

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE FACULTY SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
Monday, October 3, 1983
Room 146, College of Law

The Faculty Senate of the University of Arizona convened in regular session at 3:00 p.m. on Monday, October 3, 1983, in Room 146 of the College of Law. Sixty-seven members were present with Senate Chairperson Rebecca Kellogg presiding.

SENATE MEMBERS PRESENT: Altman, Antinoro, Antley, Atwater, Battan, Berlinger, Brand, Bried, Chen, Chiasson, Cole, Cosart, Demorest, Dickinson, Dickstein, Dinham, Dufficy, Eisner, Epstein, Fahey, Farr, Flemming, Foster, Fox, Frank, Gallagher, Garcia, Gimello, Hasselmo, Heigl, Hetrick, Irving, Kellogg, Kettel, Kinkade, Koffler, Laird, Levitt, MacLeod, Maher, Mautner, McCullough, Myers, Nevins, J. O'Brien, S. O'Brien, Paplanus, Pellman, G. Peterson, Proctor, Prosser, Reeves, Rehm, Roby, Roemer, Rollins, Schneider, Scott, Shanfield, Smith, Spece, Stevenson, Svob, Thompson, Windsor, Woodard, and Zukoski. Dr. Robert Sankey was present as Parliamentarian.

SENATE MEMBERS ABSENT: Anthony, Butler, Cardon, DeWalt, Fleming, Gaines, Goetinck, Hegland, Jensen, Jones, Lamb, Maddock, Marcus, Mayersohn, Moffatt, Munsinger, Parmenter, R. Peterson, Sorensen, Steelink and Witte.

ACCEPTANCE OF MINUTES: The Senate accepted the minutes of the September 12, 1983 meeting as distributed with one correction. On page 118 in the next to the last line of the first paragraph the reference to the department for Betty Atwater should be "Physical Education", not "Women's Physical Education."

REPORT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY: Senator Koffler said he wished to draw the attention of the Senate to three developments which had occurred since the last meeting.

He said the Senate would recall that on the recommendation of the Senate he had delayed his decisions on the reorganization of the Biological Sciences programs until September 15. This was to permit further time for the departments involved to consider all implications and develop any additional recommendations they thought desirable. During the summer he received extensive comments and advice from individual faculty members and from a number of faculty groups. He took the suggestions into account in aiming at a modified plan which he now had approved.

The modified plan incorporated the following major features:

(1) The responsibilities of the Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology will be expanded to include instruction and research in the organismic biology of animals and plants. This will be the lead department for graduate programs in these areas.

(2) A University Department of Molecular and Cellular Biology will be established, charged with the responsibility for providing the instructional needs of the colleges of Agriculture and Medicine

and the Faculty of Science. This department will bear responsibility for instructional and research programs in molecular biology and cellular and developmental biology.

(3) A University Department of Microbiology and Immunology will be established, also charged with the responsibility for providing the instructional needs of the Colleges of Agriculture and Medicine and the Faculty of Science.

(4) The Department of Physiology in the College of Medicine, in collaboration with the Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology will assume responsibility for undergraduate course offerings in physiology. In addition, a University-wide graduate program in physiology should be housed in the Department of Physiology. A decision concerning the appropriate affiliation of the program in Animal Physiology, now administered by a graduate committee, will be deferred pending the completion of an ongoing program review by the Graduate Council.

(5) The Department of Anatomy in the College of Medicine will, jointly with the Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, assume responsibility for instruction in basic animal anatomy at the undergraduate level.

(6) A Biological Sciences Council will be established with initial membership consisting of department heads and chaired by the Dean of the Faculty of Science. The Council will have responsibility for addressing the goals and directions of the University's future efforts in basic biosciences.

(7) A Biological Sciences Curriculum Committee will be established which will have responsibility for the design of core programs within the biological sciences. Addition or deletion of courses or course content will occur only after thorough curriculum review and careful analysis of the needs of the College of Arts and Sciences and professional colleges.

Looking ahead to the future, two further developments are anticipated:

(1) A decision on the administrative alignment of the Genetics Program is partly due to changes in the organizational plan previously offered and partly to await the forthcoming scheduled program review.

(2) A broadly based University-wide program in biophysics should be developed. Final decisions should await the conclusions of ongoing discussions between the Departments of Biochemistry and Physiology as well as other appropriate units.

Dr. Koffler said he believed this organizational framework represented the best possible arrangement for the future development of the Biological

Sciences in the University of Arizona. He said he knew that the Senate was developing a set of procedures for consulting on any future reorganization. He said he looked forward to hearing the Senate's thinking on that matter so that future reorganizations could be arrived at more smoothly.

Senator Koffler said his second topic concerned his report on the Near Eastern Center which he had released two weeks previously.

For over two years there had been a dispute between the Department of Oriental Studies and the Tucson Jewish Community Council. The Council had alleged an anti-Israeli bias in the outreach program of the Near Eastern Center. Last year, in order to resolve the dispute, Dr. Koffler proposed the use of an independent panel of outside scholars, to be nominated half by the Department and half by the Council. This proposal was accepted and the panel met this past summer. The President's recent report addressed both the findings of the panel and certain related inquiries conducted on his behalf by Professor Charles Ares.

Dr. Koffler said the Senate should know that neither the panel nor Professor Ares found bias in the operations of the outreach program. He therefore considered this issue to be closed and proposed to take no further action in this aspect of the dispute.

On the other hand the Senate should also know, he said, that the panel did find cause for the Council's allegation that the outreach program had not been appropriately supervised. In particular the panel found that the faculty associated with the Center had not been involved in its management and direction, and that the quality of the program had not benefited from faculty participation. The panel characterized the printed materials used in the outreach program as generally superficial and uninspired.

Although it was reassuring to learn that there had been no bias in the program, a report which pointed to defects in the quality of work was scarcely a vindication of the Center. Dr. Koffler said he had directed Vice President Hasselmo and Acting Dean Brand to work with the Department of Oriental Studies to develop suitable arrangements for wider faculty participation in the direction of the Near Eastern Center so that the quality of its outreach program could be improved.

Dr. Koffler said his third topic concerned Winter Commencement. He said he had decided to introduce a Winter Commencement as part of the University's academic calendar. The first ceremony will be held this year on the morning of Saturday, December 17th. Further details will be announced in due course from the organizing committee. He said he believes that a winter ceremony will permit the University to honor that large fraction of graduates who do not complete their programs on the traditional date in May. A second advantage is that by reducing the attendance at Spring Commencement the winter ceremony will make the May ceremony a more manageable event.

REPORT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE FACULTY: Senator Dinham, Chairman of the Faculty, said that a few months ago she had become aware that there was concern among faculty and staff about the avenues a University employee should pursue if he or she became aware of some serious wrongdoing on the part of a colleague that

could not be rectified by reporting it to the appropriate supervisor. Such a situation is sometimes referred to as the problem of the "whistle blower", she said. For example, what should an academic professional do if in connection with a project with which he or she is involved the employee comes aware of the misuse of funds?

Senator Dinham said she had wondered if a special committee should be created to handle such problems. She had discussed the matter with several people who have had dealings with some of the grievance procedures which are in place. The consensus of these individuals, she reported, was that when situations like this arise the existing grievance machinery should be used. She was in agreement with this point of view. Senator Dinham said she was an advocate of using existing structures in lieu of creating new ones, wherever possible. She said she would appreciate receiving the reaction of members of the Senate about her conclusion on this matter.

Senator Dinham noted that she was a member of the University Benefits Committee, ex-officio, and she had recently become aware of an announcement by the Retirement System Office that individuals taking advantage of the current early retirement opportunity in effect since August 1983 and due to expire December 30, 1983 could not be employed by the University subsequent to December 30, 1983, even on a temporary or part-time basis. She said it was her understanding this matter was now being reviewed by representatives of the Arizona Board of Regents and the State Retirement Commission with the Office of the Attorney General. She understood a memorandum would be issued to deans, directors, and department heads concerning this at an early date. There apparently are a number of misperceptions prevailing, she said, and she urged that faculty colleagues not be distressed about the matter. She felt confident that an appropriate solution would be found.

Senator Dinham next referred to the reapportionment that must be accomplished every other year in determining the number of Senate seats to be allocated among the various faculties and colleges. College and faculty representatives are elected every other year for a two-year term, she pointed out. She announced that she had asked a committee of senators-at-large to handle this responsibility this time, the members to include Senator Atwater, Senator Antinoro, and Senator Hetrick.

Chairman Dinham remarked that she had sat on the ad hoc committee considering whether or not to schedule a Winter Commencement in December 1983. She was personally pleased that that committee had recommended to the administration that effective December 1983 the University hold a Winter Commencement, and she was pleased that President Koffler had seen fit to accept the recommendation of that committee. She said that whereas a number of faculty members traditionally failed to attend May Commencements in the past because of the heat of a May afternoon, they could now attend a Commencement convocation in much more comfortable weather mid-morning on a Saturday in December.

REPORT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATED STUDENTS: Senator Proctor expressed the thanks of the students for President Koffler's having approved the scheduling of a Winter Commencement in December 1983. He said this demonstrated what could be accomplished when student groups work cooperatively with faculty bodies and university administrators. Much effort on the part of many people went into studying the question of Winter Commencement and developing the final proposal. He thanked

students and faculty members concerned for their help in this important effort. He said he was sure the December 17 Commencement would be a success.

REPORT BY THE PRESIDING OFFICER OF THE SENATE: Presiding Officer Kellogg reported that the Committee on Committees and the Committee on Academic Procedures were assisting her in determining the composition for this year of the Senate's standing committees. Meetings of the committees would be called very soon under pro tem chairs so the committees could begin their work. Additional members would be appointed and permanent chairs selected a little later, she said.

RATIFICATION OF ELECTION OF MARY MAHER AS FINE ARTS REPRESENTATIVE: Chairperson Kellogg noted that Elizabeth Leebron had resigned from the Senate. She was serving as a representative of the Faculty of Fine Arts. The Faculty of Fine Arts had recently selected Dr. Mary Maher as Fine Arts representative to the Senate in place of Dr. Leebron. Senator Kellogg asked that this selection be ratified by the Senate. The appropriate motion was made by several people, several seconds were heard, and the motion was approved unanimously.

INTERIM REPORT FROM AD HOC COMMITTEE ON SALARY ADJUSTMENT: Senator Frank reported that the Ad Hoc Committee on Salary Adjustment had been meeting frequently. Information was being collected from key administrators, faculty leaders, and representatives of the University classified staff. Information was being obtained from 19 other Class 1 research universities in the nation as well. Response from other institutions had been quite good. Response had been excellent also, he reported, in the return of a questionnaire distributed by the committee to all campus deans, directors, and department heads.

Meanwhile the ad hoc committee had been asked by the U of A representatives on the Regents' Task Force on Salaries (the U of A representatives are Vice President Munsinger, Dr. Al Weaver, and Mr. Charles Sakwa) to review and make suggestions about the draft of the Task Force's report. It is the ad hoc committee's hope, Senator Frank said, that the Regents will establish only broad, general principles, leaving it to each university to develop its own detailed guidelines.

INTERIM REPORT FROM AD HOC COMMITTEE ON REORGANIZATION PROCEDURES: Senator Paplanus presented an interim report from the Ad Hoc Committee on Reorganization Procedures, explaining that the committee had been meeting bi-weekly. Consensus is being reached, he said. The committee hopes to reach its original deadline of having a report ready for the Senate at the November meeting. If this becomes impossible, certainly the report will be ready by the December meeting

CATALOG MATERIAL AS FURNISHED SENATE MEMBERS IN "CURRICULUM" BULLETIN, VOL. 10, NO. 3, ISSUE DATE OF SEPTEMBER 16, 1983: The Senate next considered catalog material as furnished members in "Curriculum" bulletin Volume 10, No. 3, issue date of September 16, 1983. Senator Kellogg stated that one item needed Senate approval, the proposed mandatory mathematics placement test. The entry about this in the "Curriculum" bulletin read as follows: "The Mathematics Department proposes mandatory placement tests for entering students for beginning-level mathematics courses. Implementation to take place as soon as possible." A motion to approve the proposal was heard, followed by several seconds.

Senator Proctor asked if the exam was one already being used or would it be a new one. Chairperson Kellogg said that Dr. David Gay of the Department of

Mathematics was in the gallery and asked if there was objection from the Senate to his being allowed to speak in response to questions about this proposal. There were no objections.

Dr. Gay said yes, the test would be the same one as that already in use. The proposal would make taking the test mandatory rather than elective as at present. Senator Battan asked what would happen when the student took this test, if it became mandatory. Dr. Gay explained that until the student took the test he would not be enrolled in math courses. If he somehow was already enrolled and he had not taken the test, his registration would be nullified. The student would not be barred from staying in a course. However, he would be allowed to continue in a course for which his testing indicated he was not prepared only if he signed a waiver statement acknowledging that he was proceeding against the advice of the math faculty based on his poor test score.

Senator Battan said he continued to be concerned about the large number of students entering the University who are seriously deficient in their ability in algebra. What can be done with two or three thousand such students? Dr. Gay answered that if students are not ready for Mathematics 116 they can enroll in a more elementary mathematics course taught on the University of Arizona campus by Pima College. This procedure works well. However the student must pay additional and separate registration fees to Pima College.

Several senators asked if there would be a charge for this test and when it would be administered. Dr. Gay answered that it would be given first in the June 1984 new student orientation period. It would be given again during August orientation just preceding fall registration. Dr. Gay said it was intended that there be no charge for this test, "unless expenses get out of hand." The Department of Mathematics had been promised seed money to support the cost of administering the mandatory test. Senator Proctor asked what was meant by expenses getting out of hand. Dr. Gay said he meant the cost of administration being greater than was being anticipated. If you try to improve the quality of any program there is a cost factor, he said. The expense of administering a test to 6,000 students is in itself quite costly, as is the grading and the reporting of scores to the students. Another expense is that of counseling those students who do not do well on the test that they should go back and get themselves better prepared. It is conceivable that the amount of seed money that is being contemplated might not be adequate.

The question was asked what per cent of entering students last year took the voluntary test. Dr. Gay answered that more than 50 per cent had.

The question was asked why the Department of Mathematics could not rely on other tests that students were already taking, for example the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) of the College Board or the American College Test (ACT). Dr. Gay answered that both those examinations are aptitude tests, not achievement tests. The department wants to know what specific knowledge in particular mathematic subjects the student has acquired.

The question was asked if transfer students would be required to take the test and Dr. Gay answered in the affirmative.

In answer to another question Dr. Gay explained that the first phase of establishing the mandatory test was to see that everyone takes the test. Then by

signing a waiver a student can register for a course which the testing shows he is not ready for instead of going back to a more elementary level. It is hoped that students will realize, however, that it is not in their best interest to "waiver" into a course they cannot handle and then fail. If the mandatory taking of the test does not accomplish what is felt to be necessary then later the Mathematics Department would no doubt return to the Senate with the request that passing the test be made mandatory before one can register for college-level mathematics.

Senator Brand wondered how many students might be "obligated" to take a Pima College course because of having failed to pass the placement test. Dr. Gay said he thought this number might exceed 1,000.

Senator Berliner urged that actuarial tables be developed so that students could be shown statistical evidence of the odds against them if they had not performed adequately on the test. Diagnostic decisions and informed decisions are more likely to be made, he said, if a student can actually see statistical evidence as to what his chances of success are. Dr. Gay said Senator Berliner's suggestion was a good one.

Senator Proctor asked if poor performance on the placement test would absolutely preclude a student's enrolling in Math 116. Dr. Gay answered no; the student would be presented with certain options. He could follow the advice of the test and enroll for a subcollegiate course at Pima. If he is determined to stay in it, he must sign the waiver in order to be allowed to remain.

Senator Proctor said he wondered if the proposed procedure would end up as cumbersome as that for meeting the Freshman Composition requirement. The writing proficiency examination and the theoretically required writing emphasis classes were approved by the Senate as well as other groups, apparently, without many people knowing just what would be involved. Now people are having difficulty accommodating their academic careers to a quite cumbersome procedure. He urged that the proposed new procedure in mathematics not be approved until more specific details of implementation were presented.

Dr. Gay said the Department of Mathematics had been using the optional mathematics placement test for four years. The point was that the department had reached the saturation point and could no longer accommodate such massive numbers of unprepared students.

Senator Cosart pointed out that some students' university programs do not include mathematics. Would this test apply to them, or only to those planning to take mathematics course work at the University? Dr. Gay responded that few students now take a University curriculum not including mathematics.

The question was asked what about a transfer student bringing in credit in the required mathematics course work. Must he take the test? Dr. Gay said he was not sure.

Senator Woodard pointed out that a serious situation would develop if a student brought in transfer credit in the required mathematics course work but was then required to take the mandatory mathematics placement test and did not pass it. What would happen to that student?

Dr. Gay said he did not see how the University could require a student to take over a course in which he had already established credit elsewhere which was recognized and accepted as transfer credit by the U of A.

Senator Bried said that if this proposal were approved and if it later were determined that a fee must be imposed, would the Mathematics Department have to come back to the Senate to get authorization for the fee? He said he thought the proposal should be amended to provide that a fee could be charged only after Senate approval had been obtained.

Senator MacLeod said he wondered about inequity here. He said an applicant is first accepted and he receives an admission letter welcoming him to the University. When he arrives, however, he is told, "The University must test you as we really question your ability to handle university work." If he does not pass that test, then he will have concurrently to attend another institution to take make-up course work. He thought such backing and filling was undesirable.

Dr. Gay said he thought something worse was letting students get enrolled in courses when there is ample evidence that they are not ready to handle the work.

Senator Schneider asked if under the proposed procedure it was anticipated there would be an increase in enrollment in Math 116. Dr. Gay was not sure. He said all concerned, however, must anticipate what the University will be faced with when the new entrance requirements in mathematics are imposed beginning in 1987. Senator Schneider asked if the Math Department could handle any increased enrollment in mathematics courses. Dr. Gay said the department would do the best it could.

Senator Pellman said he thought there was too much uncertainty here. He referred to the confusion existing as a result of the imposition of the English Proficiency Test. He suggested the Senate put off further consideration of this matter until more information could be provided about what the effect of establishing the mandatory tests would be.

Dr. Gay said that the proposal had been presented in great detail to the Undergraduate Council where it had been approved unanimously.

Senator Heigl asked that if the test results were only to be advisory, why must the student sign a waiver? Dr. Gay said that four years' experience has indicated that there is an obligation for the department to point out to students the problems which come with going ahead and enrolling in a course for which the student is not adequately prepared. It is important that the student know what he is going up against if he goes ahead and enrolls in the math course he is not ready for. It would not be a mickey-mouse procedure, Dr. Gay emphasized. Real soul-searching would be stimulated.

He said perhaps the Senate was wondering why this test was being requested at all. The attrition rates in lower mathematics courses are staggering, he said. Too many students have been enrolling in courses that they are totally incapable of handling.

Senator Battan said he was in support of the proposal. It was definitely in the best interest of the students. Admission to a university is not any guarantee of success in that university. We all know that high schools vary in the

quality of their instruction in the various disciplines. The ability of mathematics teachers varies. Students should be told about the test at the time they are admitted, he emphasized. He said many students who have earned good grades in mathematics in high school find they simply cannot handle Math 116, and they experience frustration and disappointment and large numbers of them drop out of school entirely. This proposal was in the students' best interest.

Senator Shanfield wondered why tests should be imposed on all students rather than simply those who would be taking mathematics course work in the University. Dr. Gay answered that he understood 98 per cent of undergraduate students now must take some University math courses in their program.

Senator G. Peterson said he was very much in favor of the proposal. There is an intense need for it. There is a monstrous failure rate in the lower level mathematics courses, he said. Students need to know what their chances of success are if they are not properly prepared. To require students to take the test is not to punish them. Rather, it is to keep them from getting into something that they cannot handle. Students frequently are admitted to a university and then find that they have trouble in certain fields. It happens in English all the time. He recalled that when he was admitted to California-Berkeley, coming as an all "A" student out of one of the top-rated high schools of California, he had extreme difficulty with his college-level mathematics study. We have to accept the fact that high schools vary tremendously. However, he thought it would be wise to delay action on the proposal. The description in the Curriculum bulletin was so brief as to be vague. He was surprised that it was described in the manner it was in the Curriculum because when the proposal came to the Undergraduate Council, on which he sits, it was presented in great detail.

Senator G. Peterson then moved to postpone consideration of this proposal until the November meeting of the Senate, with the request that the description be "fleshed out" and brought back in considerable detail. Several seconds were heard to Senator Peterson's motion.

Senator Spece said he thought the proposal was not vague. Every question he had heard raised today had been answered by Dr. Gay. He urged that the Senate not put off action on this matter. There had been a question about a fee and the possible need of one later. This question could be treated separately later.

Senator Myers asked if an announcement of the mathematics placement test being mandatory would be published in the University catalog. Several persons answered yes.

Senator G. Peterson said that if his motion were approved, a much more detailed report could come before the Senate at its next meeting and be voted on at that time.

Senator Bried commented that he thought further attention should be given to the situation of the transfer student. If he were entering the University as a transfer bringing in credit in a math course, he was sure he would resent having to take a mandatory placement test. Placement for what? The student already has credit in the required math.

Senator Garcia asked if delaying the consideration a month would have any

serious effect time-wise. Dr. Gay answered probably not. As for requests for more details, he said he was not sure that any report could ever cover every possible unique situation. What was desired here was simply approval of developing a general procedure.

Senator Thompson said he was disturbed by the discussion in that it seemed to be ignoring the work of the Undergraduate Council. The Undergraduate Council had studied the details. Members of that body had considered a variety of situations that would arise. The Senate should trust the Undergraduate Council. It was not necessary to go into such "picky" analysis, he felt, on a matter that had already been reviewed by one of the University's chief policy-making and policy-review groups. He urged defeat of the motion to postpone.

Senator Maher pointed out that in the masses of students in this large university there are always going to be exceptions that must be dealt with in a special way. But for the large mass of students, the procedures work. "Let us not exploit the exception," she said.

At this point several senators moved that debate be closed. There were a number of seconds. The motion to close debate carried.

The question on the motion to postpone consideration until November was then called for and the motion to postpone lost.

There then were several motions to close further debate on the original motion. Several seconds were heard. That motion to close debate carried.

The question was then called on the motion to approve the proposal in the "Curriculum" bulletin that the mandatory mathematics placement test be authorized, and the motion carried.

SELECTION OF NEW MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON CONCILIATION PLUS ALTERNATES: Chairperson Kellogg explained that the agenda for today's meeting indicated the process of electing a new member of the Committee on Conciliation plus two alternates. Two individuals had been nominated for member, one to be elected, and four nominees for alternates, two to be elected. As a matter of fact, six persons had been nominated for the committee, member or alternate. Each senator was to vote for three names. The person receiving the highest number of votes would be elected the member of the Committee on Conciliation and the two runners-up would be elected the alternates. Senate members had been provided with biographical data on each of the nominees in advance of the meeting. Ballots were at each person's place.

The nominees were: Agnes Aamodt, Professor, Nursing; Richard A. Cosgrove, Associate Professor, History; Ronald J. Matlon, Associate Professor, Speech Communication; Elizabeth Mosher, Professor, Music; Richard I. Smyer, Associate Professor, English; and Robert L. Voigt, Professor, Plant Sciences.

Balloting proceeded. Herman Carrillo and Robert Sankey served as tellers. Elizabeth Mosher was elected the new member on the Committee on Conciliation and Agnes Aamodt and Richard Cosgrove were elected alternates.

PROPOSED POLICY ON SECRECY IN RESEARCH AND PROPOSED CREATION OF AN ONGOING UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH POLICY: It was noted that the Faculty Senate Committee on Military and Industrial Classified Research had recently finished

deliberations resulting in a Proposed Policy on Secrecy in Research which had been furnished each Senate member. The committee also proposed the creation of an ongoing University Committee on Research Policy. Each senator had been furnished a copy of the enabling resolution for that as well.

The two proposals were as follows:

PROPOSED POLICY ON SECRET RESEARCH

Recognizing that the values of openness of research and academic freedom sometimes come into conflict, the University of Arizona policy on secrecy in research is as follows:

1. All accepted projects will conform to Arizona and federal statutes.
2. Government classified research projects will not be accepted. *or not to be*
3. No secret thesis or dissertation shall be accepted as the basis for any degree; no academic credit shall be awarded for secret research.
4. No secret research or materials shall be considered in connection with appointments, reappointments, tenure, promotions, or merit pay raises. *or salary requests etc.*
5. Information will be made publicly available about all research awards including: the amount of funding, the time period, a title, the nature of the project, and the sponsor.
6. In rare instances, cases may arise in which the goals and objectives of the University may best be served by waiving parts of this policy. In such instances, and with due consideration that they are exceptional, (provisions 2 and) parts of 5 may be waived by the Vice President for Research, in consultation with the University Research Policy Committee.

For purposes of this policy, secret material is defined as any material (a) which is restricted from public access, or (b) which cannot be submitted for publication in the open literature.

UNIVERSITY RESEARCH POLICY COMMITTEE

The University Research Policy Committee shall consist of six members, ~~elect~~ elected by the Senate from nominations by the Senate Executive Committee. Two members shall be selected each year to serve three-year terms. The University Research Policy Committee will examine the nature of research at the University, including overall guidelines and all secret research within the University. The Committee will also regularly review the Policy on Secret Research and all waivers to this policy. The Committee shall report to the Senate on an annual basis.

* *to be appointed by the President and then to be elected by the Senate Executive Committee on an annual basis*

It was noted the Committee on Military and Industrial Classified Research had included the following: Dr. Harris Bernstein, Molecular and Medical Biology; Dr. J. D. Garcia, Physics; Dr. Roy Mattson, Engineering; Dr. George Ridge, Journalism; Dr. William Remers, Pharmacy-Microbiology; Dr. John Schwarz, Political Science; Dr. Cornelius Steelink, Chemistry; Dr. Robert Upchurch, Agriculture; and Dr. Jane Underwood, Graduate College. Dr. Garcia was Chairman.

Senator Kellogg asked Senator Garcia to come to the podium to be available for the discussion of the proposal. Senator Garcia said there had been widespread debate on and off the campuses of America on the issue of secrecy in research. Many persons had proposed that this matter be studied at this institution and the Committee on Military and Industrial Classified Research had proceeded to do so. The committee had conducted its deliberations with two points particularly in mind, he said: (1) the necessary openness of research, (2) the importance of maintaining the academic freedom of the researcher. In any procedure there must be exceptions, he said. Everything cannot be foreseen. Thus the proposal did allow for exceptions should they become necessary. The committee had concluded that matters could best be handled as had been the practice developed at a number of other distinguished research universities.

Ms. Kellogg said that the two proposals would be considered separately. Both came before the Senate as seconded motions. The first one to be considered would be the University of Arizona proposed policy on secret research.

Senator Myers referred to item 4 of the policy and moved that the proposal be amended to add the words "or salary adjustments" following the words "merit pay raises." The motion was seconded by Senator Chaisson and it carried.

Senator Hetrick said he had much concern about the proposal because he thought it would sharpen confrontation. Is it the intent to discourage secret research as implied by items 3 and 4? Is it an attempt to legislate morality? University faculty members are mature enough to determine individual morality. Also he felt an overriding concern for maintaining complete academic freedom. He felt these guidelines were not needed.

Senator Battan said he saw value in spelling out how he, as a faculty member, and this University, as an institution, feels about secret research. However, he said he was genuinely troubled by item 2. He said he has no classified research underway at present. He never has had. He doesn't expect ever to have. However, he saw the implication in item 2 that government classified research was somehow worse than industrial classified research and he did not like it. Is government classified research more or less ethical or moral than industrial? Moreover he felt item 2 truly violated academic freedom. Openness must be maintained. But here we are prohibiting a certain type of openness. If we accept item 2, he said, we are giving away a fundamental right, and he did not want to do this to the U of A faculty. He himself would not want to accept a government classified research project, but if some other faculty member wanted to, he or she should have that right. He thought adequate protection was provided by items 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6. True research is not meritorious unless everyone on campus has the right to see it. He agreed with those provisions.

Senator Battan then moved that item 2 be deleted from the proposed policy with the further understanding that the language in item 6 would be revised to delete all reference to item 2. Several seconds to Dr. Battan's motion were heard.

Senator Garcia said that he had been told by the Vice President for Research that no military classified research had been conducted on this campus in the last 15 years.

Senator Spece asked why item 2 was included in the policy. Senator Garcia answered that a number of faculty members thought the institution should be on record as to that point. Many other good research universities do include such a statement in their policies.

Senator Demorest said it was not clear to him whether item 2 meant the institution would not accept such research or the individual faculty member. Senator Garcia said that the reference was not to the individual. No one was saying what an individual could do.

Senator Kettel said he thought the policy as presented was indeed too broad. He supported Senator Battan's proposed amendment.

Senator Hetrick asked if item 2 referred to government funds coming to the University or government funds reaching the University through sub-contracts with companies who will be receiving the government funds? Senator Garcia answered the reference was to funds coming directly to the University from the government.

Senator Myers said it was important to make a distinction between a proprietary relationship with companies receiving government money and a government research contract directly with the University.

Senator Battan said he was surprised that his faculty colleagues were not as troubled as he was about item 2. The basic premise of academic freedom is that the individual faculty member has the right to conduct whatever research he or she wants to. He did think points 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 were appropriate.

At this juncture there was a motion to close debate. Several seconds were heard and the motion carried.

The question was then called for on Senator Battan's proposed amendment and the motion to delete item 2 carried.

Senator Dufficy asked for an explanation of item 4. Why should secret research or materials not be considered in connection with appointments, re-appointments, tenure, promotions, or merit pay raises or salary adjustments? Senator Garcia explained that if secret work cannot be known about, then such research cannot be appraised or evaluated and so cannot properly be used as a basis for advancement in one's professional career.

Senator Hetrick said that with item 2 deleted he did not think the remaining policy said very much.

It was then moved that debate be closed on the proposed policy as amended. Several seconds were heard and the motion carried. The question was called for on the proposed policy as amended and this motion carried.

The Senate then turned to the proposal to create the research policy committee itself. There is no such committee in place at this time, Dr. Garcia said, and there was widespread feeling that such a committee should be created since this University is becoming more and more involved in important research. At the present time the Vice President for Research is handling a number of matters which very well might be the responsibility of such a special committee.

Senator Dinham said she would like to amend the proposal to provide that after the words "six members" in the first line a comma be inserted, followed by the words "three to be appointed by the President and three to be appointed by the Committee on Committees" in place of the provision that the members would be elected by the Senate from nominations by the Senate Executive Committee. Those eleven words would be stricken. In the next sentence after the words "two members", a comma would be inserted followed by the words "one appointed by the President and one selected by the Committee on Committees." Several seconds were heard to Dr. Dinham's motion.

Senator Mautner asked if the intent was that the six members must be Senate members. Senator Dinham and several others said no. The question was called for and the amendment was approved.

Senator Fahey said she now sits on the Committee on Committees and she has been amazed at the number of University committees that do exist. She wondered if this committee was really needed. She thought an ad hoc committee could handle any problems that might arise. Why do we need another standing committee?

Senator Garcia explained that a number of leading research universities do have such committees. He pointed out that at some institutions, for examples, the University of California, Stanford University, and Princeton University, the budget for outside research is greater than the university's own total operating budget. When research on this scale is going on, the impact can need monitoring. This is not a trivial matter. The University of Arizona is becoming increasingly involved in substantial research all the time.

Senator Antinoro agreed with Senator Fahey. What would be the purpose of this committee? Just what would it do? Senator Garcia said that it would provide important guidance. There is no committee giving direction to the overall research effort of this University at present.

Senator Battan asked if the same end would be reached by asking the Vice President for Research to report to the Senate once a year on the previous twelve months of research activity.

Senator Berliner said he was opposed to giving extended authority to the Vice President for Research. He referred to item 6 of the policy just adopted which calls for the Vice President and the Research Policy Committee jointly to be involved in waiving certain procedures. He would not want to see a concentration of power in the lone person of the Vice President for Research. He urged there be

a faculty committee.

Senator Dinham said she realized there was a proliferation of committees on this campus. She said she would be comfortable if the responsibilities contemplated for this committee were assigned to the Academic Procedures Committee. Chairperson Kellogg asked what was the Senate's reaction to that idea. Senator Garcia said he saw no difference between giving the charge to one committee or giving it to another. Senator Thompson, as chair of the Committee on Academic Procedures, was asked to comment. He said of course the Committee on Academic Procedures could be given more charges, but it already was overloaded. He said concern had been expressed about the number of committees at this University. What's wrong with that? We are a large, complex university, he said. If this matter were assigned to the Academic Procedures Committee, that group probably would soon have to create a special subcommittee to handle these responsibilities. Why not have a special standing committee in place? The Academic Procedures Committee would try to handle it if so directed, but he felt it could not do a satisfactory job with all its other responsibilities.

Senator Farr said that with the elimination of item 2 in the Policy on Secrecy in Research he wondered if a policy committee really was needed now.

At this point it was moved, seconded, and passed to close debate on the question. The question was then called for on putting in place a standing University Research Policy Committee as amended. The motion to create the committee failed.

Several senators pointed out that there was now in place a University Policy on Secrecy in Research referring to a University Research Policy Committee. No such committee would exist. Chairperson Kellogg said this anomaly would be taken up by the Executive Committee of the Senate.

CHANGES IN THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY CARD CATALOG: It was now five o'clock. Ms. Kellogg reminded the Senate that under the new rules of the body when the hour of five arrives and the meeting agenda has not yet been completed, the Senate must vote either to continue meeting beyond five o'clock or to hold a continued meeting two weeks hence. What was the Senate's pleasure? The Senate voted to continue the meeting.

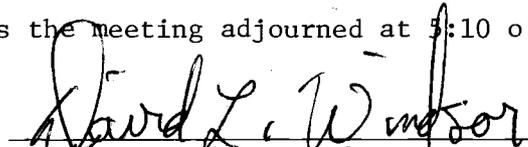
Ms. Kellogg suggested discussion of the next item, Changes in the University Library Card Catalog, be limited to 15 minutes. Each senator had received with the agenda a memorandum from Mr. David Laird, University Librarian, describing revisions in the U of A library card catalog which would be made beginning in January 1984. Accompanying the memorandum was a listing of some 23 questions and answers about the card catalog. Mr. Laird and his library colleagues had felt it was important that the Senate become acquainted with these new procedures and have opportunity to discuss them.

Ms. Kellogg asked Senator Laird if he would answer questions about the changes in the card catalog. Senator Laird said he would be glad to do so. However there were none.

OLD BUSINESS: Senator G. Peterson referred to the Annual Report on Promotion and Tenure distributed to Senate members at the September meeting. He said he found some inconsistencies in the report. For example, the number of appeals that were

made and subsequently approved did not seem to bring the total number of promotions into conformance with the total of promotions listed elsewhere in the report. He asked that Vice President Hasselmo review the report and explain the discrepancies at the next meeting of the Senate. Senator Hasselmo indicated he would attempt to do so.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 5:10 o'clock.



David L. Windsor, Secretary



Herman Carrillo, Assistant Secretary pro tem

MOTIONS PASSED AT MEETING OF OCTOBER 3, 1983:

1. Ratification of election of Mary Maher as Fine Arts representative.
2. Approval of "Curriculum" bulletin Vol. 10, No. 3, issue date of September 16, 1983.
3. Election of Elizabeth Mosher as member of Committee on Conciliation and Agnes Aamodt and Richard Cosgrove as alternates.
4. Approval of additional wording to proposed Policy on Secret Research.
5. Deletion of part of proposed policy on Secret Research.
6. Approval of proposed Policy on Secret Research as revised.