

The University Senate met in regular session at 3:00 p.m., Monday, March 12, 1973, in the Court Room of the Law Building. Chairman Adelstein presided. Members absent: Staley F. Adams*, Lawrence A. Allen, James R. Barclay*, Charles E. Barnhart, Robert P. Belin*, Thomas G. Berry*, Juris I. Berzins*, Norman F. Billups*, Harry M. Bohannan*, Peter P. Bosomworth*, Robert N. Bostrom, Louis L. Boyarsky, Garnett L. Bradford, Sally Brown, Herbert Bruce*, Lowell P. Bush*, Ralph S. Carpenter, Richard A. Chapman, Alfred L. Crabb, Larry N. Craft*, Glenwood L. Creech, James E. Criswell*, William H. Dennen*, George A. Digenis*, R. Lewis Donohew*, Anthony Eardley, William W. Ecton*, Jane M. Emanuel*, Robert O. Evans*, Lawrence E. Forgy, James E. Funk*, George H. Gadbois*, Eugene Gallagher*, Jess L. Gardner*, Richard E. Gift*, Jack B. Hall, Joseph Hamburg, S. Zafar Hasan*, Maurice A. Hatch*, Charles F. Haywood*, James W. Herron*, Eugene Huff*, Raymon D. Johnson*, Joseph R. Jones, John J. Just*, Fred E. Justus*, James B. Kincheloe, Robert G. Lawson, Donald C. Leigh*, Thomas J. Leonard, Albert S. Levy, Donald L. Madden*, John L. Madden, Maurice K. Marshall*, Leslie L. Martin*, David Mattingly, Ernest P. McCutcheon, Michael P. McQuillen*, Thomas P. Mullaney, Jacqueline A. Noonan, James R. Ogletree*, Brenda Oldfield, Paul F. Parker*, Bobby C. Pass, J. W. Patterson*, Bertram Peretz*, N. J. Pisacano, Virginia Rogers*, Gerald I. Roth*, Arthur W. Rudnick*, John S. Scarborough*, D. Milton Shuffett*, Otis A. Singletary*, Robert H. Spedding*, Alan Stein*, John B. Stephenson, Dennis Stuckey*, Lawrence X. Tarpey*, Nancy Totten, Jacinto J. Vazquez*, M. Stanley Wall, Daniel L. Weiss*, David R. Wekstein, Scott Wendelsdorf, Cornelia Wilbur*, Paul A. Willis, Miroslava B. Winer*, William W. Winternitz*, Ernest F. Witte*, Donald J. Wood, Fred Zechman*, Leon Zolondek*, Lenore Wagner, A. H. Peter Skelland*, Harold Leggett.

The minutes of February 12, 1973 were accepted as circulated.

Dr. Adelstein reminded the Senate that at its last meeting the Senate approved a resolution on Dr. Flickinger, former Chairman of the Senate Council and University Senate; that a letter of thanks had been received from Dr. Flickinger and he read the following excerpt from that letter:

" . . . Please convey to the Senate my most sincere appreciation for the resolution and for the sentiments contained therein. I have always found it a real pleasure to work with the students and faculty of the University. . . ."

On behalf of the Senate Council, Mr. Howell Hopson, Secretary of the Council, presented a motion to change the implementation date concerning acceptance of D grades, which the Senate had acted on at its meeting of February 12, 1973, from the Fall Semester, 1973 to the Spring Semester, 1973. Without debate the Senate approved this motion.

Chairman Adelstein called on Dr. Malcolm Jewell, Chairman of the ad hoc Committee on the Status and Functions of the Senate, to present the Report and handle the discussion to follow. Dr. Jewell made the following remarks concerning the Report:

This is a report of an ad hoc committee appointed at the beginning of the fall. The names of the committee members were not in the document sent out to you, and if some of you never heard who they were, or forgot, I shall list them now: Jesse Harris, Stephen Diachun, J. R. Ogletree,

*Absence explained

George W. Schwert, James Wells, Charles Haywood, William K. Plucknett, William L. Matthews, Jr.; three ex officio members from the administration: Lewis W. Cochran, John Stephenson, and Peter Bosomworth; and two students: Raymond Hill and Graham Browning.

Dr. Flickinger sat with us in our meetings in the fall semester and Dr. Adelstein more recently. About two-thirds of the members of the Committee are here, I think, and if I get into trouble, I am going to call on them for assistance, ideas, answers to questions, etc. I am not going to spend very much time introducing this. Just say two or three words about it, and then I think the logical thing to do is to take this up section by section to see if people have questions, comments, etc.

This is the report that we made to the Senate Council, and which the Senate Council has sent to you. It is not the report of the Senate Council, which will be forthcoming for the next meeting. As I understand it, the Senate Council will make its proposal regarding this report, with whatever changes it wants to suggest in it. But the Committee does appreciate the Council's willingness and/or eagerness to make our report available to you in its original unamended, unexpurgated form.

It was a committee which spent a great deal of time on this. We had a number of evening meetings, and we finally had two all-day meetings, one during the post-Christmas vacation, and hammered out this result. The various types of typing and the typographical errors, result from the fact that the Council, in the interest of speed and economy, simply took the original report that I had used to circulate to our committee for their approval of the final draft, and sent it on to you to save a week or two.

There is one substantive change in the report, which is mentioned in the second paragraph of the cover memorandum. I met with the Senate Council following this and one of their strongest concerns had to do with the existing Committee on Privilege and Tenure. They felt that instead of being a standing committee of the Senate, it should retain its present status as an advisory committee -- that is, appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Senate Council. I polled our committee and we are agreeable to this change; so the only change in our report as far as our sentiments are concerned, our revisions, is that we would keep the present Privilege and Tenure Committee of the Senate unchanged as the only Senate Advisory Committee that would exist in the future. All other committees which are now Senate Advisory Committees, would either be Senate committees or administrative committees.

We were given a set of very specific charges by the Senate Council and then they gave us the charge of studying the functions and purposes of the Senate. I started out thinking that in a few weeks we could take care of these fairly simple problems and report back. The more we talked about the functions and purposes of the Senate -- the broader our views went, the broader our aims went -- the more we became concerned of what we felt -- we polled the membership and got a little feedback -- was a growing concern that the Senate was not doing as good

a job as it ought to; that it was not getting the attention it ought to, the priority it ought to, to give to the most important topics facing the University. And we reached the conclusion, not that the functions and purposes should be changed, but that something should be done to the organizational structure of the Senate in order to make it more possible for us to give more careful consideration and higher priority to the higher problems that are facing the University in the years ahead and to see if we could find a way of having the Senate not get bogged down so much in what many people consider "trivia". What is "trivia" to some of you is highly important to others. There is no doubt that we have different interests. We did feel that a number of members of the Senate felt there ought to be something done to make the Senate a more important body. This is not the first time that this feeling has existed in the University. A number of steps have been taken through the years to do that. The Senate Council was one step in the direction of trying to take away from the Senate some of the more routine matters that used to concern it. And some of you can remember when we dealt with a lot more trivial questions.

So this is the main thrust and focus of the whole approach -- to try to focus more attention on some of the things that we feel are most important to us as the Senate's functions; and then to make some changes in the structure of the Senate; to re-focus the time of Senators; their resources -- particularly the resources of time, energy, effort -- to have these directed toward these thrusts. So the major aspect of this reorganization really is that of a slight reduction in the size of the Senate and an attempt to build a stronger, more continuing body of Senate committees to deal with much of the work of the Senate -- continuing committees that will have continuing life and continuing responsibilities.

Dr. Jewell stated the first recommendation was that the Senate give greater attention to the establishment of policies regarding significant academic questions; that it be the continuing responsibility, not only of the Senate Council, but of the standing committees which are proposed, to initiate studies and make recommendations on these policies, so that each of the committees will be charged with continuing oversight and review; and that the Senate Council develop and distribute a booklet, comparable to the Senate Rules and probably in looseleaf form, which would deal with the academic policies of the University, as distinct from the Rules of the University Senate and the Governing Regulations.

He said that the second recommendation had to do with academic priority; that the Committee considered various ways and means to involve the Senate in academic policies and priorities; that while they considered the budget problem, they rejected any type of proposal under which the Senate should try to set up a budget committee that would be constantly involved in and consulted on any budgetary matter because they did not think the Senators had the time to acquire the kind of expertise needed.

Question was raised from the floor of whether the Committee gave consideration to the already existing body, the Presidential Planning Commission, which is charged with the same type of responsibility that the Committee is recommending; was it to be a co-equal body; replace that one.

Dr. Jewell replied that while the Commission was considered an administrative body set up by the President -- a series of task forces which works on continuing and diverse problems -- the Committee was talking about responsibility to the Senate -- depending on what recommendations came out of such committees -- recommendations which would have to be made to the Senate on those aspects of the planning that the Senate had to take action on; that he did not think they were co-equal bodies but that the Senate had to, from time to time, make decisions on programs and that at present it does so without any clearly established priorities about these programs.

A Senator questioned whether or not the Senate could assume greater responsibility with regard to academic priorities without having some kind of consulting role with the Administration concerning budget; that it seemed that priority with the budget should supersede priority with programs.

Dr. Jewell replied that if the Senate authorized a wide number of programs, the Administration had to pick and choose among them in trying to determine what to finance; whereas, if the Senate and its constituency were fairly hardheaded and realistic about its priorities among new programs, and if it obtained some advice and help from the Administration on what the budgetary reality was likely to be two years or further hence, it was possible that the Senate could act more realistically and give the Administration some idea about its sense of priorities; that, obviously the Administration could not fund a program unless it had been approved by the Senate; and that rather than the Senate approving large numbers of programs, very few of which could be funded, it might make more sense to proceed very carefully and not on a first-come first-served basis.

Question was raised about the phrase ". . . informal communications, about budgetary plans and projections . . ." at the top of page 5 of the proposal under discussion.

Dr. Jewell replied that the Committee was expressing the hope that the appropriate Senate body would be kept a little better informed in the years ahead of what is budgetary reality; that while, obviously, the Administration did not know beyond two years in the future what the budget would be, the appropriate Senate body could have as much information as possible so that the responsible Senate body would have some idea of whether over a two, four, six-year period it would be realistic to think of new programs, and, if so, what kind and how many.

Question was raised of where a program that presently comes from the colleges gets sanction of the Senate.

Dr. Jewell replied that this function was performed by the Senate Council, but that the Committee had proposed the establishment of a separate Committee on Academic Programs which would take over some of the chores now performed by the Senate Council.

The Chairman of the Committee then spoke to two recommendations which he considered relatively "bland and innocuous" and which the Senate Council might not think required any action by the Senate; but that they were the out-growth of a good deal of discussion, namely:

1. that there is presently a committee studying the admissions policy; that the Jewell Committee had been asked to look at questions which might affect the degree of autonomy between the colleges and the University Senate; that one of those questions involved admissions; and that the Committee felt there were some problems involving admissions; particularly admission to upper level work, and this was something to concern the Senate when there is a report to work on;

2. that there is a need for clarifying the policies, in general, with regard to first degree programs; should there or should there not be greater uniformity.

He stated that one of the Committee's most sweeping and radical proposals was that the Senate adopt a policy regarding the University Calendar; that the Senate not consider the Calendar again and again as it has in the past; that it be removed from the Senate and Senate Council; and that if the Senate Council received a Calendar it thought to be in violation of the established Senate policy, it send it to the floor of the Senate for resolution.

Suggestion was made from the floor that machinery presently exists to handle this through the mail ballot and if difficulties arise, the proposed Calendar can then be brought to the floor of the Senate for deliberation.

A Senator expressed a growing doubt concerning the proposal in that the Committee was encouraging the Senate, all down the line, to set up a policy machinery that would solve problems ahead of time; and that he was very skeptical of the ability of the Senate to formulate policies to deal with problems that might arise.

Dr. Jewell replied that while he did not think they could formulate policies to solve all problems, he did think that the formulation of more broad policies and planning would help.

A Senator questioned whether the phrase at the bottom of page 3 and continued to the top of page 4, e.g., "... the Senate shall give high priority to the establishment of policies regarding significant academic questions of concern to more than a single college . . ." was a departure from what already exists, or has any implications in the autonomy of the college.

Dr. Jewell replied that he did not think so; that it was not intended to.

Dr. Jewell then moved to Section II Organization and Structure of the Senate, Recommendations 1, 2, 3, 4. He stated that the Committee was in essential agreement that the committee responsibilities of the Senate should be primarily assumed by Senators; that if a faculty member agreed to run, he should expect to have, as a part of his job aside from attending the Senate meetings, a continuing responsibility on a Senate committee, the selection of which he would have some choice in making; and that, normally, he would remain on the committee for three years. He also pointed out that if one is not elected to the Senate, he would not suddenly find himself in September being placed on an ad hoc committee that would require a great deal of his time and talent.

He stated that the Committee felt there should be established a series

of Senate standing committees to handle most of the major work of the Senate which would take the place of existing advisory and standing committees; that each of the major issues to come before the Senate would first go to these committees; and that these committees would also be charged with continuing responsibility for their areas in coming up with proposals and taking the initiative to make proposals; but that in order to get a bit more flexibility in this system and to open the way for non-senators to participate whose talents and ideas are needed to broaden the base for decision-making, the Committee had set up within several committees, subcommittees, and that the Committee had specified that any committee could have subcommittees, the membership of which could include some senators from the parent committee, and some non-senators. He stated that the Committee had further provided that even the Chairman of a committee or the Senate Council might propose that a particular committee ought to operate with some subcommittees, although it did suggest some specific subcommittees it thought it should begin with. He reported that the Senate Council would not, under this proposal, establish ad hoc committees, although it could establish an ad hoc subcommittee, which would report through the standing committee to the Senate.

Question was raised of the meaning of "normally" in the last sentence of item 2., page 8 of the proposal, which reads ". . . Normally a senator will serve on only one committee. . ."

Dr. Jewell responded that it was possible that a Senator had such interest or talents that it seemed essential to put him on two committees, or that an administrator senator, because of his special responsibilities, should logically serve on two committees because of the input needed, but that it was expected that faculty senators would never be put on more than one committee.

Question was raised concerning the implications of the statement at the beginning of item 4. on page 9 that ". . . All proposals for action by the Senate will be referred by the Senate Council to the appropriate committee before being acted on by the Senate. . ."

Dr. Jewell responded that he felt the Senate Council could bring something to the floor of the Senate by asking for and receiving approval of a waiver of the Rules.

The Parliamentarian then pointed out that paragraph 4 seemed to preclude any new business being brought to the floor of the Senate and Dr. Jewell again pointed out that unless a waiver of the Rule was obtained, the proposal would go to the appropriate committee before it was reported out, which, in effect, did preclude any new business being considered; that the Committee was not in favor of bringing things to the floor of the Senate on the spur of the moment to be acted upon.

A student senator referred to the statement in item 2, page 8 which reads ". . . Student members who serve more than a one-year term will continue to serve on the same committee. . ." and asked why the Committee restricted the student to the same committee.

Dr. Jewell replied that the faculty senator would have served three years, the student senator one year; that after three years the faculty senator might be so tired of that committee that he deserved a break; that it was

the Committee's feeling that to the extent a student did serve more than one term (if he got reelected) the Senate would wish to take advantage of that student's growing familiarity with a committee and its workings and would want to keep the student on that committee. He stated further that the Committee did not consider and vote on the possibility that a student senator might want to move after one year and he did not know whether the Committee would be opposed to permitting student senators to shift committees after one year.

Question was raised of whether sub-committees could establish sub-committees and the reply was that they could not.

Question was raised of who determines the appropriate committee to which an item will go, and further in this connection, request was made for clarification of the sentence in item 3., page 8, which reads ". . . The Chairman of a committee may establish subcommittees and select their members on his own authority. . .". If a chairman chooses to decide that a particular question falls within the jurisdiction of his committee, is he then free to name a subcommittee that will report to him without consulting anyone else.

Dr. Jewell replied that the subcommittee did not report to the chairman but to his committee; that a subcommittee of the committee reports to the full committee and not just to the chairman.

In further pursuit of this question Dr. Jewell stated that a chairman may establish subcommittees and the Senate Council may establish subcommittees of a committee; that if the Senate Council decides that a particular problem needs to be studied by a committee and that committee hasn't considered that problem, the Senate Council can meet with the chairman of committee X and state that they are setting up a subcommittee of that committee to deal with this particular problem. He stated that this is an alternative to having the Senate Council set up an ad hoc committee to deal with that problem, and, in effect, bypass the existing standing committee.

Question was raised of who is responsible for naming subcommittees.

The Chairman referred the Senator to the bottom of page 8 and the top of page 9 of the proposal.

A Senator stated his concern with the sort of philosophical pre-subscribed system which he felt was being proposed for handling business; that he felt the present system involved the minimum amount of administrative and committee work; that under the proposal it would appear to be necessary to design the system ahead of time and design it correctly; and that he was very skeptical of anyone's ability to build a system such as this that would really be functional.

Dr. Jewell replied that he felt most problems could fit logically into one of the major areas and if they did not, it would be possible to create a new Senate Committee to deal with any gaps in the system; that the Committee's objection to Senate ad hoc committees partly was that they were not drawn primarily or necessarily from Senators. He stated further that many of the considerations undertaken by ad hoc committees are considerations that

have been undertaken before in the dim past but there is no one on those committees who was around then; hence, that same problem is wrestled with again and five or ten years later, again; and that this is an argument for getting away from the heavy reliance on ad hoc committees.

On question from the floor concerning the Area Advisory Committees Dr. Jewell stated that under the proposed plan the area advisory committees would remain as they are.

A Senator remarked that the chairman of these committees could be in a position of considerable power and had the Committee given any consideration to the terms of the chairmen.

Dr. Jewell replied that the Committee had not; that he assumed they would not serve more than one term; however, it was possible that the Council might want to keep a person as chairman a second term if he was reelected to the Senate for a second term; that it was possible he could stay on as chairman for six years but that was not likely as it was not normal to place a person as chairman of a committee the first year he is on that committee. He stated further that there was nothing in the proposal that said a person had the right to remain as chairman of a committee; that he only has the right to remain a member of the committee if he chooses; and that the Senate Council can appoint a new chairman, either to lighten his work load or because they think he is not doing a good job.

Concern was raised that committees might become entrenched just as some members of the United States Senate have become entrenched and was there any way of controlling this possibility such as abolishing a committee by a simple majority vote of the Senate.

Dr. Jewell replied that it would continue to be possible to change the Rules of the University Senate; that these committees would become a part of these Rules; therefore, it would be possible to abolish committees.

A Senator spoke to the proposal and stated that while now he did not feel the Senate effectively spoke for the faculty of the University, with the system which is being proposed the Senate would have groups of faculty members who would become competent in specific areas and would be able to speak to a subject to the Administration and to Frankfort with knowledge and expertise.

A Senator stated that he was still concerned about all proposals for action by the Senate being referred by the Senate Council to the appropriate committee before being acted on by the Senate; that there were safeguards for committees getting their reports on the floor but what about an individual who is trying to get some kind of action; that it has been stated that the Senate Council may study deadlines, and, on the other hand, it may not study deadlines. How does the individual get action on his proposal? He stated that it seemed to him that it posed a real possibility that proposals could be kept from ever being acted upon.

Dr. Jewell replied that while he, personally, had no objection to placing something in the Rules which would permit a specific vote to remove a proposal from committee if that committee had sat on it for a long time, he was reluctant to bypass the committee system in advance without giving it a chance.

Chairman Adelstein stated that he wished to raise a point that concerned him about the report which had not been raised. He then called attention to the following statement in the second paragraph of A. on page 7 ". . . We believe that one reason why many senators have relatively little interest in the work of the Senate is that many of them are not involved in committee work, . . ." and he questioned this hypothesis. His remarks follow:

Are the empty seats here empty because these people are not involved in Senate committees: Are you people who have appeared here today here because you are on Senate committees; What is the relationship of your commitment to the Senate, and your work on Senate Committees? And this leads me to the second point. As this report is presented, the main thrust of it is that the Senate will become a more dynamic group because the Senators will be more interested, active; because they will serve on committees. I question whether many of you want to serve on more committees and whether this will change your involvement in the Senate. I also question whether a smaller Senate, confined to the proposed 120 individuals, will not operate as a small group even more alienated from the rest of the community. If what has been said is correct that our credentials are not too good with the faculty-at-large, particularly new faculty members and young faculty members, if they are not interested in the Senate because they are not involved in it and don't know people who are involved in it, how much greater will be the lack of interest and how much greater will be the alienation if they have no opportunity to serve on committees. I think most of you realize that the people who are here are mostly of the rank of associate professor and above. We probably have an average age of about 48; most of us have been here probably at least six to seven years; only 11 per cent of this group is composed of people who do not have tenure. If we confine Senate committees only to Senators, do we not lose our major contact with the great majority of faculty members. I think I am asking two questions: Do you buy the original hypothesis that activity and present involvement in the Senate depend upon working on committees? Are you willing to run the risk of cutting yourself off from the main body of the faculty by confining established committees only to Senators? I ask these questions.

A Senator responded, that as a member of the Committee, he did not think the main thrust of the report was that it would increase the interest of the Senators and make them come more; that the real thrust, as he understood it being discussed in committee, was two things, namely, that the Senate will be more informed on matters to be brought before it, and that the Senate will be better prepared to rationalize, on the whole, than any other committee system would guarantee. He went on further to ask what it was that would make people come to the meetings and exercise their judgment. Was it only the fact that it is controversial? Or was it only the fact that it comes up as an original proposition at a singular meeting?

Dr. Adelstein responded that his point was if the size of the Senate was diminished and Senate committees were confined only to Senators, contact was lost with a tremendous number of faculty members who feel that they are in no way involved

in Senate work; that at least under the present system there are faculty who can serve on the Senate and on Senate committees.

There was response by other Senators from the floor and Dr. Jewell stated that he would like to see Dr. Adelstein's points resolved by setting up some sort of structure in the election of the Senate that would guarantee a certain number of seats to non-tenured faculty. He stated that the Committee was trying to broaden the base of decision-making so that it is not too centralized in the Senate Council while Dr. Adelstein was trying to broaden it so that it is not so centralized among Senators.

A Senator asked the difference between an advisory and a standing committee.

Dr. Jewell replied that a standing committee is appointed by the Senate Council and advisory committee is appointed by the President on recommendation of the Council. He stated further that it was the sense of the Committee that if it was going to establish a committee system of the Senate, it should consist strictly of Senate committees; that the one exception was the Committee on Privilege and Tenure which has a very special function and which the Committee did not want to change; that the committee structure would be either standing committees appointed by the Senate Council (with few exceptions) or they would be like other administrative committees, strictly appointed by the President.

Question was raised of whether the subcommittees listed in the proposal would be permanent.

Dr. Jewell replied that it was hoped that the subcommittees they listed would be the ones to be continued but whether they would be permanent he did not know; that he did not know how the Rules Committee might want to handle it; that the Rules Committee might not want to list any subcommittees in the Rules of the University Senate; further, that the subcommittees would not have the authority to report directly to the Senate Council but that they would have to channel their recommendations through the parent committee; that if a couple of subcommittees made contradictory recommendations, it would be up to the full committee to iron them out.

Dr. Jewell gave the following comments about the proposals the Committee had made concerning the Undergraduate and Senate Councils on page 11 of the proposal.

Essentially, we are recommending that both of these be elected by college; the Undergraduate Council is now elected by area. The feeling was that since it was dealing with curricular matters, it would make a great deal more sense to have the Undergraduate Council elected by college. This would mean that unless that body was enlarged, some of the smaller colleges would have to be clustered together.

I am sure a more controversial suggestion pertains to the Senate Council. Our Committee was divided on this recommendation that the Senate Council be elected by college with the senators from that college electing one of their own to the Council, and the Senate Council greeted this suggestion with some dismay. I would anticipate that when this comes up, it will be one of the points which the Senate Council may very possibly suggest it does not go along with. This is something I am sure will lead to a vote.

We were not strongly agreed that this was the right way to go. There was a major sentiment in favor of election to the Senate Council by colleges and the clustering together of some of the professional colleges and medical colleges.

A Senator stated that he was a member of the ad hoc committee that formulated the proposal and that he wished to speak in support of the present system of constituting the Senate Council; that it seemed to him the members of the Senate Council are people who are recognized for University-wide attitudes and knowledge and that if there are two from the same department, for example, they should not be excluded; that it should be left up to the Senate to decide who they want on the Senate Council based on their knowledge of attitudes toward the whole University; that if it is subdivided down, a more provincial attitude will obtain and an over-all view of the University will be lost.

Question was raised of how students are to be chosen in the Senate Council, Undergraduate Council as opposed to the way they are presently chosen.

Dr. Jewell replied that there had been no recommended change from what presently exists in the Rules for appointing students to these bodies.

A Senator rose to support the proposal concerning the methods of electing the Undergraduate and Senate Councils. He stated that there is every likelihood there will be available people knowledgeable about an area who can, in turn, bring a broader knowledge and greater expertise to bear on these problems, that it is not likely that people will be too provincial in their attitudes; that if they will accept this sort of responsibility, they will accept the broader responsibility to look at the University's problems rather than just their own rather narrow problems; and that this proposal would give an even better representation than has been had. He stated that he would urge that some consideration be given to electing the two student members to the Senate Council and the Undergraduate Council rather than the appointive process that now exists; that this would give greater representation to students' views.

Dr. Jewell moved to the size and apportionment of the Senate on page 13 of the proposal and made the following remarks.

I think there are a good many people who think that the Senate ought to consist of about 50 or 60 people. We heard this from time to time. Some of our own members would like to see it that way. We could find no way to cut the Senate that drastically without doing, among other things, serious damage to the whole tripartite concept that this body adopted a couple of years ago. I am not sure all the Committee agreed with me but I had a feeling we had no mandate at all from the Senate Council to reopen the entire tripartite question which has been so laboriously constructed; and that, if possible, we ought to keep the tripartite balance more or less intact. We kept it intact by leaving the number of administrators the same, simply because we could see no logical way to cut out two, three, or four administrators. The point is to have the major deans of the various colleges, and the major vice presidents of academic areas, represented. We cut the student membership by three, proportionately slightly less than we cut the faculty membership, and we cut the faculty membership in this proposal from 160 to 120. This is the cutting part of it. The reapportionment part of it grew out, in part, of the difficulties that the Medical Center has been having in finding faculty who are really interested

in serving in this group--the forthcoming addition of something like 55 new faculty members to the Medical Center through the VA Hospital, the feeling on the part of the Medical Center people, themselves, that it would not be damaging to their interests to have a smaller representation. The question then became of what to do about it. We simply came up with a compromise; that the apportionment of the Senate among colleges for faculty members does not affect the way the students are apportioned. The apportionment for faculty members on the Senate would be based 50 per cent on the present ratio and 50 per cent on the number of students enrolled in that college. It would have the effect, primarily, of cutting the membership of the colleges in the Medical Center and Agriculture; and relatively, it would increase the membership slightly in Arts and Sciences; definitely in Business and Economics; some in Education; and most of the small colleges would not be affected one way or the other by the apportionment part of it.

A Senator raised the question of whether the Committee included only undergraduate students in their consideration.

Dr. Jewell replied that the proposal included only undergraduates; that there was no particularly strong reason for excluding graduate students; that he had inquired of Vice President Cochran whether it would be possible to define in what college each graduate student is and that he indicated it would be possible except for a few who are not directly attached to a particular college. Dr. Jewell stated that he had not tried to calculate what differences it would make; but that he thought this was an area in which the Committee did not have strong feelings and that it is an area that might be open to amendment.

The point was made from the floor that if the Senate were reduced to the 120 figure, there would probably not be enough Senators to fill the proposed committees.

Dr. Jewell replied that the Committee had, in fact, arrived at the 120 figure by calculating the number of committees by a tentative number of members on each committee and arrived at a figure somewhere around 120. He stated further that the Committee felt that with the current 160 figure, it might be difficult to keep everyone busy on a committee.

The point was then raised of the reduction concentrating too much power in the hands of a few. Dr. Jewell responded that he was not sure it was so much a question of power as it was a question of effective use of manpower and effective use of resources; that there are a lot of committee responsibilities that have to be assumed in this University and they are not all associated with the University Senate; that a part of the Committee's feeling was particularly given to the fact that in some colleges it is somewhat hard to get faculty involved in this work and that perhaps the Senate does not need 231 people involved in its business; that a large amount of time, manpower and womanpower is being wasted, in a sense; that the faculty has teaching responsibilities, research responsibilities and administrative committee responsibilities; and that while this was a different point of view which has nothing to do with balance of power, it was a consideration. He stated further that the Committee got a good deal of input that the Senate was too big. He reminded the Senators that there is no doubt that the larger the Senate, the fewer proportions of Senators can take part in debate without being in a meeting for a very long period of time. He stated further that he felt one of the reasons some senators

feel frustrated and ineffective in the body is because it is too large and there is no way they can have much input in debate without using up a great deal of time; and that in this sense a Senate of 50 or 60 would be a lot better but they could see no way of getting this size without rocking all sorts of boats and tearing up all sorts of working relationships that have been developed over a long period of time. He said that whatever the size of the Senate and whatever the size of committees, some faculty are going to be more active in committees than others and some faculty are not going to be very active and effective; that, hopefully, the Senate would get the 120 most interested and most likely to participate.

Dr. Jewell then spoke to the purge rule as follows:

The Committee was unanimous in agreeing to abolish it. It was our feeling that the purge rule was perceived as an insult by many. It is easy to call and provide an excuse and it is not an effective way of guaranteeing a quorum. And because Senators have other responsibilities and pressures, we were reluctant to keep the purge rule but abolish the concept of an excused absence. Basically, we felt that this was not necessary. We noted that in the last year or two we haven't had serious problems in getting a quorum. If the Senate decides to cut the size of the Senate, the quorum size will be cut proportionately. By changing the ratio, and particularly by cutting the Medical Center representation where they have had the most serious problems with attendance, we felt that we would and could, by making the Senate such a wildly exciting place with all the important things we are going to talk about, get away from this problem, plus the fact if committee responsibilities became an important part of the Senator's job, it would be unreasonable to purge him on the basis only of whether he is attending meetings. He may be very active in committees; he might conceivably be so busy with a particular committee that has a report coming up the following month that he misses this month's meeting and should not be purged.

Further, it is the only University Senate in the country that has a purge rule and we think we can survive without it. If we find that we can't, we can always return to it.

A Senator expressed concern about disenfranchisement of the non-tenured faculty member if the size of the Senate was reduced and he asked if this was considered by the Committee.

Dr. Jewell replied that they did not, specifically, concern themselves too much with disenfranchisement, perhaps because they thought they had done enough beyond what the Senate Council had assigned to them; that there were differences of opinion; that he had heard various faculty suggest that one should not expect non-tenured faculty members to devote time and effort to this type of work; that they have other responsibilities and needs and it is hard to involve them in University-wide business; and that if they become involved in academic decision-making, it should probably be at the college level.

At this point in the discussions Chairman Adelstein stated that the Senate Council would like to have, in writing, any recommendations that the Senate might have so that proposals would not be formulated very quickly on the floor.

He asked, further, that these recommendations be submitted quickly so that they could be incorporated into the Senate Council's recommendations to be circulated to the faculty at large.

The Senate adjourned at 4:50 p.m.

Elbert W. Ockerman
Secretary

MINUTES OF THE UNIVERSITY SENATE, APRIL 9, 1973

The University Senate met in regular session at 3:00 p.m., Monday, April 9, 1973, in the Court Room of the Law Building. Chairman Adelstein presided. Members absent: Staley F. Adams, Arnold D. Albright, Lawrence A. Allen*, Charles L. Atcher*, Harry H. Bailey, Roger W. Barbour*, James R. Barclay*, Charles E. Barnhart, Robert P. Belin*, Thomas G. Berry*, Robert H. Biggerstaff*, Wesley J. Birge*, Harry M. Bohannon, Robert N. Bostrom*, Louis L. Boyarsky, Garnett L. Bradford*, Charles A. Brindel*, Sally Brown, Lowell P. Bush*, David B. Clark*, Lewis W. Cochran, José M. Concon, Glenwood L. Creech, James E. Criswell*, M. Ward Crowe, Guy M. Davenport*, R. Lewis Donohew*, Anthony Eardley, William Ecton, Robert O. Evans*, Jeannette Fallen, Juanita Fleming*, Lawrence E. Forgy, Stuart Forth, John B. Fritschner, James E. Funk*, George H. Gadbois*, Eugene Gallagher*, Art Gallaher, Jr.*, Willie A. Gates, John G. Gattozzi*, Hans Gesund*, Thomas C. Gray, Jack B. Hall, Joseph Hamburg, Ellwood M. Hammaker, S. Zafar Hasan*, Maurice A. Hatch, Charles F. Haywood*, Eileen Heise, James W. Herron, Andrew J. Hiatt, Kate T. Irvine*, Raymon D. Johnson, Margaret Jones*, Fred E. Justus, Irving F. Kanner*, James D. Kemp, James B. Kincheloe*, Robert W. Kiser, Aimo J. Kiviniemi*, Harold Laswell*, Robert G. Lawson, Harold Leggett, Albert S. Levy*, Donald L. Madden*, John L. Madden, Maurice K. Marshall*, William L. Matthews, David Mattingly, Ernest P. McCutcheon*, Marion E. McKenna*, Michael P. McQuillen*, Ann L. Moore*, Thomas P. Mullaney*, Patrick Mullin*, Vernon A. Musselman, Arthur F. Nicholson*, Elbert W. Ockerman*, James R. Ogletree*, Blaine F. Parker*, J. W. Patterson, Michael Pease, Bertram Peretz*, Carl Peter*, N. J. Pisacano, Virginia Rogers*, Gerald I. Roth*, Robert W. Rudd, Michael J. Ryan, John S. Scarborough, Donald S. Shannon, D. Milton Shuffett*, Gerard E. Silberstein*, Otis A. Singletary*, A. H. Peter Skelland, Robert H. Spedding*, Alan Stein, Marjorie S. Stewart, Hugh A. Storrow*, Dennis Stuckey*, Joseph V. Swintosky*, Lawrence X. Tarpey, John Thraikill*, Nancy Totten*, Harold H. Taurig*, Stephen J. Vasek, Jacinto J. Vazquez*, William F. Wagner, M. Stanley Wall, Daniel L. Weiss, David R. Wekstein*, Scott Wendelsdorf*, Harry E. Wheeler*, Raymond A. Wilkie, Miroslava B. Winer, William W. Winternitz*, Ernest F. Witte*, A. Wayne Wonderley*, Fred Zechman*, Leon Zolondek*, Robert G. Zumwinkle*.

The minutes of the meeting of March 12, 1973 were approved as circulated.

Chairman Adelstein referred to the first item on the agenda, that of the Jewell Report circulated to the faculty by the Senate Council under date of

*Absence explained

UNIVERSITY SENATE
March 12, 1973

AGENDA

1. Approval of minutes of regular meeting of February 12, 1973 (have been circulated)
2. Read letter of thanks from Dr. Garrett Flickinger, former Chairman of the Senate Council - Dr. Adelstein
3. Proposed change of implementation date of Rule providing transfer students with credit for D grades (circulated under date of February 28, 1973) - Howell Hopson
4. Presentation of the Report of the ad hoc Committee on the Status and Function of the Senate for discussion (circulated under date of February 25, 1973) - Dr. Malcolm Jewell

RECEIVED
3/20

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

DEAN OF ADMISSIONS AND REGISTRAR

March 13, 1973

MEMORANDUM

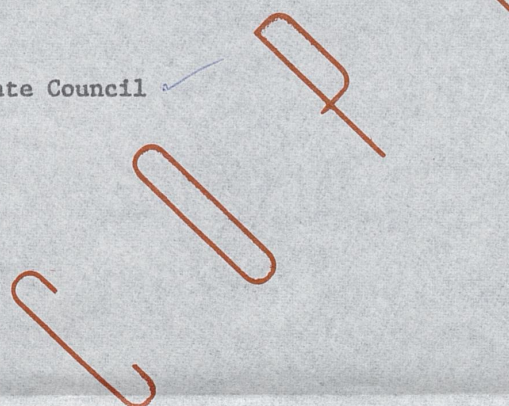
To: Dr. Larry Craft

From: Elbert W. Ockerman *EWO*

At the meeting of the University Senate on Monday, March 12, 1973, that body approved a motion to change the implementation date concerning acceptance of D grades, which the Senate had acted on at its meeting of February 12, 1973, from the Fall Semester, 1973 to the Spring Semester, 1973.

KWS/apg

cc: Chairman, Senate Council ✓



UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506

DEAN OF ADMISSIONS AND REGISTRAR

March 1, 1973

TO MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY SENATE

The University Senate will meet in regular session at 3:00 p.m., Monday, March 12, 1973, in the Court Room of the Law Building.

Items on the agenda will include:

- (1) Approval of minutes of meeting of February 12, 1973;
- (2) Proposed change of implementation date of Rule providing transfer students with credit for D grades (circulated under date of February 28, 1973);
- (3) Report from the ad hoc Committee on the Status and Function of the Senate. For "discussion only", conducted by Dr. Malcolm Jewell, Chairman of that Committee (circulated under date of February 25, 1973).


Elbert W. Ockerman
Secretary, University Senate

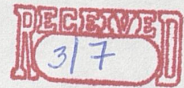
KWS/apg

University Senate Meeting

March 12, 1973

AGENDA:

- 1) Approval of Minutes.
- 2) Proposed Change of Implementation Date of Rule Providing Transfer Students with Credit for D. Grades. (circulated under date of February 28, 1973)
- 3) Report from the Ad Hoc Committee on the Status and Function of the Senate. For "Discussion Only," conducted by Dr. Malcolm Jewell, Chairman of the Committee. (circulated under date of February 25, 1973.)



UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506

UNIVERSITY SENATE COUNCIL
10 ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

February 28, 1973

TO: Members, University Senate

FROM: Senate Council

RE: AGENDA ITEM: March 12, 1973 Senate Meeting
Change in Implementation Date of Senate Rules IV, 2.12
(Re: D grades) from Fall Semester 1973 to Spring Semester 1973.

At its February 12, 1973 meeting, the University Senate approved the deletion of the last sentence in Section IV, 2.12 Admission to Advanced Standing, Rules of the University Senate, which action resulted in transfer students being able to receive credit for D grades made at other institutions. The implementation date was Fall Semester 1973; however, a transfer student enrolled before this date could receive credit upon written request to his dean.

Because the Registrar has indicated that he can give credit to students who transferred to the University in the Spring Semester, 1973, it appears more efficient and economical to change the implementation date than to require individual students to petition their deans.

This recommended change in the implementation date does not change the student's eligibility to apply for credit. It merely shifts the work involved from the student and dean to the Registrar.

/cet

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506

UNIVERSITY SENATE COUNCIL
10 ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

February 25, 1973

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of the University Senate and the Academic
Mailing List

FROM: Michael E. Adelstein, Chairman

RE: Agenda Item: March 12, 1973 University Senate
Meeting.

The attached report from the Ad Hoc Committee on the Status and Functions of the Senate is being circulated as a "Discussion Only" item for the Senate meeting of March 12.

In the interest of economy, the report has not been retyped and appears in its present form as a preliminary draft. The committee made one change since then: on page 11, the recommendation designating the Privilege and Tenure Committee should be changed so that the Committee remains as a Senate advisory committee.

The Senate Council plans to circulate recommendations for action prior to the April Senate meeting and would appreciate receiving any proposed amendments so that they may also be printed and circulated.

We hope that the Committee's Report will be read carefully and discussed widely because it concerns a matter of major significance to the University.

/cet

Department of Political Science
January 29, 1973

Memorandum to: Members, Ad Hoc Committee on the Status and Functions
of the Senate
from: Malcolm E. Jewell, Chairman
subject: Proposed Text of a Report to the Senate Council by the Ad
Hoc Committee on the Status and Functions of the Senate

Our committee was charged by the Senate with studying several problems that can be divided into two categories:

- 1) What is and what ought to be the function and purpose of the Senate?

Are any changes needed in the governing regulations to clarify this function?

One specific issue concerns college autonomy with regard to degree requirements.

- 2) Should the present method of apportioning seats among units be revised to provide more equal representation, particularly in view of the increase in Medical Center faculty resulting from the addition of the Veterans Administration Hospital?

Should the rules on eligibility of administrative personnel for election as senators be revised?

Should the present purging rule be changed, and should the quorum requirements affecting ex officio voting members be changed?

The committee has discussed at length the function and purposes of the Senate. We gave top priority to this question because it seemed useless to try to make decisions on organization and structure until we had reached some consensus on the more basic issues of function and purposes. We also received, in response to our request for suggestions, a modest number of written proposals pertaining to several of the committee's responsibilities. Our conclusions regarding the function and purposes of the Senate have led us to recommend changes in the organization and structure of the Senate and its committees that are much more extensive than were suggested in our instructions from the Senate Council. We consider that they are necessary in order to make the Senate a more effective body and to increase its ability to carry out its responsibilities under the governing regulations. In this report we will make a number of recommendations and also explain the reasons for making these recommendations and for rejecting other proposals that we considered.

The governing regulations state:

"The functions of the Senate shall include the following:

Determine the broad academic policies of the University and make regulations to implement these policies.

Approve all new academic programs, curricula and courses.

Adopt policies for the University calendar and approve the annual calendar as prepared by the Dean of Admissions and Registrar.

Recommend to the President on the establishment, alteration and abolition of educational units in the University.

Advise the President or his designated officer on the planning of physical facilities and staff when these may affect the attainment of the educational objectives of the University.

Advise the President or his designated officer through appropriate committees on criteria for appointments, reappointments, promotions and granting of tenure.

Determine the conditions for admission and for degrees other than honorary degrees.

Recommend to the President all candidates for degrees.

Beyond those listed in the above, the Senate shall have no management or administrative functions either in itself or through the instrumentality of its committees.

We do not recommend that the Senate seek any change in this statement of functions, although we have discussed the possibility of change. The functions although stated very broadly, probably are adequate to enable the Senate to perform its academic responsibilities. An effort to restate the functions in much more specific terms would probably create more problems than it would solve.

The major thrust of our recommendations is that the Senate should devote more of its time and resources to the major questions that arise from its responsibility to "determine the broad academic policies of the University and make regulations to implement these policies." and that the structure of the Senate should be changed to enable it to do this job better and involve its members more fully in the development of such policies. It is our judgment, based on our observations and comments of others, that many faculty members, on and off the Senate, believe that the Senate spends too much of its time on questions that are either relatively trivial or peripheral to its major purposes,

and that reforms are necessary if the Senate is going to command both the attention and respect that it should have.

In our recommendations, we deal first with the function and purposes of the Senate, and second with structural changes that are necessary both to implement these functions and to deal with the specific questions raised by the Senate Council.

I. Functions and Purposes of the Senate

A. Broad Academic Policy

One stated function of the Senate is to:

"Determine the broad academic policies of the University and make regulations to implement these policies."

Background. The Senate is charged with making academic policies for the University, and we believe that no function surpasses this in importance. Obviously many decisions of the Senate have important implications for academic policy, but a relatively small proportion of the Senate's time appears to be devoted to major questions of policy. When there are changes in the rules affecting academic requirements, the explanations for these changes--in terms of policy--are sometimes found in background statements of Senate committees, but there is no statement of academic policy that becomes a part of the record. As the problems facing higher education increase, it becomes increasingly important that the Senate devote its attention to these problems and determine policies to deal with them.

There are a number of areas in which academic policies of the University need to be established, clarified, or reviewed. Policies concerning admissions and degree requirements are discussed later in the report. The Senate needs to develop policies designed to encourage innovative programs concerning teaching techniques, curriculum and internships. There is a need for policy statements concerning the use of educational television and the use of computer facilities for teaching and research purposes. We believe that the Senate should suggest ways of coordinating and establishing programs across college lines. The University needs to explore the needs for more programs of adult education and consider ways of meeting these needs. These are but a few examples. We believe that the Senate and its committees should be planning ahead and anticipating problems of general concern to the University.

Recommendations

1. In order to carry out its responsibilities for determining broad academic policies, the Senate shall give high priority to the establishment of policies regarding significant academic questions of

concern to more than a single college. It shall be the responsibility of the Senate Council and of the appropriate Senate committees to initiate studies and make recommendations to the Senate on such questions. The Senate Council shall produce and distribute a booklet on the Academic Policies of the University comparable to the existing document on the Rules of the Senate. The policy statements adopted by the Senate will be collected and codified in this booklet, and will be revised when necessary.

B. Academic Priorities

In addition to determining academic policies, the Senate is charged with the responsibility to:

"Approve all new academic programs, curricula and courses. Recommend to the President on the establishment, alteration and abolition of educational units in the University. Advise the President or his designated officer on the planning of physical facilities and staff when these may affect the attainment of the educational objectives of the University."

Background. Implicit in a number of the Senate's functions is the necessity of making decisions about priorities. Moreover, many of the decisions that must be made by the Graduate and Undergraduate Councils and the colleges and departments of the University involve choices among competing demands for resources. For the most part, these bodies must make such decisions without any guidelines from the Senate about priorities. The increasingly severe limitations on additional resources for higher education make it important for everyone who participates in academic decision-making to be conscious of priorities and the financial implications involved in these decisions. It is the consensus of the committee that the Senate must assume greater responsibility with regard to priorities. It needs to establish some guidelines and criteria to be used in making such decisions. It must be concerned with the relative emphasis to be placed on graduate, professional and undergraduate studies; the priorities to be given to teaching, research, and service; and the priorities that ought to be followed when decisions are made about the adoption of new programs. It needs to call attention to the ramifications that such decisions have for policies concerning other areas, such as building programs and tenure and promotion policies.

The committee also considered the role of the Senate with regard to budgetary decisions. The committee did not believe that the Senate or its committees should attempt to assume any formal role of consulting or advising the administration on the budget, because of the complexity of the budgetary process and the time required for faculty members to be well informed and actively involved in the process. The committee did believe that the Senate Council and/or appropriate

committees should be kept better informed, through informal communications, about budgetary plans and projections so that such Senate bodies would be better able to make realistic and informed recommendations about academic policies, programs and priorities.

Recommendations:

2. In order to carry out its responsibilities for determining academic policies and approving programs as well as for making recommendations to the President, the Senate shall give continuing attention to the question of priorities among the various responsibilities and programs of the University. It shall establish guidelines and criteria to be used by the Senate and its councils and committees in making recommendations concerning the adoption, improvement, and review of academic programs.

C. Admission and Degree Requirements

One function of the Senate is to: "Determine the conditions for admission and for degrees other than honorary degrees."

Background: The committee agrees that there is a need for Senate review of the entire question of admissions. A committee appointed by the administration is reviewing admission policy, and pertinent parts of its recommendations will presumably come to the Senate for action. The committee has discussed the problems involved in review by the Senate of degree requirements established by colleges and the question of college autonomy. There is agreement that the Senate should clarify the requirements for first degrees offered by the University, both in terms of hours and grade standards. We believe the principle should be reiterated that changes in degree requirements must be initiated by the college involved. There is also agreement that the Senate should set the floor for degrees. A majority of the committee members oppose any change in the requirement that a college must get Senate approval to set higher degree requirements. They believe that such Senate approval would be likely and should be given unless there was little justification for, or serious consequences resulting from, such higher requirements. A minority of the committee believe that a college should be able to set degree requirements above the minimum University requirements without approval by the Senate.

Recommendations

3. The Senate should establish general policies to serve as guidelines for specific admission requirements, and it should consider this question after the existing committee on admissions has completed its study.

4. The Senate should clarify the requirements for first degrees offered by the University, in terms of hours and grade standards.

The committee does not recommend any change in the statement in the governing regulations that "The academic or scholastic requirements of a college may exceed, but not be lower than, those established for the institution as a whole by the University Senate or the Graduate Faculty. Any such differences in standards must be approved by the University Senate." However, the committee recommends that the Senate reiterate the principle that changes in degree requirements of a college must be initiated by the college involved and that such proposed requirements can not be rewritten or amended by the Senate without being referred back to that college for approval.

D. Calendar

The Senate is required to: "Adopt policies for the University calendar and approve the annual calendar as prepared by the Dean of Admissions and Registrar."

Background. The committee believes that it should not be necessary for the Senate to approve each calendar that is prepared, so long as it conforms to general policies for the calendar. This is the type of detail that should be delegated to the Council, to save the time of the Senate.

Recommendations

5. The Senate shall adopt policies for the University calendar and review these policies from time to time. (These shall be a part of the Academic Policies of the University.) The Senate may grant authority to a college to adopt a separate calendar, subject to whatever limitations it wishes to impose. The Senate delegates authority to the Senate Council to approve the annual calendar prepared by the Dean of Admissions and Registrar for the University and for any colleges permitted to have a separate calendar. If the Senate Council believes that any such calendar is contrary to the calendar policies of the Senate, it shall submit it to the Senate for considerations.

E. Autonomy

The committee discussed a number of steps that might be taken to increase the autonomy of colleges in various respects, but it did not decide to recommend any changes other than those already discussed.

II. Organization and Structure of the Senate

We are concerned with finding ways to enable the Senate to deal more effectively with important questions of academic policy and to involve senators more fully in the consideration of these questions. In addition to our recommendations concerning a reordering of priorities among the functions of the Senate, we believe that changes in the

organization and structure of the Senate are necessary. We deal first with the change that we believe to be the most important, a re-organization and revitalization of the Senate committee system. We consider this to be the key to organizational reform, and, if it is successful, several other problems may be minimized, including the quorum and purging problems that we have been asked to study.

A. The Committee System

It has been our experience that, when the Senate has been most successful in dealing with major policy questions, it has been a result of outstanding work by a committee, which has been willing to devote time and effort to the topic; has gathered accurate and detailed information; has consulted administrators, faculty and students in preparing its recommendations; and has explained its proposals fully to the Senate. The Senate is most likely to get bogged down in prolonged debate and efforts to rewrite recommendations on the floor when: senators are unaware that a committee is studying a problem or fail to provide oral or written input to the committee, the committee fails to do its job thoroughly and gather enough information on the topic, or the committee fails to provide the Senate with enough information and explanation concerning its proposals (or senators fail to read its reports).

We believe that one reason why many senators have relatively little interest in the work of the Senate is that many of them are not involved in committee work, and their participation is limited to the monthly meetings of the Senate. Moreover, when senators are assigned to committees, they are rarely consulted about their preferences, and on ad hoc committees, their period of service may be too brief to develop knowledge and experience regarding the topic. We believe that every senator should be assigned to a committee after being given a chance to express preferences about assignment, and that the senator should remain on that committee for the duration of his term unless he requests a change.

In our judgment, the success of the Senate--like that of any legislative body--depends to a large degree on the effectiveness of its committees. We believe that every device possible should be employed to strengthen these committees. To that end, we think it is essential to end the heavy reliance of the Senate on ad hoc committees, and to end the practice of using advisory committees because their status as bodies responsible to the Senate is ambiguous. We believe that the Senate should establish a number of standing committees to which all business is referred before it comes before the Senate. It should be clear that these are Senate bodies. They should be chosen by the Senate Council (with few exceptions) and should consist entirely of senators, although they could employ subcommittees on which non-senators were represented. The consequence of this reform should be to involve all senators in committees dealing with significant

questions, to insure that all questions would be referred to these committees before the Senate acts on them, and to provide continuity and experience on the committees so that senators would have more confidence in their recommendations.

Recommendations

1. The Senate shall establish a number of standing committees to conduct studies and make recommendations on the questions that come before the Senate. The Senate Council shall not establish ad hoc committees unless issues arise that are clearly not within the jurisdiction of one of the standing committees. The category of Senate advisory committees is abolished. The functions now performed by Senate advisory committees will be transferred to Senate standing committees or to administrative committees. The Senate Council will appoint the chairman and members of the Senate standing committees, but will consult with the President in appointing senators who are administrators to those committees and will consult the President of the student body in appointing student senators. All Senate standing committees shall be considered advisory in the sense that the President and/or other administrative officers are free to consult them on any matter where appropriate.

2. Each Senate committee will include only senators (including faculty, administrative, and student senators). Faculty senators will normally serve a three-year term on a committee coinciding with their three-year term in the Senate. At his request, a senator may be shifted to another committee before the end of his three-year term. If a faculty senator is elected to a second consecutive three-year term, he can continue to serve on the same committee for another three years if he wishes to do so or request transfer to another committee. Administrators who are senators will normally continue to serve on a committee as long as they are senators and wish to do so. Student members who serve more than a one-year term will continue to serve on the same committee. A newly elected member of the Senate will be asked to list his committee preferences in rank order and, to the extent possible, the Senate Council should honor these in appointing the senator to a committee. Normally a senator will serve on only one committee.

3. Any committee may have subcommittees on a permanent or an ad hoc basis to deal with particular questions that fall within the jurisdiction of the committee. Each subcommittee will be chaired by a member of the parent committee. The subcommittee will include senators and, where appropriate, may include non-senators (faculty, students, or administrators). The chairman of a committee may establish subcommittees and select their members on his own authority. The Senate Council may also require the establishment of either permanent or ad hoc subcommittees, and in that event the chairman of the Senate Council and the chairman of the parent committee will jointly agree

on the selection of non-senators for the subcommittee. Any reports or recommendations by subcommittees must be reviewed and acted on by the full committee before being submitted to the Senate Council

4. All proposals for action by the Senate will be referred by the Senate Council to the appropriate committee before being acted on by the Senate, but the Council may set a deadline for a recommendation from the committee. The committees are responsible for continuing review of the topics under their jurisdiction and may submit recommendations to the Senate Council on their own initiative. The Senate Council is responsible for scheduling consideration of committee recommendations on the floor of the Senate. However, if the Senate Council fails to schedule Senate consideration of a report by a committee for three successive regular meetings of the Senate, the committee may bring its report directly to the floor of the Senate at the fourth or a subsequent meeting of the Senate, provided its report is circulated in advance like other agenda items. The Council may recommend amendments to the committee's recommendations, but must submit the original committee recommendations to the Senate unless the committee agrees to accept the Council's proposed changes

II. A.

Recommendations (cont.)

5. The committee recommends that the Senate establish the following committees (in addition to the existing Councils). These would supersede existing standing committees and advisory committees. The functions are briefly described where necessary. In some cases, permanent subcommittees are suggested. Obviously changing needs and experience may suggest the need for changes in this structure. The Senate Council may want to define the responsibilities of these committees more precisely.

Rules and Elections - It would be responsible, as it now is, for codifying rules and conducting elections. It would also serve to interpret rules, where necessary, at the request of the Council. It would no longer be responsible for initiating substantive changes in Rules, except for those contained in Section I, on organization of the Senate.

Admissions and Academic Standards - It would be responsible for rules on admission requirements, grading, credit hours, standards, probation, etc., the rules in Sections IV and V of the Senate Rules.

Student Affairs - It would have the same Senate responsibilities as the present advisory committee on Student Affairs.

Quality of Teaching, Learning, and Advising - It would be responsible for studies and recommendations designed to improve these areas.

Special Teaching Programs

- Subcommittee on Honors Program (present Senate committee)
- Subcommittee on International Programs (present Senate advisory committee)
- Subcommittee on Cooperative Teaching Programs - Its responsibilities would cover present and proposed teaching programs that cross college boundaries.
- Subcommittee on Off-Campus Instruction - This would include extension programs, the possible use of broadcast television for instruction, etc.
- Subcommittee on Experiential Learning and Intern Programs.

Community Colleges (present Senate advisory committee)

Academic Programs - It would perform the duties now assumed by the Senate Council to review programs approved by the various Councils. (The Senate Council would not further review its decisions but would circulate information on them, as at present, to determine if there is any objection requiring action by the Senate). It is anticipated that the Academic Programs Committee would have three subcommittees: Graduate Programs, First Degree Programs, Professional and Pre-Professional Programs.

Academic Planning and Priorities. This is intended to be a major new committee responsible for long term planning and for making recommendations on and suggesting criteria for priorities.

Academic Organization and Structure. It would review proposals for new academic units and for changes in existing college and departmental structure.

Academic Facilities

- Subcommittee on Libraries (present Senate committee).
- Subcommittee on Computer Facilities. It would be responsible for recommending policies on the development and allocation of computer resources for teaching and research purposes.
- Subcommittee on Instructional Resources. It would recommend policies concerning the use of educational television, other types of media, and other special resources for teaching, (other than computer facilities).
- Subcommittee on Physical Facilities and Space Utilization. To advise the President and other administrative officials on the planning of physical facilities for academic use and on the use of existing space for academic purposes.

Research - To make studies and recommendations on policies regarding research in the University.

Appointment, Promotion, and Tenure. This committee would make recommendations to the Senate on criteria for appointment, promotion and tenure as they may affect the broad academic policies of the University. (The committee, therefore, would exercise the functions of making recommendations to the Senate previously performed by the Senate Advisory Committees on Appointment, Promotion and Tenure and on Privilege and Tenure; these two would become administrative committees).

B. The Senate Council and Undergraduate Council

Background. The committee has heard a number of suggestions about changing the method of electing the Senate Council, by electing members from the colleges rather than at large within the Senate. One argument for such a change is that it would give most of the colleges (all except the smallest ones) a representative on the Senate Council. The Council would be better informed about the effects of existing and proposed policies on the various colleges, and there might be better communication between the Council and the colleges. A second possible advantage might be an improvement in the selection procedure because senators, in voting for Council members, would be choosing from among a smaller group of senators better known to them. The committee recognizes that there is also an argument for the present procedure, that Council members elected at large may be more likely to have a University-wide perspective on problems. But the committee decided that the argument for selection by colleges was a stronger one.

The committee believes that communication between the Council and the administration needs to be improved and that it would be facilitated by adding to the Senate Council, in a nonvoting capacity, the Vice Presidents for Academic Affairs and for the Medical Center.

The Committee believes that the arguments for election by colleges apply to the Undergraduate Council, perhaps even more strongly, and that this system is preferable to the present selection by areas. This is particularly important because initial decisions on curriculum and program are made by departments and colleges, not by areas.

The committee can see no reason why the terms of office of the Senate and Undergraduate Council begin on January 1 instead of the beginning of the academic year.

Recommendations

6. The Senate Council shall consist of ten elected faculty members and two student members, with voting rights, and of the Vice President for Academic Affairs and the Vice President for the Medical Center, who will not have voting rights. The faculty and student members of the Board of Trustees will continue to serve ex officio on the Senate Council, as nonvoting members. The ten elected faculty members will be apportioned among the colleges as follows:

- 1 - Arts and Sciences: Literature, Philosophy and the Arts
- 1 - Arts and Sciences: Biological and Physical Sciences
- 1 - Arts and Sciences: Social Sciences
- 1 - Agriculture
- 1 - Education
- 1 - Engineering
- 1 - Business and Economics
- 1 - Medicine
- 1 - Architecture, Law, Social Professions, Home Economics, Library Science
- 1 - Allied Health, Dentistry, Nursing, Pharmacy

The senator selected to represent a college, group of colleges, or part of a college (Arts and Sciences), will be elected by all of the senators in that category, all of whom are eligible for election. They will be elected for three years terms, and the terms will be staggered, as at present.

7. The Undergraduate Council will have nine elected and two appointed faculty members. There is no change in the eligibility of members to vote for and serve on the Undergraduate Council. The Dean of Undergraduate Studies will continue to appoint members, now two in number, with the advice and consent of the Undergraduate Council. There will also be two student members. The elected faculty members will be elected by the faculty of colleges, groups of colleges, or parts of colleges as follows:

- 1 - Arts and Sciences: Literature, Philosophy and the Arts
- 1 - Arts and Sciences: Biological and Physical Sciences
- 1 - Arts and Sciences: Social Sciences
- 1 - Agriculture
- 1 - Education
- 1 - Engineering
- 1 - Business and Economics
- 1 - Architecture, Law, Social Professions, Home Economics
- 1 - Allied Health, Nursing, Pharmacy

8. The members of the Senate Council and the Undergraduate Council will be elected in the spring semester, and will take office on September 1. The officers of the Senate Council will also take office on September 1.

C. Size and Apportionment of the Senate

Background - The committee heard a number of suggestions that the membership of the Senate be reduced, and it discussed the proposal at considerable length. It is difficult to make any drastic reduction in the size of the Senate (as suggested by some persons) without upsetting the tripartite balance among faculty, students, and administrators and without creating problems regarding the equitable representation of each college. These factors led us to move cautiously in proposing a change in the number of senators.

Those who recommend a smaller Senate generally argue that it would make possible more active participation by the members. They believe that the Senate is unwieldy, and that members lose interest because there is only limited opportunity to participate in discussion. There is also some feeling that a smaller Senate would be a more efficient use of faculty manpower, given the many other demands on the time of faculty.

We are recommending changes in the committee system designed to involve senators much more actively in committee work. Consequently, it seems logical to suggest that the Senate should be large enough to provide the necessary manpower to staff these committees adequately and thereby to give each senator committee responsibilities and a sense of participation in the business of the Senate. Obviously the number of committees may vary from time to time, and the committees will probably vary in size. But it seems to us that the Senate is larger than necessary for the purposes we have outlined, and that a reduction from 207 to 164 members is desirable (including 120 faculty, 22 students, and 22 ex officio).

In recommending this reduction, we have tried to avoid any drastic change in the balance among faculty, students, and administrators. Our recommendation would decrease the number of elected faculty members from 160 to 120. We have not recommended any cut in the number of ex officio voting members (22) because we believe that it is important for each of these to retain their present membership and we can see no logical reason for keeping some deans and dropping others from membership.

We have reduced elected student membership from 25 to 22, proportionately a smaller cut than that of faculty. The reason for not making a larger cut (and keeping the faculty-student ratio) is that we think it is desirable to let every college have at least one member while giving the larger colleges more than one. We do not recommend any change in the formula for electing or apportioning elected student senators. We estimate that 22 members would be distributed as follows: Arts and Sciences - 5, Business and Economics - 2, Education - 2, Graduate School - 2, each other college - 1 (except that Library Science would not have a member because the students would vote for the Graduate School representatives).

The committee has been charged with considering the method of apportionment of faculty senators among the colleges. The addition of faculty at the new Veterans Hospital and the resulting increase in representation of the Medical Center is one factor that has precipitated this review.

At the present time the Senate rules provide that the elected membership of the Senate "shall consist of and represent proportionately the members of the full-time teaching and/or research faculty with the rank of assistant professor or higher in the various colleges and the University Libraries." Each college is responsible for providing a list of those eligible to vote and serve.

In several colleges, particularly those in the Medical Center and also Agriculture, there are substantial numbers of faculty members who are engaged primarily in research and clinical duties, and who are only minimally or intermittently involved in teaching. This, of course, reflects the great differences among the colleges in the distribution of responsibilities.

The business of the Senate is not limited to questions related to teaching, but a large proportion of its time is devoted to this area rather than to questions of research, service, or other University responsibilities. For that reason it seems reasonable to adopt an apportionment formula that takes into account not only the number of faculty in each college but the extent to which that college is involved in teaching.

We believe that this is not primarily a question of the distribution of power among colleges but of selecting senators likely to be interested in and informed about the range of problems that come before the Senate. This becomes particularly important with the establishment of a committee system in which each senator is expected to participate.

One consequence of the new apportionment system would be a substantial cut in the number of faculty senators from the colleges in the Medical Center. It is our understanding that many faculty in the Medical Center have little interest in the issues considered by the Senate and that it has often been difficult to find persons from the Medical Center willing to serve in the Senate. The problem is serious enough so that the committee gave serious consideration to a proposal to divide the Senate into two branches (one for the Medical Center and one for all other colleges) before deciding to reject it. We believe that our proposals for changing the functions of the Senate and encouraging it to concentrate on more important academic policies, as well as the new committee system, will make the Senate more salient to Medical Center faculty and will give them a chance to participate in the most pertinent committees. But a large proportion of the Senate's business is likely to be of peripheral concern to Medical Center faculty, and a reduction in Medical Center representation in the Senate appears to be reasonable.

These are the factors that have led us to recommend that the apportionment of faculty senators among colleges be based equally on two factors: first, the number of full-time teaching and/or research faculty (the present formula), and second, the number of full-time students enrolled in each college, other than the graduate school.

Recommendations

9. The elected members of the Senate shall include 120 faculty, 22 students, and 22 ex officio members. The formula for apportioning students among colleges will not be changed and each college will have at least one student senator, (except that Library Science students will not have a senator but will participate in the Graduate School election).

10. The faculty senators shall be apportioned among the colleges on the basis of a formula that gives equal weight to two factors: (1) the number of full-time teaching and/or research faculty with the rank of assistant professor or higher in the various colleges and the University Libraries; (2) the number of full-time students enrolled in each college, except for the Graduate School. Each college will have at least one faculty senator.

D. Quorum and Purging Rule

A reduction of the quorum requirement from 75 to 60 should be adopted if the Senate is reduced from 207 to 164. If the Senate should not change the size of the Senate or should change it to some other figure, the quorum should be changed to keep it at approximately the same percentage (36%) as at present.

The committee does not see any reason for keeping the purging rule. It does not appear to be necessary to, nor effective in, achieving quorums. The excused absence feature prevents it from being an effective way of ousting senators who can not or will not come to meetings. It is regarded as a petty and even insulting requirement by some faculty. The proposed committee system, by shifting much of the focus of a senator's activity to committees, makes it illogical to purge a senator simply on the basis of attendance at Senate meetings. He might, for example, have been highly active and effective in committees. Finally, the whole thrust of this report is to increase the incentives for participation by senators, and if successful, it should make a purge rule totally unnecessary.

Recommendations

11. If the Senate size is reduced as recommended, the quorum shall be reduced from 75 to 60. If the Senate size is changed to a different level, the quorum should be set at a figure that represents approximately the same percentage of membership as at present.

12. The purge rule shall be abolished.

The committee recognizes that approval of its recommendations would require a number of changes in the Senate rules and that it would be necessary to recommend to the Board of Trustees some changes in the governing regulations. The committee has not tried to recommend exactly what the new wording of the Senate rules or governing regulations would be because this can be better done by the Senate Council and/or the Rules Committee after the Senate has adopted, amended, or rejected some or all of these recommendations.

The committee has not set a timetable for implementation because it is not clear how long it may take for the Senate to act on these recommendations. It hopes that these recommendations, if implemented, can be adopted reasonably soon and suggests that some of the less complicated recommendations might be adopted earlier than those requiring change in the formal structure of the Senate.

3/13/73

Adams, Staley F. *	Gallagher, Eugene*	.Pass, Bobby C.
Allen, Lawrence A.	Gardner, Jess L.*	Patterson, J.W. *
Barclay, James R.*	Gift, Richard E.*	Peretz, Bertram
Barnhart, Charles E.	Hall, Jack B. Hamburg, Joseph	Pisacano, N. J.
Belin, Robert P.*	Hasan, S. Zafar*	Rogers, Virginia*
Berry, Thomas G*	Hatch, Maurice A. *	Roth, Gerald I.*
Berzins, Juris I. *	Haywood, Charles F.	X Rudnick, Arthur W.*
Billups, Norman F. *	Herron, James W. *	Scarborough, John S.*
Bohannan, Harry M.*	Huff, Eugene	Shuffett, D. Milton*
Bosomworth, Peter P.*	Johnson, Raymond D.*	X Singletary, Otis A.*
Bostrom, Robert N.	Jones, Joseph R.	Spedding, Robert H.*
Boyersky, Louis L.	Just, John J.*	Stein, Alan *
Bradford, Garnett L.	Justus, Fred E.*	Stephenson, John B.
Brown, Sally	Keating, L. Clark	Stuckey, Dennis*
Bruce, Herbert*	Kincheloe, James B.	Tarpey, Lawrence X.*
Bush, Lowell P.*	Lawson, Robert G.	Taylor, Timothy H.
Carpenter, Ralph S.	Leigh, Donald C.*	Totten, Nancy
Chapman, Richard A.	Leonard, Thomas J.	Vazquez, Jacinto J. *
Crabb, Alfred L.	Levy, Albert S.	Wall, M. Stanley
Craft, Larry N.*	Madden, Donald L. *	Weiss, Daniel L. *
Creech, Glenwood L.	Madden, John L.	Wekstein, David R.
Criswell, James E.*	Marshall, Maurice K.*	Wendelsdorf, Scott
Dennen, William H.*	Martin, Leslie L.*	Westley, Bruce H.
Digenis, George A.*	Mattingly, David	Wilbur, Cornelia*
Donohew, R. Lewis*	McCutcheon, Ernest P.	Willis, Paul A. ✓
Bardley, Anthony	McQuillen, Michael P.*	Winer, Miroslava B. *
Ecton, William W.*	Mullaney, Thomas P.	Winternitz, William W.*
Emanuel, Jane M.*	Noonan, Jacqueline A.	Witte, Ernest F.*
Evans, Robert O.*	Ogletree, James R.*	Wood, Donald J.
Forgy, Lawrence E.	Oldfield, Brenda	Zechman, Fred*
Funk, James E.*	Parker, Paul F.*	Zolondek, Leon*
Gadbois, George H.*		

Wagner, Lenore

Skelland, A.H. Peter*

Leggett, Harold

Present	134
abs expl	489 51
Absent	465 43
abs expl	2 (Rudnick, Singletary)
	<hr/> 230

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 S. Sidney Ulmer ✓
 A. S. L. Hu ✓
 R. Fisher ✓
 E. M. Hamaker ✓
 H. Gesund ✓
 G. V. Swintosky ✓
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 Mauris Stewart ✓
 Thomas Hansbrough ✓
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 C. P. Wilson ✓
 Robert W. Kiser ✓
 W. J. Stoker ✓
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 D. Diedrich ✓

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Aino Kivimäki ✓
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Peirce W. Hamblin ✓

Robert M. Zemanek ✓

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H. H. Bailey ✓

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Betty R. Rudwick ✓

Paul Eskin ✓

Paul G. Sears ✓

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Earl L. Steele ✓

A. L. Morris ✓

Arthur Lieber ✓

S. K. Cha ✓

J. H. Wilson ✓

Ray Wilkie ✓

Stephen Vasek ✓

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 Raymond E. Hill ✓
 Michael Adelstein ✓
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 Robert Paul Rudd ✓
 Howell Johnson ✓
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VISITORS

Ronald Mitchell
Neill Morgan
M. Y. Sandifer