary physiology and ecology, by studying the natural desert and mountain communities as well as the student's own bodies for intuitive perception. Field courses are planned, including a residence at the Southwestern Research Station of the American Museum of Natural History in the Chiricahua Mountains of southern Arizona. P., Elementary teaching certificate. (Identical with Zoology 8102).

Zoology 8102 (Identical with Botany 8102)

Botany 8205 Genetics and Cytogenetics for High
School Teachers (3) I Harris-Wood
The role of the genotype in the development of the individual and the species. Topics covered will be: the gene, gene action, chromosome variations, ploidy and population dynamics. P., 12 units in biological sciences. (Identical with Zoology 8205).

Zoology 8205 (Identical with Botany 8205).

The Senate also accepted a new In-service Institution course, Physics 8094a,b - Physical Science for the Elementary and Junior High School Teacher, with the understanding that the title of the course would be further studied by the Science Education Committee. Dr. Carpenter objected to the present title. It was his feeling that the term Physical Sciences implied that Astronomy, Chemistry, and Geology would be included in the course, where as a matter of fact, only topics in Physics are to be presented.

Dr. Patrick pointed out that the National Science Foundation had approved this title when making the grant to support it.

There was some division of opinion among members of the Senate as to whether or not the term "Physical Science" as used in the title did imply that the course would include all areas of physical science.

Dr. Murphy suggested that "Topics in Physical Science" be substituted for "Physical Science". Dr. Crowell pointed out that this course is for elementary and junior high school teachers and such teachers will not register for a course bearing a title referring to Physics only.

Dr. Gegenheimer stated that a title other than the one suggested probably would give the impression that this is an ordinary course in Physics. He stated that to him "Physical Science" meant something somewhat different from "Physical Sciences." If the course were called "Physical Sciences for the Elementary and Junior High School Teacher," he could agree with Dr. Carpenter, but this is not the case.

Mr. Windsor then read the syllabus of the course. Dr. Carpenter stated he felt the syllabus sustained his point.

Dr. Gegenheimer stated that if the National Science Foundation had raised no objection to the title as submitted and if to change the title might risk failing to attract the teachers the course is designed to attract, it seemed to him unwise to change the title of the course.

Dr. Tucker commented he thought some high school teachers would be disillusioned if they registered for a course entitled "Physical Science" and found it was limited to topics in Physics.

Dr. Carpenter stated that a good course in Physics is desperately needed in the high school curriculum and this proposed course could be a step in preparing teachers for such a high school course. It was then pointed out to him, however, that this course is not designed for high school teachers but for elementary and junior high school teachers.

Dr. Gegenheimer then moved that the Senate approve this course, but that the Science Education Committee be asked to consider whether or not the title should be changed in the light of the discussion in the Senate. It was understood that the final decision as to the title of the course should lie with the Science Education Committee. This motion was seconded by Dr. Carpenter and passed without a dissenting vote.

HONORARY DECREES, RECOMMENDATIONS RE: The Senate received four recommendations for the awarding of honorary degrees at the Commencement exercises in June 1960. The Senate voted to recommend to the General Faculty and the Board of Regents the awarding of those four honorary degrees. They were as follow:

Faculty of the College of Liberal Arts

Joseph Wood Krutch

The English Department of the University of Arizona desires to recommend that the honorary degree L.H.D. be conferred upon Joseph Wood Krutch for his manifold contributions to the fields of literary, social, and dramatic criticism; literary history; literary biography; and philosophy.

Born in Knoxville, Tennessee, Professor Krutch received his early education in the schools of that state, and the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the state University. The degrees of Master of Arts and of Doctor of Philosophy were conferred upon him by Columbia University, which also awarded him the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters when he retired from the faculty a few years ago. Most of Professor Krutch's academic life was spent at Columbia, but he also taught for short periods on the faculties of Vassar, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and the New School for Social Research. Beginning in 1924, Professor Krutch served for eight years as associate editor and dramatic critic of the Nation. For five years more he served as a member of its board of editors, and for fifteen years beyond that as its dramatic critic. In the last thirty years Joseph Wood Krutch has had published more than a score of books in widely varying fields, the style and import of which have won him, besides prizes and awards, the respect and admiration not only of his colleagues in scholarly life but of the educated reading public at large.

Ten years ago Dr. Krutch came to Arizona and in The Desert Year wrote the first of a series of books on our state and its problems. This was followed by The Voice of the Desert, by Grand Canyon, and by other volumes which not only reveal the unique characteristics of our state, but also contain wise discussions of the dilemmas which we now face or must face in the near future. Professor Krutch is a nature writer, but a nature writer who is motivated by more than the desire to describe the pleasing and the beautiful in the Arizona scene, though he does this surpassing well. He is concerned with the husbanding of our natural resources, the conservation of our animal and vegetal life, the preservation of all that makes the Sonoran desert what it uniquely is. His service on the board of directors of the Desert Museum is a further evidence of this interest. As is revealed in The Measure of Man and Human Nature and the Human Condition, his works, like those of Thoreau, are basically philosophical. Humor, wit, beauty of style, interest of subject matter can all be found in his books on southwestern themes; but the element that informs all these qualities is a broad philosophical humanism that is shared by few other creators of this kind of literature.

Desmond Powell
Francis A. Roy, Dean.

Faculty of College of Fine Arts

Guy Emerson

By direction of the Faculty of the College of Fine Arts, the name of Guy Emerson is recommended for the honorary degree Doctor of Letters.

Following his graduation from Harvard in 1908, Guy Emerson completed the law course at Harvard in 1911 and was admitted to the Bar in Massachusetts. He spent several years in the Treasury Department in Washington, and then went to Dallas, Texas, where he was connected with various business

interests. When he came to New York in 1914 he joined the staff of THE ECONOMIC WORLD as Managing Editor. In 1917 he was elected Vice President of the National Bank of Commerce in New York where he remained until 1923 when he joined the Bankers Trust Company as Vice President.

He has been active in many civic and social welfare organizations since he came to New York, and since 1925 has served as Treasurer of the Eastern Division of The Salvation Army. Immediately upon the outbreak of World War II he went to Washington to serve as Vice Chairman of the National War Fund of the Red Cross. He served as a member of the National Campaign Planning Committee, which established the policies for Red Cross fund-raising during war time, and its general public relations program.

Beginning in the Spring of 1941, Mr. Emerson was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the War Finance Committee for New York State. He is Treasurer of the Citizens National Committee and of the National Audubon Society, of which he was president for four years, and, since 1954, honorary president. He is a member of the boards of trustees of many organizations such as the National Planning Association, the Washington Square Association and the Community Service Society.

In 1947 he became trustee and vice president of the Samuel H. Kress Foundation and is at present director for the art project of that Foundation. In this special capacity for the Foundation he has organized the distribution of nineteen significant groups of art objects as gifts from the Samuel H. Kress Collection to galleries and institutions across the country. The University of Arizona received one collection on a permanent basis in 1957 after being on temporary loan since 1951 and in 1960 a second distinctive collection of twenty six Spanish paintings known as the Gallego Retablo from the Cathedral de Ciudad Rodrigo was installed as a permanent exhibit in the University Art Galleries.

Sidney W. Little, Dean

Faculty of College of Business and Public Administration

Emory Stephen Bogardus

Emory Stephen Bogardus was born in Illinois on February 21, 1882. Graduate of Northwestern University, he came to the University of Southern California in Los Angeles in 1911 as the Southwest's pioneer teacher in the then-young field of Sociology.

Over a half-century span of service at Southern California, he has exemplified a truly great scholarly career in all its facets. As the individual founder and first president of a nationwide honorary society in sociology, Alpha Kappa Delta, he has been a living symbol of that society's name. In poor translation from the Greek, it is "to study man to serve him." Modern sociology has sometimes imperfectly but always courageously, worked toward that high purpose.

Leader and innovator in scholarly activity, recognized throughout the nation by his colleagues, he has also served his University as Director of its Division of Social Work, and its School of Social Work, and later as the Dean of its Graduate School. He has been President both of the Pacific Sociological Society, and of the national body of scholars in his field, the American Sociological Association. He founded in 1916 and has continuously since then been Editor of the Journal of Sociology and Social Research. He has been the author of many books familiar to professors and students here at Arizona and countless other colleges and universities.

It is peculiarly appropriate that in its 75th Anniversary year the University of Arizona honors an outstanding scholar and teacher who has devoted a half century to the advancement of American social science in a sister institution of the West, and bestows upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters.

Shaw Livermore, Dean

Faculty of College of Business and Public Administration

Donald Sipe Kennedy

Donald Sipe Kennedy was born in Rushville, Indiana, January 5, 1902. In 1923 he received the Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Arizona. He became in 1949 President and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company, which which he has been continuously associated for thirty-seven years.

His career in the electric and gas utility industry, which he entered in 1923, has been a model of the skills which the nation expects from its industrial leaders. He is a prototype of the American business leader who devotes his career to a single public utility organization, thereby assuming an extraordinary obligation to the area and the community in which he lives. Donald Kennedy has displayed those skills and has accepted that obligation so well that he has been honored by his state, by Oklahoma City, and by the premier organization of his industry nationally, the Edison Electric Institute. He was the first man to serve two terms as president of that internationally famed organization of electric utility companies. In addition, he was one of twelve men selected by the State Department to inspect electrical power installations throughout Russia during the summers of 1958 and 1959.

Over many years, he has been a friend and earnest supporter of higher education in his adopted Oklahoma City and his state, and has maintained a continuing interest in the University of Arizona as an active alumnus concerned with the progress and welfare of his alma mater. The University is glad to recognize the talents as a business and civic leader of one of her outstanding alumni, Donald Sipe Kennedy, by conferring upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Shaw Livermore, Dean

President Harvill reminded the members of the Senate that the award of the honorary degrees was 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.

COMMITTEE ON SABBATICAL LEAVE POLICY, REPORT OF: Dr. Patrick, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Sabbatical Leaves, submitted the following report from his committee:

REPORT OF SENATE COMMITTEE ON SABBATICAL LEAVES
Submitted April 11, 1960

The Senate Committee on Sabbatical Leaves has reviewed the present sabbatical leave practices at The University of Arizona and has examined a survey, "A Sabbatical Leave Survey Among Forty Selected Colleges and Universities," made by Charles H. Dailey, Oregon State College, 1955-56. Dailey found that among the 37 colleges answering his questionnaire, 24 had sabbatical leave policies with various minor differences.

The Committee hoped, at first, to be able to define rather exactly the purposes appropriate to sabbatical leaves and perhaps provide a scale of merit for projects of various types. It was found on further study that the appropriateness of projects is related closely to special circumstances in the many departments comprising the University, and that acceptable criteria could not be reduced to a simple pattern common to all divisions.

In the plan proposed, there is latitude for department heads and deans to take special circumstances into account in estimating the merits of a particular application.

The following provisions for a sabbatical leave policy are those judged by the committee to be generally applicable.

- 1) The sabbatical leave is understood to be an award made in meritorious cases to members of the faculty who have served continuously at the University on either a ten- or twelve-months' basis for a period of at least six years and who submit a sabbatical project beneficial to the faculty member receiving the award and to The University of Arizona.
- 2) A primary consideration in the granting of sabbatical leaves will be the scholarly value of the proposed project. Applications will be reviewed by the head of the department, the dean of the college, and by the Vice President for Academic Affairs. Final approval is the prerogative of the President of the University. The head of the department will obtain evaluations of the project by persons of recognized competence in the applicant's field of study. The best interests of The University of Arizona will be an important factor in the consideration of applications.
- 3) Service counted towards requirements for sabbatical leave begins with appointment to an instructorship or an equivalent rank on the faculty, but sabbatical leaves will be granted preferably to members of the faculty who have attained the level of assistant professor or a higher

level, or the equivalent of such ranks. Department heads and directors are eligible for sabbatical leave, although it is recognized that arrangements for sabbatical leaves for persons in these positions might be difficult.

- 4) Service applicable to sabbatical leave is not accumulated by those on part-time appointments.
- 5) The award shall be either for one or two semesters. If the sabbatical leave is for two semesters, the amount of the award will be three-fifths of the recipient's salary; if the award is for one semester, it will be full pay for that period.
- 6) It is appropriate that members of the faculty receiving salary grants for two consecutive semesters of sabbatical leave supplement this income through fellowship or scholarship awards or grants-in-aid. They may not accept employment during the period of sabbatical leave if such employment would be detrimental to the purposes for which the sabbatical leave is granted. Additional compensation expected is to be fully explained, and approved before the leave is granted, on the application form; opportunities developing later must be cleared.
- 7) Applications for either or both semesters of the following year must be filed not later than February 1 on forms provided. Applications may be withdrawn without prejudice to further applications provided reasonable notice is given.
- 8) The privilege of sabbatical leave is not forfeited because of the failure to apply for or to take sabbatical leave when the required period of service has been completed.
- 9) A member of the faculty granted sabbatical leave is expected to recognize an obligation to return to The University of Arizona for not less than one year of further service; but if he does not return, he is expected to return the amount of the grant.
- 10) On completion of the sabbatical leave, and not later than the end of the first semester thereafter, a concise final report shall be filed covering the attainment of the purposes stated in the application.
- 11) Following the sabbatical leave, six years of further service are required before the faculty member can become eligible for a second sabbatical.
- 12) These policies shall be effective beginning with the academic year of 1961-62.

David L. Patrick Chairman
Professor H. D. Christensen
Dr. Henry Freiser
Dean Shaw Livermore
Dr. C. F. Wallraff

Dr. Patrick commented that variations in sabbatical leave policies from institution to institution are not great. Rather, arrangements are more or less standard. At The University of Arizona, however, the policy has not been set forth fully although most of the proposals submitted in the report represent practices already in effect. Some details, relating to formal application for leave, and the handling of such applications, would be new for The University of Arizona.

Dr. Patrick stated that the committee had found that various colleges within the University commonly hold different views as to the use to which sabbatical leaves should be put. Therefore, the committee decided to recommend only policies which could be applied generally without respect to the different functions such leaves might serve among different divisions of the University.

Dean Myers moved that the report be accepted and adopted as University of Arizona policy, and the motion was seconded by Dean Forrester.

Dr. McDonald stated he thought that paragraphs 8 and 11 of the report could possibly be misunderstood because they could be interpreted as contradicting one another. He asked if paragraph 8 implied that a faculty member could spend ten or eleven years without a leave, then take one, and two years later take a second sabbatical leave. Dr. Patrick remarked that this was not the intention. This point was resolved by agreeing that paragraph 8 and paragraph 11 should be combined so as to read as follows:

- "8) The privilege of sabbatical leave is not forfeited because of the failure to apply for or to take sabbatical leave when the required period of service has been completed, but following a sabbatical leave, six years of further service are required before the faculty member can become eligible for a second sabbatical."

This adjustment eliminates paragraph 11, and paragraph 12, therefore, becomes paragraph 11.

Dr. Gegenheimer asked if continuous service would include or exclude a period of time when a faculty member was on leave without pay (doing research under a grant, for example.) Dr. Patrick stated he believed he would be interpreting the intention of the committee correctly to state time spent on leave would not apply toward time needed to qualify for a sabbatical leave. However, Dr. Gegenheimer and several other members of the Senate felt that leave without pay for scholarly or professional purposes should count as part of one's continuous service because the individual concerned would be maintaining his contact with the institution and would be retained on the faculty rolls. Dr. Harvill pointed out that leave of absence for military service was not "lost time" so far as acquiring eligibility for sabbatical leave was concerned.

Mr. Bogart asked if the committee had had income tax regulations in mind in preparing this report. Dr. Patrick said the committee had not considered the income tax situation. Mr. Bogart stated that the wording in parts of the report was such that if the report were made official University policy it would be difficult for persons on leave to obtain an income tax deduction for their expenses in connection with their leave activities. He referred particularly to use of the words "award" and "grant" in several paragraphs. It was understood that the committee would give attention to this point.

Dr. Haury suggested that paragraph 10 be expanded to indicate specifically with whom reports on sabbatical leaves should be filed.

Dr. Carpenter asked if Paragraph 2 of the report was intended to mean that evaluations of proposed projects would be obtained from persons outside the University of Arizona. Dr. Patrick replied that this was the intention.

Dr. Carpenter pointed out that in the science fields, if not all areas, the primary need for sabbatical leaves is to permit faculty members to keep up to date with new knowledge in their respective fields. He felt that this point could be more strongly made in Paragraph 2.

Dean Livermore pointed out that although certainly the need to keep abreast of one's field was most important, caution must be exercised not to imply that a sabbatical leave is something which comes to anyone automatically. Rather it must be earned by meritorious service. He reminded the Senate that a host of institutions have quietly discontinued granting sabbatical leaves and he felt the basic reason for this was that at many of these institutions sabbatical leaves had come to be simply a feature of employment that came to every professor automatically every seventh year, regardless of merit.

The Senate agreed that an effort should be made to state the policy in such a way that no one could assume that sabbatical leaves were received automatically after a certain period of service but were earned by meritorious service - avoiding, however, any suggestion that they were an award of such a type that would cause the Internal Revenue Service to rule that leave expenses could not be an income tax deduction. Mr. Bogart emphasized that the Internal Revenue Service makes a careful distinction between an activity to improve an individual and an activity to improve one's work. Expenses to improve an individual are not deductible, but expenses to improve one's work, such as the quality of a professor's teaching, are deductible.

Dr. Patrick stated he was grateful for the helpful comments that had been made about this statement. He said the committee did not expect the statement of policy should be adopted without review. He felt that the general faculty should also have an opportunity to review the statement before it is finally adopted.

Dean Myers then amended his original motion (that the report be approved and adopted as University policy) to a motion that the report be received and, having been discussed, held for further consideration. This change in the original motion was approved by the second, Dean Forrester. This motion was approved. It was understood that the report would be included in the Proceedings of the Senate Meeting distributed to all members of the faculty, with an invitation for faculty members to send comments or suggestions about the proposed statement to Dr. Patrick.

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT: Dr. Harvill reported to the Senate that the recent legislative session had appropriated most of the operating budget for the University for 1960-61 requested by the Board of Regents. There had been slight cuts in the requested increase in the travel and capital categories and the legislature had not appropriated money to finance the state's absorbing part of the cost of premiums for the University's life insurance program. As a matter of fact, a special provision was written into the appropriations bill prohibiting the Regents' expending state funds for this.

Dr. Harvill felt that there was little chance in the future of gaining legislative support for the state's financing part of the cost of the life insurance programs at the institutions of higher learning unless other state agencies joined with the universities and college in a campaign to obtain such legislative appropriation.

The President mentioned that the capital outlay appropriation had been approved in full as requested. However, the House had failed to sustain the Senate's approval of the funds requested for land acquisition (\$500,000).

The President mentioned that beginning with the new fiscal year the per diem maximum for in-state travel would be increased from \$9 to \$10 and the maximum for out-of-state travel would be increased from \$12 to \$15.

The President informed the Senate that so far as the request budget for 1961-62 is concerned, he intends to request a substantial increase for salaries, particularly in the professor and associate professor ranks. It is in those two levels, he explained, that the University compares poorly with other institutions with which we wish to be compared. We are in a more favorable position in the assistant professor and instructor ranks. Of course, instructors and assistant professors should be concerned with the floors for the ranks of associate and full professors as they look ahead to advancement, Dr. Harvill pointed out.

The President said he is considering a recommendation that the floor for full professors on ten-month appointment be raised from \$7850, the floor for 1960-61, to \$9000 for 1961-62. Of course attention would be given to some increases for persons of all ranks on the basis of merit. The President stated that he felt thinking in terms of blanket percentage increases should be avoided. The idea of automatic percentage increases often encourages unfavorable public opinion, he explained.

Dr. Harvill stated there was no question but what full justification could be made for raising the floors of the top two ranks. He said he was convinced the University must look ahead to substantial salary increases in the next few years, particularly at the upper two levels. The President reported that he has told the Board of Regents repeatedly that unless plans are made to raise the floor for professors to \$14,000 or \$15,000 within the next few years, The University of Arizona is going to be outbid by other institutions because certainly a number of other universities are planning to raise their levels for professors to such amounts in the next five or six years. A few have already done so. He mentioned also that he felt it would be desirable to have some "overlapping" whereby an individual in one rank might receive a salary greater than the floor of the next rank above. In the past it sometimes has been necessary to give a man a promotion simply because this was the only way in which he could be given a raise.

Dr. Patrick pointed out that in the latter situation the title "professor" largely loses its meaning.

OTHER ITEMS: The hour growing late, the Senate agreed that action on two other items on the agenda should be delayed. These included a proposal from Dr. Tucker that the last three of the five paragraphs concerning class absences on pages 91 and 92 of the current catalogue be deleted from the catalogue. The other was a recommendation from the Committee of Eleven that the Senate approve a proposal submitted by

Dr. McDonald that the University initiate a program of regularly soliciting course critiques from students in all courses. Both of these matters will be discussed at the next meeting of the Senate.

Since several members of the Senate will not be in Tucson the first week of May, including the President, it was understood that probably the May meeting of the Senate would be held on May 9 rather than on May 2.

The meeting adjourned at 5:30 P.M.


David L. Windsor, Secretary