

Minutes of
IUPUI Faculty Council Meeting
September 9, 1976, 3:30 p.m., Lecture Hall, Room 105

Present: Vice President: Irwin; Deans: Bonner, Cunnea, Grossman, Harvey, Lawrence, Lohse, Lukemeyer, McDonald, Nevill, Renda, Taylor, Weber; Professors: Abel, Alvord, Ansty, Applegate, Bain, Barrett, Beall, Beardshear, Besch, Blake, Brashear, Burford, Childers, Childress, Christian, Cohen, Cutler, Dexter, Dillon, Doty, Dykema, Evenbeck, Feeley, Fife, Finkle, Frank, Fredland, Gemignani, Gifford, Hale, Hamburger, Hendrie, Hornback, Johnson, Kreiger, Loh, Lyon, McGeever, McLear, Markel, Merz, Metz, Noble, Pflanzner, Powell, Robbins, Rothe, Schaaf, Seibert, Sharp, Shellhamer, Shipps, Smith, Solow, Watanabe, Williams, Yokomoto

Alternates: H. Wolf for R. Gousha

Excused Absences: Executive Vice Chancellor: Moore; Vice Chancellor: Buhner; Deans: Beering, McDonald; Professors: Allmann, Chalian, Fricke, Grayson, Henderson, Laube, Miller, Needler, Patterson, Roeske, Stropes, Wappner

Unexcused Absences: Professors: Otteson, Green, Lees

Visitors: Lewis E. Morrison, Monte Juillerat, Don Landis, and William Spencer

Agenda Item 1: Approval of the Minutes

The minutes of the May 13, 1976 meeting were approved as distributed.

Agenda Item 2: Memorial Resolution for Dr. Fred L. Toumey

Dr. Lewis E. Morrison read the memorial resolution for Dr. Fred L. Toumey. Copies have been sent to Mrs. Doris Wheeler Toumey, and his four sons, David, Stephen, Richard, and Jonathan. A moment of silence was observed by the Council.

Agenda Item 3: Presiding Officer's Business

Vice President Irwin: I have a few items that I think might be of interest to you. We now have the final registration figures for the Fall Semester. I don't have a break-down by school, but I do have the totals. The total enrollment for this fall is 21,347, an increase of 771 or 3.7% over fall of last year. The credit hour increase is almost 200,000 this year compared to about 190,000 a year ago. In making the budget for the present year, we did project somewhat higher figures than this. As a result, we may have to reduce our budget as we go along. Right now it would appear by about \$200,000. The IU System as a whole did not come up to projected enrollment. I think that we probably have the highest percentage increase, here at this campus.

I'd like to cover some of the highlights of the budget request that was prepared during the summer. Page 1 is a compilation of the IU System as a whole. Our current operating budget this year is 189.6 million dollars. We're requesting

an addition of 26.7 million dollars for the first year of the biennium and a 24.2 million dollar increase for the second year of the biennium. At the very bottom of the page you can see that this means an appropriation request that is a 24.1% increase for the system for the first year and a 15.8% increase for the second year. Page 2 was developed by our people in the Business School to give us some idea of what price inflation has been since 1970. It gives the data in two categories, year by year and by composite. The bottom line which is the five year projection, 1970-75, shows a 6.8% increase in the consumer price index. Most people are predicting a 7% increase for the next year, 1977-78. Based on these data, our request is for a 9% increase in personnel compensation. The biggest single item in the budget is the personnel compensation item. The notion being that we're 2% above what we project as the inflation factor, primarily to keep us more competitive salary wise, with institutions in the Big Ten. The next page, is income that we will request based upon the projected credit hour increase for this fall. This is really money that we should have had this year, so we're always about a year behind on this item. In the case of non-health, it will be \$293,000 and in the case of health it will be \$120,000. At the time of the last general assembly, they did approve this approach to our catching up to our increased enrollment. The next page is a very important item for this campus. It has to do with minimum instructional support and new programs. Two years ago, and last year, the general assembly did provide dollars in this category. The notion here is to try to bring the appropriation per student per year into line, especially for those campuses that are not in line. If you'll notice, there is no request here for Bloomington, and there is no request in this category for the health divisions. For new programs for the biennium, we're asking \$331,000, and for minimum instructional support, we're asking \$582,000 for a total of \$913,000 for the non-health units in Indianapolis. The next page is also a very important page. This page is for program improvement, and the Commission on Higher Education has endorsed this approach and has asked that we put this in. The bottom two lines are the ones that are most important. Health would receive \$568,000 the first year and \$772,000 the second year, and non-health would receive \$284,000 the first year and \$262,000 the second year. Actually, the total dollars being requested for program improvement is not 1.3 million dollars and \$547,000. If this is approved, the first year carries over. Instead of 1.3 million, it would 1.3 million plus the first year, \$568,000. In the case of the \$547,000 it would be that plus \$284,000.

Before I pass on to capital, I would like to say that this operating request for which I have covered some highlights, is without a student fee increase. We don't know yet, but there may be considerable pressure from the general assembly, even from the Commission, for our re-thinking a change in student fees, but nothing has been done in this area. In regard to capital, we're actually making the same capital request we did two years ago. Twelve million dollars was requested which will cover three items: 1) the new academic classroom building, to house Business and SPEA primarily; 2) the purchase of the Herron property; and 3) the refinishing of the basement of the E/T Building. Repair and Rehabilitation is requested at 3.9 million, and \$500,000 is requested for land acquisition. Therefore, Indianapolis is requesting almost 14 million dollars for capital. The last page of the Budget Report gives a break-down of all campuses of IU showing, for example, that the first year request for non-health is for almost a 32% increase and for health a 20% increase. For the second year there is a 23.5% increase for non-health and 12.4% for health.

Agenda Item 4: Agenda Committee Business

Professor Robbins: I'd first like to apologize for the late distribution of the Agenda. The irony of the late distribution is that there is a very strong desire on the part of the Agenda Committee, not only to distribute the Agenda as early as possible, but to include with the Agenda all of the substantive reports that are going to be considered at the Council meeting so that Council members will have an opportunity to review and acquaint themselves with the issues that are going to come before the Council. We thought we had taken the action that was necessary to accomplish this. The procedure that we followed required that the printing of the Agenda and the distribution be done through the Bloomington campus printing office. And while we thought we had gotten it to them early enough, that turned out not to be the case. We're now reviewing that whole procedure. It is still a desire to include with the Agenda, those reports that are going to be presented at the subsequent Council meeting. We're asking that committees and others making requests to appear on the Agenda, consider the fact that the Agenda meets on the 4th Thursday of each month and that we'd like for you to be prepared to provide the Agenda Committee with a copy of the report that you plan to present in order that we may include it with the Agenda when it is distributed.

The Constitution requires that there be two meetings of the faculty, one spring and one fall. The fall meeting has been scheduled for September 23, at 3:30 in Nursing School Auditorium, and we have distributed a tentative announcement of that meeting. We're sending to the printer, a specific announcement which all faculty will be receiving. I'd like for you to note that date on your calendars, and we encourage your attendance at the meeting.

For the balance of this semester, we have scheduled this room for Faculty Council meetings. We've encountered the same problem that the Council has encountered each year in trying to locate an appropriate and convenient place to meet, and it's difficult. As the size of the Council has increased, this room is one of the few that's large enough to hold us. We are also taking steps to improve the quality of the records that we keep, particularly the recording of the Council's activities. We now have technicians here recording the transactions of the Council. Therefore, we encourage you, when you speak before the Council, to identify yourself which will certainly help in preparing the Minutes of the Council meetings.

The Constitution provides that when vacancies occur in the at-large representatives, persons receiving the next largest numbers of votes in the election shall be appointed to fill those vacancies. There are at least two vacancies that we're aware of, that we have taken action to fill according to that constitutional procedure. I'd like to announce those to you. As you know, Phyllis Danielson who was elected for a two year term has left. Shereen Farber from the Division of Allied Health, who was next in line in terms of balloting, has agreed to serve the balance of Phyllis' term. Also, Phil Hobbs has transferred from this campus as a full-time faculty member and as a result is no longer eligible to serve. He is being replaced by Walter Balcavage, who is in the School of Medicine from the Center for Medical Education at Terre Haute. Both of those faculty members have agreed to serve in those two vacancies. We will continue to fill vacancies from the at-large representatives according to that procedure.

I'd like to suggest also that when vacancies occur in unit representation, it is the responsibility of the unit from which the faculty member was elected to fill the vacancies according to what ever procedure and policies that have been established for that unit. If a unit representative from your unit is unable to complete his/her term, we encourage the unit to take the necessary steps to fill that vacancy and announce the results to the Secretary's Office.

At the last meeting of the Council in the spring, there was a report from the Faculty Affairs Committee on Guidelines for the Faculty Boards of Review that was submitted to the Secretary's Office with a recommendation that the report be reviewed by appropriate administrative offices and the current Boards of Review. The report was distributed to those parties, and the results of their reviews suggested that there were some questions concerning whether or not the guidelines, as suggested, fell within the constitutional provisions that existed. Because the Council is involved in a total review of the constitution, it was the decision of the Agenda Committee to table that report until after we had considered the constitution so that the report could then be reviewed in terms of how it fell within whatever constitutional provisions exist at that point.

A final item that I want to report to you in terms of Agenda Committee action is a procedure for determining the interest in having minutes of the Council distributed to faculty members in merged units who are not considered or counted as voting members of this Council. The constitution does provide that the presiding officer has the authority to identify groups beyond the faculty who might receive minutes of the Council. The discussion of the Agenda Committee concerned the extent to which faculty members in those merged units, even though they were not voting members of this faculty have concerns about the activities of this council. The way we decided to handle the matter was to survey those faculty members to identify those who were interested in receiving the Council's minutes and then distributing the minutes to those who have a genuine interest in receiving them. We are proceeding to complete that survey to identify who it is, in these units who might be interested in receiving minutes even though they are not voting members of the Council. That concludes the Agenda Committee Business.

Agenda Item 5: Committee Reports

Committee-On-Committees - Professor Pflanzner: Each Council member should have before him/her a list of the recommendations made by the Committee-On-Committees relative to eleven standing committees of the Faculty Council. There are a couple of corrections that I would like to make before asking the Council for their approval. One, the first page (Academic Affairs Committee) a name was inadvertently left off. Under term expiring 1977 please add Jerri Laube, School of Nursing, and on page two (Faculty Affairs Committee) under term expiring 1978, add Long Nguyen, School of Engineering and Technology. I apologize for those corrections having to be made. I would like to move then that the Council approve the Committee-On-Committee's recommendations for the standing committee assignments as indicated with corrections. Vice President Irwin: Is there a second to that motion? The motion was seconded. Is there discussion? Professor Gemignani: Yes, I would like to add my name to the Budgetary Affairs Committee for three reasons. First of all, As the co-chairman of the all University Faculty Council Budgetary Affairs Committee, I feel that it's important both to myself and to the budgetary affairs of this Council that I be a member of both

committees; secondly, the composition as proposed by the Committee-On-Committees leaves no former chairman of the committee as a member of the committee. Previous chairpersons, were Donna Dial, Kent Sharp and myself and none of those three are listed. I think for the sake of continuity that a previous chairman be a member; and thirdly, in agreeing to serve as chairman of the Constitution and Bylaws Committee I specifically ask whether or not I was a member of the Budgetary Affairs Committee and my recollection was that the response was yes. I would therefore, for the reasons indicated, place my name among those for Budgetary Affairs, term expiring 1977, if the Council approves. Professor Pflanzner: What Mike says is true, and what we've tried to do in that case was first of all ascertain whether or not the former committee chairperson felt that unit representation was necessary. In this case, the committee did feel that unit representation was necessary. At the time that the committee was constituted Professor Gemignani, I believe, was running for an at-large spot on the council and we were selecting people to serve on those committee assignments before that election had occurred. His name was not on there for that reason. Also, the bylaws indicate that any committee chairperson of a standing committee has the authority to recommend to the Council two additional names to serve on that committee, and he can call at its own desire people with special expertise, whether that be past experience or not, to serve on that particular committee. We felt that the new committee chairman would want to do that in the case of Professor Gemignani. The nomination was approved. Dean Lawrence: I would like to nominate Cyrus Behroozi for membership on the Budgetary Affairs Committee. The nomination was approved. Council members pointed out that Dorothy Chang, James Northway, James Morrow and Mary Bowsver are no longer with the University. It was taken by consensus that the replacements may be identified by the respective Committee chairpersons and reported to the secretary of the Faculty Council. The Committee-On-Committees' report as amended was approved. Professor Pflanzner: On behalf of the Committee-On-Committees and the IUPUI Faculty Council, I wish to express out gratitude to all faculty who volunteered to serve on the standing committees of the IUPUI Faculty Council.

Ad Hoc Committee to Revise the Constitution - Professor Fredland: The Ad Hoc Committee to revise the Constitution is I guess, the longest name of all, but I'm sure the most thankless job. I've already had expressions of sympathy about the fact that I had to present the constitution. I'm delighted to say that we're not presenting the constitution for discussion today, but are presenting it for information as a report of the committee. We're proposing that it be discussed one month from today when the Faculty Council meets again. If in the interim, you have any comments you would like to suggest, please put them in writing and send them to one of the members of the committee whose names are appended to the bottom of the report, and we will be happy to take them into consideration. In presenting this constitution, I would like to make a few comments, none the less, to try to set the framework in which we have done our deliberations. I would like to express publically the thanks of the committee to the people who consulted with us to suggest where we should go and what we should do about this. We've had to a greater or less degree consultations with Professor Foust who is the outgoing chairman of the Constitution and Bylaws Committee, with Dean James White who has worked with all additions to the constitution and Mr. Bill Spencer who has provided valuable editorial and linguistic kinds of suggestions. We also thank the 30 faculty members who responded with written suggestions when we canvassed the faculty last April.

The legal grant of authority that exists with the University Faculty is at best very nebulous. The 1938 Constitution, for example, for the University, was approved by the Board of Trustees. The existing constitution, which comes from some subsequent date, was not approved by the Board of Trustees. It was received by them, and it exists in some kind of legal limbo, I expect, we could say. We are not really able to say with a great deal of definitiveness that this is a document that says anything other than what we say it says. So what we have done is to quote in terms of establishing authority from preceding constitutions. So that's our base of authority. Given the fact that we've had two of the four members of the committee as political scientist (Vice Chancellor Buhner and myself), we had a very high degree of sensitivity to the political niceties of this, but we quickly gave up on that because it was not something that was very fruitful. The primary principle on which we operated was that we would write a general constitution; a constitutional constitution, as opposed to a bylaws type of constitution which is what our former constitution has come to be as far as we're concerned. And so you have much less material in this constitution than the former one. We have left out intentionally (much unintentionally) a couple of items that we would like to see encompassed as bylaws. The writing of which, we would like to see assigned to the standing committee on Constitution and Bylaws. There are two basic principles then, that being one. The other being that we have tried to reconstruct the principle of representation. Let me just take a minute to explain what we have done here. We are proposing a bicameral faculty council. The faculty council in the first instance of 100 members. Fifty of these would be ex-officio, designated seats. Each Dean or Director would still be a member as presently is the case as well as the Dean of Faculties, the Vice President, and the Executive Vice President. We have chosen terms for these positions that are not exactly the terms I have just given, but given the frequency for which the University reorganizes and given our desire for a timeless document, we have tried to describe the position so that forever and always these same people would be members of the Faculty Council regardless of what title their position might be called. In addition, we have proposed two representatives from each academic unit and two librarians-- at the moment with our fifteen designated units that gives us 50 people--which means we have 50 seats to distribute on the basis of apportionment. We have not, in the Constitution, provided a mechanism for that apportionment that we have left for the bylaws. The presiding officer of the Faculty Council, we propose, would still remain the Vice President of the University by another name we have given in the Constitution. The second body we have proposed to be the other portion of our bicameral setting is a Senate. Our theory being that any committee body of 100 members is not going to be able to accomplish a whole lot and my past experience with the Council would reinforce that the Faculty Council is too large and has got to work in committees. We wanted an executive body that could be more or less a standing body to handle the business of the Faculty Council in an ongoing way and bring back to the whole body of 100, less frequently than we meet now, basic decisions. Consequently, we propose the Senate which is to consist of 17 people.

The elected representatives to the Faculty Council from each unit are suggested as the basic electoral unit for electing persons to the Faculty Senate. In other words, if there are 14 members of the faculty council in the School of Medicine, those 14 would get together and select one of that number to be a member of the Senate. Then we have added to that, the Vice President of the University, the Dean of Faculties, and the Secretary of the Faculty Council. We have identified the presiding Officer of the Senate as an elected member of the Senate. That person is to be elected from the elected members of the Senate as opposed

to someone ex-officio. The Agenda Committee remains the same as it presently is constituted, and it serves as the Agenda Committee for both the Senate and the Council. The members are the Vice President of the University, the President of the Senate, the Secretary of the Faculty Council and Senate, and two elected members from the Faculty Council. One substantive correction that I am aware of at this moment is that we have left out the term of office for the Faculty Council. We still intend for it to remain two years. If you have suggestions, please submit them to one of the members in writing, and we will be glad to take them into consideration. We will meet once again prior to the next meeting of the Faculty Council. I hope you will recognize that politics is the art of compromise and the Constitution is nothing but politics. Not everyone is going to get all of what they want, but we hope that you will find in this document enough that you can accept and believe that it is at least an improvement on the present situation.

Nominations Committee - Professor Loh: The report of the Nominations Committee is attached to your agenda. The IUPUI Tenure Committee consists of Dr. Buhner (Chairman) and six elected faculty members, three of these are elected each year to serve two year terms. The six faculty members of the 1975-76 Tenure Committee are listed in the Committee Report. In the second paragraph of the Committee Report there are some corrections. The paragraph should read three of these committee members, Behroozi, Nagy, and Marsh have terms expiring July 31, 1977. In the third paragraph, in the second sentence, three members will be elected at the meeting today. The six nominations are Franics Brey, Walter Daly, Robert Forney, Joseph Kuczkowski, William Sawyer, and Kent Sharp. I move acceptance of this report with corrections as distributed. THE MOTION WAS APPROVED. Professors Cutler and Feeley counted the ballots and reported that Professors Brey, Kuczkowski, and Sharp were elected.

Staff Affairs Committee - Professor Nathan: I am giving this report as the outgoing chairman of the Staff Affairs Committee and those of you who were on the Council at the end of the last academic year know that I did give a brief verbal report at that time. I am reporting on the activities of the Staff Affairs Committee after the summer due to the fact that we had some meetings and follow up activities at that time. Since some of you are new to the Council, I would like to briefly review what our activities have been in the Staff Affairs Committee for the past two years. We established, initially, a purpose for the Staff Affairs Committee which basically was to provide some kind of communication vehicle for the staff. We then added a staff advisory group to the Committee so that we could come forth with problems that were pertinent to staff. We had a workshop (Workshop #1) entitled "Knowing Our University", which was held at Dr. Irwin's home. We had approximately forty people there and we discussed, in small groups, the mission of IUPUI from the view point of staff as well as faculty that were in attendance. We also established what their likes and dislikes were at that time. We followed up with a second workshop which was on the subject of "Communciation" and some kind of communication vehicle that we might establish for the staff on a continuous basis. The results of that workshop is my basic reason for talking to you today.

We had a third workshop which was also held in the Irwin home on the same subject, "Knowing Our University". At that time, we received a second feedback from different staff and faculty as to what they felt the mission of IUPUI was and their likes and dislikes. We have the results of two of those workshops.

I then gave a brief report in the spring of 1976 and we now have follow-up.

In relation to workshop #2, the issue was communication. How can we get better communication for the staff at IUPUI? A few of the issues discussed concerning communication were that staff would like to have more identity with IUPUI, be integrated into the system to a greater degree, have more involvement in the processes of IUPUI, and to have significant input into the problem solving issues which are necessary in such a large organization. Therefore, the suggestions that are being made in a report which has been given to you, suggests the possibility of a staff council: the first being that it be established as a staff council from the beginning and the other basically is suggesting that this staff council be first a committee of the Faculty Council and once it is established, become an independent entity and feed into administration in a similar fashion to the Faculty Council. I am not requesting action from the Faculty Council at this time, but I did want to summarize what has been happening in the Staff Affairs Committee and where it seems to be heading. I'm hoping that in the future we will be moving forward with this kind of communication project.

Agenda Item 6: Old Business

There was no old business to be discussed.

Agenda Item 7: New Business

Professor Bonner: After much discussion and planning on the part of the University Libraries and after receiving support and approval from Dr. Buhner, the Dean of Faculties; Dr. Moore, the Executive Vice Chancellor; and Dr. Irwin, our Vice President, an Archives program was established in April, 1975 at IUPUI. Simply stated, the mission of the Archives is to collect, index, preserve, and make available a wide range of historical materials and records on the development of IU and Purdue University programs in Indianapolis. Although the Archives is not up to the level of staff support and space desired, we have been fortunate to get Mrs. Jeannette Matthew to serve as Archivist. Mrs. Matthew is not only knowledgeable about many of the academic programs at IUPUI, but more important, she has the enthusiasm and energy needed to make this program a success. Although the space is limited, the Blake Street Library provides an attractive, convenient, and appropriate home for the Archives. The Archives occupies two rooms on the third floor of the Library. Why do we need an Archives at IUPUI? Because the Archives preserves the significant non-current records of the University. We benefit in the following ways: The Archives serves as a research center for collecting all aspects of the University's programs. It is a gage of the University's broken development. An Archives documents the achievements of the faculty. It preserves valuable historical and administration information. The Archives provides materials for displays, publications, programs, and many other University activities. In a pragmatic sense, an Archives justifies it's existance and even it's budget by assuming responsibility for record storage. It controls paper proliferation, coordinates campus-wide records, and centralizes storage. What does an Archives collect? What are some of it's services? Since April, 1975 the Archives has processed 189 linear feet of records. And there are still 83 boxes to be viewed. In many areas we have just touched the surface. In others a substantial amount has been acquired. Some of the examples of what the Archives collects are faculty publications, minutes,

reports, records of the Board of Trustees and of this Faculty Council, papers of the Vice President, Vice Chancellor, Deans, students, publications, photographs, pamphlets, brochures, scrapbooks, and anything related to the University. In addition to collecting these records, a great amount of work goes into organizing and indexing the material. Mrs. Matthew has developed a classification scheme for the Archives as well as prepared indexes that will facilitate the use of these records. An open house and a series of programs on the history of IUPUI was held in February as part of the University's Bicentennial program. Mrs. Matthew has also made many personal visits to faculty members and administrators to explain the program and solicit their support. In January a committee was appointed by Dr. Irwin to advise on the Archives Program. One of its first tasks was to document the administrative support for the program in the form of a policy statement. The policy deals with the ownership and disposition of University records and the storage and use of these records in the Archives. In view of the immense quantity and bewildering variety of records we generated, I'm sure that we all are going to benefit from the development of this service.

Mrs. Matthew: I won't go over the whole policy statement, but I thought perhaps you might have some questions that I could probably answer, and I could go over the high points with you.

All administrative officers of the University in Indianapolis, including members of the faculty, whose performance of administrative duties puts them in possession of files, records, or documents pertaining to their official duties, are requested to observe the following procedures:

1. The records of the official activities of University officers and offices at Indianapolis are the property of Indiana University and may be deposited in the Archives at Indianapolis, with the exception of patient records, individual student records, and certain personnel records.
2. Such property is to be destroyed only after the approval of the officer in charge of the department where the papers accumulate and the Archivist.
3. The officer in charge of each administrative office will determine when records cease to have current administrative value. The Archivist will then determine which of these records have permanent value to the University and arrange their systematic transfer to the University Archives at Indianapolis.
4. The Archivist shall consult with administrative officers to determine restrictions to be placed upon the use of confidential records.
5. The Archivist may reject materials and records which are confidential by law or under University policy.
6. Materials and records which are confidential by law or under University policy shall be held by the Archivist as confidential.
7. The chief Executive Officer at Indianapolis may add such further procedures and directives as may be necessary or appropriate.

This policy statement was adopted by the Archives Advisory Committee, July 1976.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:45 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ed Robbins".

Ed Robbins, Secretary
IUPUI Faculty Council

Minutes of
IUPUI Faculty Council Meeting
November 11, 1976, 3:30 P.M., Lecture Hall, Room 105

Present: Vice President Irwin; Executive Vice Chancellor Moore; Deans: Bonner, Grossman, Lawrence, Nevill, Renda, and Taylor; Professors: Abel, Allmann, Alvord, Ansty, Applegate, Bain, Balcavage, Beall, Beardshear, Besch, Blake, Burford, Childers, Cohen, Cutler, Doty, Dykema, Farber, Feeley, Fife, Finkle, Fricke, Gemignani, Hamburger, Henderson, Johnson, Barrett, Laube, Lees, Loh, Lyon, McGeever, McLear, Markel, Merz, Metz, Needler, Noble, Patterson, Pflanzner, Powell, Roeske, Robbins, Rothe, Schaaf, Sharp, Shipp, Stropes, Wappner, Watanabe, Williams, Yokomoto

Alternates: G. Lukemeyer for S. Beering; T. Reed for J. Christian; C. Nathan for M. Seibert

Excused Absences: Vice Chancellor Buhner; Deans: Harvey, McDonald, Weber; Professors: Chalian, Childress, Christian, Grayson, Hendrie, Bowman, Seibert, Solow, Frank

Unexcused Absences: Deans: Cunnea, Gousha, Lohse, Lukemeyer, Otteson, Professors: Brashear, Dillon, Evenbeck, Gifford, Green, Hale, Hornback, Kreiger, Miller, Shellhamer, Smith

Visitors: Robert Baxter, Ray Casati, Monte Juillerat, Neil Lantz and William Spencer

Agenda Item 1: Approval of the Minutes

The minutes were amended to remove Professor Paul McLear's name from remarks incorrectly attributed to him on page 8 and to remove Dean McDonald's name from remarks incorrectly attributed to him on page 12. The minutes were approved as amended.

Agenda Item 2: Memorial Resolution for Dr. Tsu Teh Chen

The memorial resolution for Dr. Tsu Teh Chen was read by Dr. Robert Campbell. A moment of silence was observed by the Council.

Agenda Item 3: Presiding Officer's Business

Vice President Irwin: Tomorrow is an important day for this University and all State Universities. Tomorrow morning the Commission on Higher Education of Indiana will be presenting their recommendations concerning the operating budgets and the capital budgets to the Officers of the Universities. The budgets will then be forwarded to the Budget Agency as the recommended budgets for all the institutions.

Some of you read this morning in the paper that there was a possibility of a fee increase--perhaps up to 10%--during the biennium. This is unofficial. None of us have any official word as to what their recommendations will be. So far as IUPUI is concerned, we're especially interested in the salary compensation for the biennium. We're also interested in the program improvement request and in

11-11-76

SUMMARY
IUPUI Faculty Council Meeting
November 11, 1976

1. The Council approved the corrected Minutes of the October 14, 1976 meeting.
2. Dr. Robert Campbell read the memorial resolution for Dr. Tsu Ten Chen.
3. Professors Billy Abel, School of Education; Carol Alvord, School of Nursing; Clyde Metz, School of Science; Kent Sharp, School of Engineering and Technology; Jan Shipps, School of Liberal Arts and David Smith, School of Medicine (chairperson) were elected to the Elections/Apportionment Committee.
4. Professors Jack Bauer, School of Medicine; Wilmer Fife, School of Science; and Dean Elizabeth Grossman, School of Nursing were elected to the Search and Screen Committee for Dean of the Indiana University Graduate School.
5. Mr. Raymond Casati, University Architect, presented the architectural renderings for the proposed Business/SPEA Building.
6. The Council approved a motion supporting the position of the IUPUI Graduate Studies Committee which held that the relationship between the Office of the Dean of the Graduate School, a system-wide office, and the Office of the Dean for Research and Graduate Development, a Bloomington office, is a matter for the Bloomington Campus to decide.
7. The Council approved a motion recommending the University Faculty Council delay consideration of the Policy on Plus and Minus Grades to provide additional time to study the matter.
8. The Council approved a motion recommending a Policy on Deferred Grades to the University Faculty Council.
9. The Resources and Planning Committee presented a report on plans for commercial development on the campus.
10. The Ad Hoc Committee to Revise the Constitution presented a list of proposed changes in the October, 1976 draft of a constitution. The Committee also asked Council members to complete a survey form soliciting reactions to various aspects of the proposed constitution.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Minutes of the November 11, 1976 Council Meeting
2. Report III of the Ad Hoc Committee to Revise the Constitution
3. Ad Hoc Committee to Revise the Constitution "Survey" form

the capital appropriations which would provide one new academic facility for this campus during the biennium as well as the purchase of Herron, and the finishing of the E/T Building. I hope that sometime tomorrow, I will have a copy of their recommendations. I will either make that available or summarize it for the Council, because I think that you all need to know what our request was.

Agenda Item 4: Agenda Committee Business

Professor Robbins: I think most of you received the announcement that the University Faculty Council meeting that was originally scheduled for November 9, 1976, has been rescheduled for the 30th of November. It will still be held in the Roof Lounge of the Union Building from 1:30 to 4:30. We're still getting input from the committees of that Council and anticipate an extensive meeting on that date. I'll report to you the results of that meeting at our next Council meeting.

The second item is an election that we're required to conduct sometime during the fall semester. That is for the Elections/Appportionment Committee of the Council. We have a slate of nominees that we want to distribute to you. There will then be an opportunity for nominations from the floor, and if there are nominations, we have a ballot prepared so that we can conduct that election. While the ballots are being distributed, I'd like to share with you the procedures that were developed by the Council for nominations to committees when those procedures are not otherwise defined by the Constitution. In those cases nominations are to be made cooperatively by the Agenda Committee and the Committee on Committees. We have had discussions among the members of those committees, and have agreed upon this particular slate of nominees for the Committee.

Professor Mertz: I'd like to nominate Professor Kent Sharp from the Department of Engineering and Technology. There was a second to that nomination.

Dean Nevill: May I ask how the chairperson of the committee was determined? It occurs to me that it's possible that Dr. Smith just may not be elected, then what do we do in terms of a chairperson?

Professor Robbins: That is one of the problems that we have in making nominations for this and other committees. Another option, since it is a bylaw provision of the Constitution which calls for five members, would be to simply change that bylaw provision to six members. As a result we could have a committee of six members and actually elect all the persons nominated. I have mixed feelings about imposing upon people to serve our Council, and then subjecting them to an election in which they might be defeated. And in fact, when we have additional nominations somebody is bound to be defeated. I think there is some uneasiness about that. Since it would take a simple vote of the Council to extend that committee to six members, it seems to me that that might be a more appropriate way for us to proceed than to conduct an election among these six people.

Professor Gemignani: I move to suspend the rules to permit the Council to add six members to the Election/Apportionment Committee. The motion was seconded.

Vice President Irwin: Is there discussion?
Dean Nevill: I'd like to speak against the motion in principle. I asked a question relative to a chairperson, I now find that you're going to suspend the rules to make it six members rather than five, why not seven or eight, or nine? I think we set a bad precedent here. It seems more reasonable to me to defeat the motion, find out who is elected, have the committee to designate its chairperson, and move in that direction rather than to change the committee's size. The vote on the motion was called.

THE MOTION CARRIED.

Professor Gemignani: Point of parliamentary law, this was a motion to suspend the rules to permit six members, which the bylaws preclude. You need a two-third majority to suspend the rules.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: I move that the secretary be instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for the slate of six. I think if you second that, you've resolved your problem and you can go on from there.

Vice President Irwin: Is there discussion?
Professor Blake: Point of order, I don't think we resolved the first issue. We have a vote on a motion that was challenged.

Vice President Irwin: Let's have a hand vote for Mike's motion to suspend the rules. The vote was taken and THE MOTION CARRIED.
Professor Gemignani: I move to adopt the slate of six as the Committee and instruct the secretary to cast a unanimous ballot for the election of the members of this committee. THE MOTION CARRIED.

Professor Robbins: We've been asked by the Office of the Vice President in Bloomington, to whom the Dean of the Graduate School reports to nominate three persons for the Search and Screen Committee for that position. They would represent IUPUI on that Search and Screen Committee. The Nominations Committee has presented a slate containing more than three persons, so we will have to have an election. Nominations from the floor are welcomed, and we are to vote for three (3) persons.

Professor McGeever: I'd like to nominate Don Kinzer from the School of Liberal Arts. The nomination was seconded. The results of the election follows:

Professor Jack Bauer; School of Medicine
Professor Wilmer Fife; School of Science
Dean Elizabeth Grossman; School of Nursing

That concludes the Agenda Committee Business.

Vice President Irwin: The next item is out of order a little bit. We have the University architect here today, Ray Casati, and we thought you might be interested in seeing the architectural renderings of the new academic classroom and office building which we hope to have under construction next year.

Raymond Casati: In the early part of 1976, the University screened some 26 architects for the new classroom office building which is also known as the Business/SPEA Building. After some months of reviewing the plans submitted by the architects, a decision was made that we would work with a firm from New York by the name of Edward L. Barnes. Barnes has a rather fine national reputation as an architect. He was given a two-fold task, one of course was to design the building within the scope of the program submitted to him for the Business/SPEA Building and the other was to assess the Campus Master Plan which had been adopted by the University in September of 1976. Mr. Barnes spent considerable time with this and as a result of the review of the ability to finance the original Master Plan and the spine concept of the Master Plan, he developed a somewhat modified approach.

The plan which he has come up with, still involves a second floor pedestrian passage from building to building. The Business/SPEA Building is an "L" shaped structure which lies between the E/T Building and the existing Library. It comes in at the West end and crosses over Blake Street. It is the intent that we close Blake Street between Michigan and New York in order to construct this building. The new pedestrian spine rather than being a diagonal, as it was before, will follow a rectilinear pattern and become part of the new buildings as we build them. This is about the only way that we're going to be able to finance these pedestrian spines.

Mr. Barnes has also proposed that we continue the diagonal access towards the State Office Building complex and Military Park. This diagonal access will be at grade. It will pass under the new Business/SPEA Building.

The Business/SPEA Building does not have a full basement. The only basement portions that we're discussing at this point is a computer center which is connected to the E/T Building and the future computer level in the basement of the E/T Building. At grade level, the only facilities we have are a classroom, three stair cores, and loading docks which have access to the elevators. The second level is primarily classrooms and the pedestrian spine. The third level will consist of classrooms, administrative areas for both Business and SPEA, with a business research area in the center. The fourth level is devoted to the faculty area and the executive training center. There will be 70-75 office cubicles of approximately 120 square feet, each for single occupancy plus an office landscape concept. These open landscape offices will be cubicles with partitions approximately four feet six inches high. There are approximately thirty of them. There also are spiral conference rooms in the landscape with partitions approximately seven feet high. They are spiral in nature and open at the top. The ceiling height is about nine feet three inches.

The building is a precast concrete structure. The pedestrian spine on the second level is glass from floor to ceiling on the West giving you a view toward the Library and Cavanaugh Hall. The glass is in kind of an awning shape, the upper level or top section of which will be a highly reflective gray glass. All the other glass in the building will have a light reflecting gray tint for shading purposes. The Building makes a commitment to the second floor spine approach for all of our future structures. The building is set up for a symmetrical addition to the South. The Placement Office is temporarily located in this proposed building. It will move to a future building, at which time this point in the building becomes a circulation knuckle for continuation of the next wing which will go south from this point and continue to additional structures to the East. This then becomes the intersection which some of you may remember from the original Master Plan concept.

The building will contain some 115,000 gross square feet approximately. We are looking at a construction cost of about \$5,700,000.00 at this time with a total cost of a little over \$8,000,000.00. If the Legislature funds the building in January, it is our intent to go out for bids in July of 1977 with the approximate completion date of 1979. We had been given enough planning money to take us almost through about 80% of working drawings and specifications. Are there any questions?

Professor Finkle: Are there elevators in the building for handicapped students?

Mr. Casati: Yes, at every one of the stair cores there is an elevator core. So there are elevators at three points. All three entrances have automatic doors.

Professor McGeever: Does the courtyard between Cavanaugh and the new building remain a courtyard, or does it get filled up with another building?

Mr. Casati: At this point, it remains a courtyard, except for the parking area at the southwest corner of the intersection of Michigan and Blake Street. That corner has always been proposed as the site for another structure that will occupy approximately the same area as the parking lot now, maybe a little smaller.

Agenda Item 5: Committee Reports

ACADEMIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Professor Fife: We have three recommendations to bring. The first two are

relatively simple and straight forward. There was a recommendation that came out of the Bloomington Faculty Council that was referred to us which deals with the proposed relationship between the Dean of the Graduate School for the system and the Office of the Dean for Research and Graduate Development for the Bloomington Campus. There was a study of this recommendation prior to our receiving it by the IUPUI Graduate Studies Committee. They sent us a memo of their reactions to the matter which primarily indicated that they felt this particular proposal which deals with the relationship between the Graduate School Dean and the Bloomington Campus Officer is a matter for the Bloomington Campus to determine. We agreed with that memo, so we bring to you the same recommendation: we feel that this is a matter for the Bloomington Campus. I make that in the form of a motion that we recommend to the University Faculty Council. The motion was seconded. Vice President Irwin: Is there discussion of the motion?

Professor Cohen: In the memo from Gus Liebenow, that talks about the Dean of the Graduate School having system-wide responsibility, is that what you're recommending? Professor Fife: We're just speaking to the aspect of the relationship between a system-wide officer and an officer on the Bloomington Campus, the Office of Dean for Research and Graduate Development. Professor Cohen: The thing that I find contradictory about being system-wide in that statement, is the last sentence, which states-among other things the committee would be responsible for such areas as... In my personal opinion, I'm not sure that a person who has that responsibility which is specifically designated for Bloomington could not also be considered a system-wide position. I almost see a conflict of interest. Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: We're not being asked whether we approve of the job description for these two people. We're being asked whether we think they ought to have a certain relationship to one another. It was only on the matter of their relationship--whether the graduate dean would have a half-time appointment or not in the office of this other person--that we were addressing. Professor Cohen: OK, then my feeling is no. The vote on the motion was called. THE MOTION CARRIED.

Professor Fife: The second matter is a proposal that has again come to us by way of the Bloomington Faculty Council. It has to do with their recommendation on Plus and Minus Grades. Discussions of this matter in our committee stretched out into other issues to the point that we felt that we could not do justice to this study and bring you a reasonable recommendation in the time that we had. So we are recommending that our Council recommend to the University Faculty Council that committees like ours on the various campuses should be given additional time to study this matter before acting on the issue. Among the issues are the problems of how a change in the policy to incorporate pluses and minuses in the GPA will influence the general grading practice on the various campuses; what the impact will be on instructors and students; and whether this particular proposal can be effectively implemented with a four point grading scale or whether the grading scale should be a much more lengthened one. So there are several issues that came out in our discussions, therefore, I move that you recommend additional time to study the matter. Vice President Irwin: Is there discussion of the motion?

Professor Robbins: I'd just like to point out that this came to us by way of the University Faculty Council. They do intend to discuss this, and they ask that the various campuses consider it prior to that discussion. What this recommendation is asking is that they delay that discussion at the University Faculty Council level until we have had additional time to study it.

Professor Lyon: I'd just like to ask for clarification. I'm not really sure what you were thinking about when you made the statement "how a change to the

plus and minus grading system will influence grading practices". Professor Fife: The plus/minus system will introduce the possibility of two additional grades to each of the usual levels--A+ and A- as opposed to the simple A and so on down the scale. What this can do is introduce a new factor into the interchange between faculty and students about assigning grades in borderline areas.

Professor Robbins: It's really a consideration of the computation of plus and minus values in the GPA that's being discussed. There are already a number of units where plus and minus grades are assigned, but they have no impact upon the GPA. The proposal that was presented originally by the Bloomington Faculty Council, was that value be assigned to those plus and minus grades, so that a person receiving a B+ will get more than a three point value for that grade. It would have an impact on the GPA.

Professor Feeley: I recall sometime in the late 1960s such a policy was introduced and lasted less than a year.

Dean Nevill: Is it not true that some units are giving variable points for plus and minus grades already?

Professor Fife: Not on the transcript as far as we know. There are plus and minus entries that are made, but they are not counted in the GPA as Ed has pointed out.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: The official university GPA is computed on the same basis for all students. Individual schools receiving the official transcript and looking at the student to be admitted to their school may do their own thing and decide to count the plus and minus grade, at least in selected courses, for example the Science courses or something of this sort. So there are school practices in admission of students to school programs that may depart from this, but I would not like to leave the impression that we have nineteen different ways of computing an official grade point average.

Vice President Irwin: Is there additional discussion? The vote on the motion was called.

THE MOTION CARRIED.

Professor Fife: The third recommendation that we bring has to do with Deferred Grades. Here, we are recommending a specific policy which was referred from the Bloomington Faculty Council. We have suggested variations at certain points in the wording of the original proposal. We recommend the proposal that was submitted to you showing the differences with the Bloomington proposal. I move recommendation to the Faculty Council that this proposal be recommended to the University Faculty Council for adoption as policy. The additions are underlined and the dotted out words are the words that we are deleting.

Professor Fredland: What is a term? Professor Fife: A term is a semester or summer session. The word semester in the proposal was not general enough since we have six-week summer sessions that are academic terms.

Professor Blake: What are implications to people in progress right now? Is it retroactive?

Professor Fife: We have in grading policy, several problems. There's one going back to incompletes that we dealt with a meeting ago. There are problems with several campuses being involved and we have the feeling that we could not call for an implementation date. I certainly don't think that we could call for a retroactive date. We don't know how quickly things could be processed.

Neil Lantz: I'm Neil Lantz, the IUPUI Registrar, for those of you whom I have not had the pleasure of meeting. The reason I came today is because I wanted to say something relative to your committee and to your body about the omissions that I think are contained in this policy, especially the part on removal of a Deferred Grade. I have no quams about the intent of the policy, and we can implement this as far as I am concerned. But it seems to me that to avoid the confusion and possible bouncing back to this Faculty Council such as we had to deal with in the "FX" grade, that it needs a lot of attention in Part B which

only speaks to two ways of removing a Deferred Grade. There are many more ways of getting a Deferred Grade. Part B speaks to the occasion of the student re-enrolling in multiple semesters. It's the only way that the student's name can go on a final grade roster. We all know that there is considerable work going on in the form of research and thesis credit that doesn't require re-enrollment. There is nothing said here about how you change that grade. So I'm encouraging, Will, that the Committee include, if you can, the recommendation that more work needs to be done to insure that the removal procedure touches all possibilities.

Professor Fife: We discussed that particular problem and thought we had it in hand. What we were counting on is that a student must be enrolled in the last semester, finishing up. That last enrollment was to permit the clean up of any Deferred Grade that had not been reported up until that time. There were two categories that we identified as prospects for the Deferred Grade: (1) research--it could be and in many cases it was in thesis associated work, primarily at the graduate level, although there is the possibility for undergraduate research with an undergraduate thesis in the department and (2) for those courses which ahead of time had been designed to carry through more than one term, where the instructor had already placed upon the students the expectations that the work would not be completed in one term. This is in contrast to the Incomplete situation. The Incomplete is a grade that is given where the expectation is fully that the student will complete the work at the end of the term in which registered. So that's where we're making the distinction, the time framework for expectation of completing the work. And we would identify these two different types of enrollments that would lead to a Deferred Grade.

Neil Lantz: If the work will not be completed in one semester, does that require re-enrollment for a subsequent semester? Professor Fife: Yes, we had thought it did.

Professor Robbins: Assuming, for example, a person had enrolled in all the thesis credit and still had not completed the thesis and would not be expected to continue to enroll in that thesis credit, and you were to add in line 5, /or after the word "and", this policy would then imply that you will do one or both of those two things. If it is a continuing enrollment, you will submit a grade for the second semester and a Removal of Deferred Grade Form for the previous semester enrolled. If it is a thesis, research course in which a person is not presently enrolled, you will simply submit the Removal of Deferred Grade Form--the same way that we submit a Removal of Incomplete Form now. I think that the intent here was that one or both of those would be required, depending upon whether or not the student was currently enrolled.

Professor Feeley: The Deferred Grade is one of several policies we in Allied Health look to for some assistance. Now we have to give many Incompletes because our schedule doesn't conveniently correspond to each semester and because our programs are sequential in nature. We are commonly starting slightly before regular enrollment and going slightly after the semester is to be over. Yet, we hate to give an Incomplete because it really isn't Incomplete in the true sense.

The work is not incomplete, the schedule just does not fit conveniently. If you use it as it is stated here, that they have to enroll in another semester when, for example, our students could be done a week after the first summer session is completed, we couldn't use this, because they could not be enrolled in a second semester. We would have to continue to use the Incomplete which has given us some concern.

Professor Robbins: I don't think that they would have to be enrolled at that point.

Professor Feeley: According to what Neil was saying, they do.

Neil Lantz: With the insertion of /or as Ed has proposed, I think it would work better.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: I think it would too.

Professor Robbins: This assumes that a person might complete work at a point when they were not officially enrolled and the only thing that their transcript reflects at that point is a Deferred Grade and that they have to have that removed. THE COUNCIL AGREED TO THE CHANGE IN WORDING SO THAT LINE 5 OF THE POLICY READS AS FOLLOWS: "and/or send a Removal of Deferred Grade Card through the".

Professor Robbins: The other point that I was going to make was the substantive difference in the policy presented by Bloomington and the one we're presenting here. The Bloomington proposal has provisions whereby the "R" grade could remain indefinitely on the transcript. This gets us back into the problem that we've been trying to deal with, concerning the Incomplete. Our proposal does require, at some point, a change of the Deferred Grade to a regular grade. The regular grade might be a "W" or any of the other grades, and I suppose theoretically it could revert to an "I" which would mean that those policies would go into effect. However, it could not remain indefinitely on the transcript.

Professor Shipps: Is there not an ambiguity in the statement, "if a student drops out of a course before the work is complete". I think your intention is that if they take the first term and decide not to do the second term, then you have at some point, to assign a letter grade for the first term. But a student can drop out of a course at any point. As we all know, we have students who drop out after five weeks--they just stop coming--and it seems to me that there is an ambiguity in that statement which might lead to some confusion. I think this policy grows out of a great confusion over a course that was offered in the History Department where they didn't give grades for the first semester until students completed the second semester. I wonder if this is precise enough to cover that situation?

Professor Fife: We felt we were being clear enough here. As Ed suggested, we are trying to be consistent between the policy that we've recommended for Incompletes and what we are recommending for the Deferred Grades. In neither case do we wish to have the grade remain as something that is unresolved. That is the reason for this last statement. If the student fails to complete the work, whatever basis there is for evaluation will be used to terminate that particular enrollment with a regular grade.

Professor Yokomoto: Is this after the credit has been received? Professor Fife: Well, there is no problem if you are asking about regular grades that had been assigned originally. This policy applies only if the "R" has been given.

Professor Yokomoto: It says if a student drops out of a course before it is completed.

Professor Shipps: They could be dropping out in the middle of the first semester and/or they could drop out at the end of the first semester.

Professor Fife: If they drop out in the middle of the semester, they get an "F", or they get a legitimate withdrawal.

Professor Rothe: How could you have an A, B, or C if you drop out in the middle of a course.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: You don't. You give a "W" or an "F". All this says is that you use a regular grade.

Professor Robbins: We did discuss in the consideration of the Policy on Incompletes, whereby the instructor could combine the value of the work completed with a zero value for all work not completed and assign a grade on the basis of that total value. That procedure could result in a total that would equal more than an "F".

Professor Alvord: They wouldn't have the "R" grade recorded until the first term was completed. Since there is a question about it with the suggested editorial change, it might help by adding, "if the student drops out of a deferred grade course after the first term, but before the work is complete".

Professor Fife: This would have a specific heading on it. We're not talking about just any course. We're talking about a specific set of courses.

Professor

Farber: I think the other thing that protects us with this policy is that if the student does indeed drop out in the middle of the first semester of a deferred course sequence, it says that if he does not make arrangements on a term-to-term basis, then a regular grade must be assigned. So if at the beginning of the second term the arrangements have not been made, this takes care of people going off in the hills and not contacting their professors regarding their independent study.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: I think this covers most of the contingencies. I think we need to remember that we do have other policies on the "W" and Incomplete. This is not intended to cover all possibilities because there are other policies. If the student drops out at the end of five weeks, there is a policy that covers that. This one does not necessarily need to speak to that kind of issue. Professor Rothe: Research often takes more than two terms. Why is it that you said specifically two terms? Professor Fife: That was for designated "R" courses. Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: The proposal says, "at the end of the second term of a deferred grade course or when thesis or research is completed." So if it's a thesis project and takes two years, it's not until the end of the project. Professor Blake: During that two years though, is there continuous re-enrollment and re-fees? Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: There does not need to be, but the student is expected to be in enrollment in the semester in which he gets his degree. Vice President Irwin: Neil, are you persuaded that Registrars can live with this? Neil Lantz: All but the last comment that Will made about the people that go off into the woods; what's the procedure in those cases? Professor Fife: The obligation is for something to have transpired between the student and the instructor each term or each semester. If that doesn't take place, if the arrangement is not made to continue the deferred grade, then the instructor is obligated to tell you that this is the end of the line. The vote on the motion was called. THE MOTION CARRIED.

RESOURCES AND PLANNING COMMITTEE

Professor Lees: You should all have as part of your agenda, the Report of the Committee on Resources and Planning. I would like to make one correction in that report. On page seven under section A, paragraph 2, sentence 2, that should be changed to read: "Currently, the Union Building provides only part-time restaurant facilities".

When the Committee on Resources and Planning met this fall, we found that there were no specific items referred to us by the Faculty Council for our consideration. We were faced with the question of what to do with our time and how we were to function as a committee since we had no specific charges from this body. So we turned to the original charge of this committee, and that was, "to consider the physical development of this campus including private development." What you see before you is strictly an informational report to keep you current on the status of private development on campus. We hope to do other reports on other aspects of physical development and submit them to you for your information. We welcome any requests for further information from this body, and we will be willing to accept any information which you may have available so we can construct our report. You can expect to hear more from us in terms of informational reports.

If there's anything in here that troubles you or you want more information on, please contact me or any member of the committee, and we will be happy to attempt to provide the information for you.

AD HOC COMMITTEE TO REVISE THE CONSTITUTION

Professor Fredland: Hopefully, you picked up two sheets as you came in. One is entitled, "Survey", and it contains thirteen hopefully mutually exclusive choices which we have not gotten around to talking about today in substance. Would you go ahead and respond to that survey in the remaining four minutes while you are listening to me.

This is my survey. I take total responsibility for it. It has one error that has been pointed out to me. In question number 12, I was not alluding to 2/3 of an administrator, I was suggesting the choice of two or three just to give you an idea. Then the last word in choice 12 says "member" which means administrators who are not "faculty-Types". If you would give us the best of your thinking in the survey, we could perhaps come back next time with a rewritten constitution.

The other sheet you have is entitled, "Report Number III of the Ad Hoc Committee to Revise the Constitution". You should take Report Number III and place it along side the Constitution that you received last time and note the changes. We have tried to incorporate the objections that arose last time and when we presented the constitution originally. What these changes do in essence, is shrink the Faculty Council from 100 to 50. We now propose that the Senate remain much the same as before, a small body with unit-by-unit representation, but with the proviso that the unit that has the largest representation in the Faculty Council have the chairmanship of the Faculty Senate. That member would also represent that unit on the Senate. Other than that, most of the changes are purely procedural, minor sorts of things, but they are there and the language is very sparse.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: A number of places through here, you have used the term, "ex-officio." Professor Fredland: We have agreed as a

committee that ex-officio means "with vote". Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: Is there an option anywhere here for administrative representatives to be without vote?

Professor Fredland: We did not include any provision of that kind for no particular reason. We were trying to make it simple and sparse.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: It seems to me that one of the difficulties we have in the present constitution is with the rule that requires four faculty for every administrator. I was just wondering whether we could reduce the total size by having non-voting administrative representatives and voting faculty representatives.

Professor Fredland: That is the rule of the present constitution. We deleted that from this constitution, as I recall, but I expect that it would be helpful to know what is acceptable to the administrators. Would they rather be represented by a smaller group having voting rights?

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: I personally can't speak for administrators, but my own feeling is that you ought to have a provision that would allow all the Deans and central administrators to be present as resource people so that when you have an issue to which they can give advice and information, you have the advantage of it. This is a faculty body, and the vote ought to be primarily in the hands of the faculty. I was hoping that ex-officio meant "without vote" and that the administrative component would thus be reduced, and you would have fewer administrators to pair up to get your four to one ratio.

Professor Fredland: In a survey that I did when I was first assigned this job, I checked the attendance records of Deans for last year for the Faculty Council and found that the attendance rate among Deans was about 46%. So we were saying apparently being represented half-time is what Deans appear to want. I would trust that when the Faculty Council and Faculty Senate are engaging in such matters of moment as we've had here today, the Deans, Directors, and other administrators would chose to be here as resource people and would be consulted in advance so that their presence could be arranged for on an ad hoc basis. We wouldn't need to provide for an ex-officio membership, if indeed they are not sufficiently interested to come.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: I don't think I made myself clear Dick, let me try once more. If I understand the present constitution, the size of the body is a function of the number of administrators.

Professor Fredland: Now we've eliminated that provision all together.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: Well, why did you get to such a large body then?

Professor Fredland: Because we have 100% of faculty, and one unit only has less than 1% of the faculty. We were trying in our original 100 to represent each unit proportionately.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: Then my remarks are irrelevant and I'm sorry I made them.

Vice President Irwin: Then shall we take a few minutes to complete the survey.

Professor Gemignani: May I ask what number 12 means, I can't understand it at all?

Professor Fredland: The proposal that we originally came with in the October, 1976 document provided for a Council body of 100 members. Now we are saying that the proposal we would have made today would provide for a Faculty Council of 50 members and that the administrators should be represented by two or three ex-officio members, meaning the Vice President, the two Vice Chancellors as it presently is, plus some elected administrators, maybe five Deans and Directors out of the total of fourteen Deans and Directors.

Dean Renda: Did you also consider the attendance of the faculty members?

Professor Fredland: We have another means for handling that which is apportioning faculty in each unit. My judgement would be from looking at past minutes, that faculty attendance is probably about 75%.

Dean Renda: Are you willing to cut them out too?

Professor Fredland: I would, and we have. We have gone from 100 to 50.

Dean Renda: No, I mean the elected ones.

Professor Fredland: If I had my way I would propose that anyone who missed three meetings in a row would be dismissed from the Faculty Council for good. But that's the kind of radicalism that only political scientists entertain.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,



Ed Robbins, Secretary
IUPUI Faculty Council

Minutes of
IUPUI Faculty Council Meeting
December 9, 1976, 3:30 P.M., Lecture Hall, Room 105

Present: Vice President Irwin; Executive Vice Chancellor Moore; Vice Chancellor Buhner; Deans: Bonner, Grossman, Harvey, Lawrence, Lohse, Lukemeyer, McDonald, Nevill, Taylor; Professors Abel, Allmann, Alvord, Ansty, Applegate, Bain, Beardshear, Besch, Blake, Bowman, Brashear, Chalian, Childers, Christian, Cutler, Dexter, Dykema, Evenbeck, Farber, Feeley Fife, Finkle, Fredland, Fricke, Gemignani, Hamburger, Henderson, Hendri, Kreiger, Laube, Lees, Lyon, McGeever, Markel, Merz, Mertz, Patterson, Pflanze, Roeske, Rothe, Schaaf, Seibert, Sharp, Shellhamer, Shipps, Smith, Solow, Stropes, Wappner, Williams, Yokomoto

Alternates: D. Benford for S. Beering; R. Lewis for S. Otteson

Excused Absences: Deans: Otteson, Renda, Weber; Professors Burford, Doty, Grayson, Powell

Unexcused Absences: Deans: Cunnea, Gousha; Professors: Childress, Cohen, Dillon, Gifford, Green, Hale, Hornback, Johnson, Loh, McLearn, Miller, Needler, Noble, Watanabe

Visitors: Monte Juillerat and William Spencer

Agenda Item 1: Approval of the Minutes

The minutes of the November 11, 1976 meeting were approved with the following changes noted:

Professors Fredland and Smith should be recorded as present
and Professor Evenbeck should be recorded as an excused absence.

Agenda Item 2: Presiding Officer's Business [Vice-President Irwin not yet having arrived, Dr. Moore presided in his absence]

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: I will convey to you quickly the general message that we gave to the Deans Council yesterday and the Academic Coordinating Council today; recommendations for our budget have now been reported by the Higher Education Commission and the State Budget Committee. The State Budget Committee is not recommending a very significant increase. They're talking about a one to two percent increase in our overall budget, and that we should recover some of that by a tuition increase of at least seven percent. In other words the state appropriation would be less, but our budget would be a little more (one or two percent more) but the difference would be expected to come from a tuition increase. That does not mean an across-the-board tuition increase, but only an increase in tuition income. There would be some differences between schools and colleges. However, this is not the end of the line. This is only the recommendation of the State Budget Agency. While that's an important and powerful group, there may be other changes as the budget goes through the legislative procedures. We are trying to respond to people's desire to be kept informed. There are times, however, when it is better not to know. This might have been one of them.

SUMMARY
IUPUI Faculty Council Meeting
December 9, 1976

1. The Council approved a motion to receive and discuss a proposed new Constitution from the Ad Hoc Committee to Revise the Constitution.
2. The Council defeated a motion to vote on the proposed constitution article-by-article.
3. The Council defeated a motion to delay the faculty vote on the proposed constitution until after a set of bylaws had been developed.
4. The Council approved a motion to refer the proposed constitution to the faculty for a ratification vote.
5. The Council approved a motion that in the event that the faculty voted to adopt the proposed constitution, it would take effect upon the adoption of a supporting set of bylaws and in no case earlier than the beginning of the 1977-78 academic year.

At the moment, it's a strange picture and it seems very clear that there will not be a tax increase, and any new funds for any of the state agencies will either come out of abolishing funds for another agency or from something equivalent to a tuition increase for public institutions. The State Budget Agency did not make any recommendations so far as capital construction is concerned. They did not oppose it, but they didn't recommend it either, and that's not a positive sign. When we know more, we'll let you know, but at the moment it's not a very optimistic situation.

Agenda Item 3: Agenda Committee Business

Professor Robbins: During the spring semester, the council will be meeting in the Law School, Room 116. The agenda will note that change in location, but you may want to put that on your calendars now.

The second item is a report on the actions of the University Faculty Council that met on this campus on November 30, 1976. There really were only two matters of substance that they dealt with at that meeting. The first was the adoption of revisions to several policies, adding librarians to those policies so that the Academic Handbook will reflect that the policies on Tenure, the Code of Ethics, Academic Freedom, and Promotions include the coverage of librarians. The second matter of substance was the Tull Resolution which recommended providing full tuition waiver for the spouses and children of faculty. That resolution was defeated by the University Faculty Council. Unless there are questions, that concludes the Agenda Committee Business.

Professor McGeever: Do you have a feeling for why it was defeated? Professor Robbins: There were a number of arguments presented both for and against it. It seemed to me that there were two particular arguments against it that appeared to prevail. One was the problem of asking for this kind of faculty benefit in the face of the need to increase the tuition fees for other students. It was felt that it was particularly inappropriate to be asking for a waiver of fees for some selected group of individuals at the same time that we are likely to have to impose upon other students in the institution an increase in fees. The second one seemed to be the fact that this was a benefit that would not effect all faculty members equally. Only those who have children who plan to attend Indiana University would benefit. Those seemed to be the overriding arguments against the resolution. I might just report that the vote on the resolution was 22 against, and 5 for. So there was a fairly substantial vote against the resolution.

Agenda Item 4: Old Business - Review of the Constitution

Professor Fredland: I have a couple of sentences that I would like to read in hopes of expediting your thinking about this. I got these out of a newsletter written by Phi Beta Kappa a few years ago. "This Committee would be rash to assume that in this assembly of scholars there would be a single answer to this question or indeed to any question; for it is characteristic of those who are steered by philosophia that they are always disagreeing with one another. If they agree on the facts, they disagree on their significance; if they agree on the principle, they disagree on the way it should be stated; if they agree on the goal, they disagree on methods. In an academic community, the love of wisdom seems scarcely distinguishable from the love of argument. An academic community is in a perpetual condition of war, for all its wars are holy wars."

We did do a survey last month which was designed to try to elicit from you, a consensus about how we should direct the constitution in order to achieve consensus.

The number of responses that we had, I regret to say, was on less than a quorum. We had 49 responses. I have scaled these responses so that "strongly favor" equals one (The survey is attached to the last page of the minutes), "mildly favor" equals two, and "strongly oppose" equals three. I've placed the numbers on a scale from one to three.

In the first two instances, we have strong support for representation in one body of the Faculty Council. In the second case we have relatively strong support for equal representation, and in the third case relatively strong opposition to a bicameral body. The only provision of the constitution as we have proposed it, in its amended version (and this is the amendment sheet that is also appended to your minutes, and was distributed last time) is number thirteen. That is that the presiding officer should not be from the school with the largest representation on the council. So the outcome of all this seems to be that the proposal to be reviewed today is the Constitution of October, 1976, as it is amended by Report III. So what you'll have to do is put these two peices of literature together to get the committee's report. We agreed at the time of the first presentation of this that it would be treated as an amendment to the present consitution; that this would be adopted as an amendment to replace the entire constitution which is a two-step process which requires the approval of this body, then the approval of the rest of the faculty. I therefore propose that the Constitution, dated October, 1976 as amended by Report III be the report of the committee for the body to consider. [At this point the Chair recognized the arrival of Vice President Irwin. He asked Dr. Moore to continue as presiding officer.]

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: The motion has been made and seconded that this material be accepted as the document for discussion at this time and hopefully for action. THE MOTION CARRIED. Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: What are your wishes as to how you want to proceed on this?

Professor Gemignani: I suppose I have to look at myself as one of the instigators of the committee which Dr. Fredland chairs. The reason being that last years' Elections/Apportionment Committee had a great deal of difficulty, as all Elections/Apportionment Committees have had in the last few years, in coming to grips with certain problems which are raised by the present constitution. The present constitution is indeed contradictory. There are certain sections which are quite problematic, as any one who serves on the Elections/Apportionment Committee will quickly find out. But, basically, I do not believe that the present constitution requires a new constitution--a complete new constitution in philosophy and in structure--to correct the evils which in fact do exist in the existing document.

What I had thought would happen, which obviously has not happened at all, is that the present constitution would be corrected; that it would be made workable; that there would be new language provided in those places where it was necessary to make the document workable. There are so many ways that this could be done without the type of problems which I believe the Constitutional Review Committee has generated, that I am at a loss to know what to do. My own feeling would be (and I would first like to test the sense of this body to find out what this body would like to do) is to refer the present constitution to the Constitution and Bylaws Committee and simply have the bugs gotten rid of; have the internal contradictions deleted, and have something put in there that would insure that each school gets the proper representation. You would keep your unicameral body. You would have everything pretty much as it is and you wouldn't have to do a complete revision of the bylaws and so on.

I'm not quite sure how to handle this. If we do consider the report of the Ad Hoc Committee to Revise the Constitution, I find so many flaws in their proposed

document, that I would really like to go through it clause by clause. If it is voted as it presently stands, I will work as hard as I can to make sure that the faculty rejects it, because I think it's going to create far more problems than even the present constitution created, and I cannot see that happening to this faculty.

Professor Fredland: In general, I believe that whatever those flaws may be that you see in our present constitution (and I know one of your concerns is the bicameral proposal), ... Let me approach it another way. I spend a lot of time speaking about the United Nations. People are constantly finding flaws in the United Nations, and my response is that the flaws are not necessarily in the United Nations, they are in the world in which the United Nations exists. And I'm rather inclined to say the same thing about the constitution. You have an institution here that's a very strange beast. Any attempt at faculty governance is going to end up being a reflection of that very strange beast. We have tried, I think, in every possible way to assess what the wishes of the faculty are and give the faculty what it appears to want. That's reflected in our survey of last week. I'm not too sure that I believe the flaws can be worked out of the present constitution to do any better job of reflecting faculty wishes than this one. As I've said in times past, I'm certainly not willing to go to war in defense of this document. My life and blood have not been spilled for it; nor will be in the future. It is just an alternative way of approaching what is (as far as I'm concerned) a virtually insoluble problem.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: Is there further discussion following either the lines of Dr. Gemignani, Dr. Fredland, or on other matters?

Professor Fife: It's obvious to all of us that there is a great deal of difficulty here with both the old and the new constitutions. Perhaps the only way that we can get at the issues and try to clarify our ideas, would be to go very systematically, step-by-step, through this thing.

Professor Fredland: It has occurred to me that we are sitting in a room that is peculiarly adapted to doing something like that. The buttons that are in front of you will reflect a vote that could be taken word-by-word, line-by-line. What we would end up with would be a document that would have to be returned to the committee and cleaned up again for inconsistencies. It seems to me that that would be the only way to attack the thing, because until we do start attacking it we will just wallow around the issues.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: Is there a motion?

Professor Besch: I think that a line-by-line approach precisely points out one of the difficulties with the constitution that now stands. The body that can make suggestions as a whole is this body. The proposed constitution would have, in being bicameral, the capability of first making up some sort of suggestion which would then come to a larger body although still not as large as this one. I think this points out one of the problems of the present constitution.

Professor McGeever: I wonder if it would be appropriate prior to going to a line-by-line discussion, to try to see if there is a general consensus at this point. Do we want to go to something like what the committee has come up with or do we want to stay with something like what we have. Maybe if we got a kind of a feel, we would have a better idea of what to do at this particular point.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: The chair is willing to respond to a request for a straw vote if there is a motion, but I don't want to do it on a single request. Would you like to move a straw vote to see whether there is an inclination to do so?

Professor McGeever: OK, I put that in the form of a motion. The motion was seconded.

Professor Smith: I just want a clarification of the amendment to the Constitution, Report III. There's item 4a which has to do with the presiding officer of the Senate, there was some discussion within our committee as to whether or not we wanted to continue to recommend that.

Professor Fredland: That was the one

that was most made of in the survey. It should be struck from your amendment, and we will revert back to the wording of the original proposal. At the very bottom of page four of the constitution, provision 4a, which says the presiding officer of the Senate shall be elected from among that body of the elected members etc., you will find that original language.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: Well, there is a motion and it has been seconded. Are you gentlemen proposing that we discuss the motion, or are you proposing to discuss the constitution?

Professor Fife: I want to know how many alternatives we will have to vote for?

Professor McGeever: I was suggesting the possibility of: (A) go with some form of the constitution composed by the committee; (B) go with a revision of the existing constitution in some form; and those who don't know which of those those that they want simply not vote.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: Is that the motion that you wish to second Ms. Blake?

Professor Blake: Yes.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: All right. The motion before us, is that we take a straw vote on whether the spirit of the body seems to be for the proposal of the committee or the existing constitution. Is there further discussion on that motion? We are not now taking a straw vote, we are now voting on whether we will take a straw vote. THE MOTION CARRIED.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: The motion is carried, we will have a straw vote. The alternatives are as follows: If you vote yes, you are leaning towards the committee's constitution more than you are leaning away from it. [laughter]

Professor Fife: I would urge that we also have a recognized alternative if we are so confused about the whole business that we just don't vote.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: I was expecting Dr. McGeever to propose a "C" which would mean that you didn't like either "A" or "B". Do you now wish to? Is there opposition to including a "C". Hearing none, we will include "C", which means neither. Are there any questions before we take a vote? A straw vote was taken. Thirty-one voted for "A", twelve voted for "B" and seven voted for "C".

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: It would appear that there is a stronger sentiment for the work of the committee than there is for both of the alternatives combined.

Professor Rothe: I would move that we amend the constitution to include the constitution presented by the committee including Report III. The motion was seconded.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: I'd like to reiterate what Dr. Fredland said earlier, before you all leave here in a rush, that this document constitutes only an adoption of it for purposes of circularizing it to the entire faculty for a vote as to their wishes. It does not constitute an adoption of the document as the constitution. There are two documents that we are considering, one of them is dated October, 1976 and is the report of the Ad Hoc Committee to Revise the Constitution, and the second is report III from the Ad Hoc Committee, and consists of substitute pages for the draft dated October, 1976. Those two documents have been moved for adoption. And the motion has been seconded. Is there further discussion?

Professor Gemignani: I move that the vote be divided by articles.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: The motion is to divide the vote by articles which will call for our voting upon it article-by-article. Is there a second to this motion? The motion is seconded, is there any discussion?

Professor Gemignani: It was intended as an amendment.

Vice Chancellor Buhner: Mr. Chairman, my question is for clarification, does the mover mean by "articles" the items under the Roman headings, such as I. Faculty Membership; II. Faculty Organization? Is that what you mean by article?

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: That's the way I interpreted it. Is there further discussion?

Dean Lawrence: I would like to suggest that this body has assigned to a group of knowledgeable and reputable people the responsibility of developing the best possible document. I think they probably developed it so that it would hang together as a whole, and it seems to me that we should vote on it as a whole rather

than each specific aspect.
further discussion?

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: Is there

Professor Robbins: In order to know how to vote on this personally, I have a question about what the process would be if we were to recommend this constitution today and it was adopted by the faculty. What kinds of things does the committee feel would have to be accomplished before it could be implemented? There is the whole question about the bylaws and the important implications in this constitution for an accompanying set of bylaws?

Professor Fredland: The Bylaws Committee would have to go to work and construct a set of bylaws that are in consonance with the constitution.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: It would also require, if the documents are adopted, that we address ourselves to an enabling date.

Professor Fredland: There would have to be a bylaw to help pass that...
Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: No, I'm thinking, Dr. Fredland, that if I understand Dr. Robbins, and this goes out to a vote of the faculty in the next week, and you have an answer in two weeks, that does not mean that two weeks and one day from today this is our constitution. We would not abolish this body and elect a new one and start over. So I assume that if we adopt this for a vote by the faculty, we will then face the question of when, if it is adopted, we wish it to take effect. Is there further discussion on the motion which is to divide the vote?

Professor Sharp: I have a question on the procedure. As I understand Dr. Gemignani's motion, we will consider each article individually and any changes would be amendments to the constitution. We would then vote on the whole constitution in the end. Is that correct?

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: That's correct.

Professor Fredland: Clarification. These are not amendments to the present constitution because they can't be taking...
Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: Mr. Fredland, let's review our parliamentary situation. If I recall your motion, you moved that this be adopted as an amendment to the constitution. Now having done that, I assume then that Dr. Sharp's interpretation is correct.

Professor Smith: I was just trying to figure out what would happen if we accepted Article I and not Article II, etc.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: Well, then you'd presume that we are going to refer it back to committee. Part of the intent in asking for a division of the vote is to ascertain whether there is unanimity in all of the document. And it's not necessarily a bad practice. I don't mean to speak for it; I just want you to understand that there may be people who would be quite willing to vote for parts of this document, who will not be willing to vote for the whole thing because of some segment. So that's the purpose of the request for the division.

Professor Besch: If we vote for Dr. Gemignani's motion, which apparently hasn't been accepted yet, would it cover only four sections?
Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: No, it covers this document dated October, 1976, and if the motion were to pass, we would vote for Roman I as Section I; Roman II, Section II and so on. Other questions? The motion before us is a motion to amend the original motion so as to provide for a division on the vote. So if you are in favor of a division, you should vote aye, if you are not, you should vote no. I will call for the vote. The vote was taken. THE MOTION FAILED.

Professor Rothe: I'd like to move an amendment to the draft as we have it.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: I'm sorry Carl, let us be clear on where we are. The question that is before us is to vote on the motion to approve the document.

Professor Rothe: I'd like to move an amendment to that document as it stands.

On Report III, Number 4, at the bottom under the heading of "Officers", I move that WE DELETE THE PART THAT PROFESSOR FREDLAND REFERRED TO CONCERNING "THE LARGEST FACULTY." Just delete that section and replace it with what is in the original Constitution.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: On the sheet labeled Report III, at the bottom of that page, item 4A which identifies the presiding officer of the Senate; the motion to replace that paragraph with the corresponding paragraph in the basic document.

If you turn to page four of that document, which is the October 1976 document, and go to item G-4A, it states, "the presiding officer of the Senate shall be elected from among that body's elected members for a term of one year at the first meeting of the academic year. The proposal is to substitute that version for this version in Report III.

Professor Robbins: I thought we were instructed earlier to disregard 4A on Report III which would get us back to the 4A in the original document. So I'm not sure why Dr. Rothe is...Dr. Rothe: I'm just confirming that change. My original motion was to say Report III, and this is to confirm what was in before. But I'd also like to speak to it.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: The discussion earlier with Dr. Fredland did not constitute a motion on this matter, and Dr. Rothe is making a motion on this matter in order to present for discussion the point that Dr. Fredland spoke to and vote for it if you would.

Professor Rothe: The Steering Committee of the School of Medicine met last week (these are elected members of the school) to discuss the matter, and we don't see any particular reason to have the Presiding Officer a member of the largest unit. And therefore, I'm instructed as Secretary of the group to suggest to this group that that part could easily be deleted. We are quite in favor of having who ever the Senate chooses to elect to be their elected officer.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: I don't know whether everybody understands the ramifications of this. Do you all see what's being said? All right, then I won't elaborate on the matter. The vote was taken. THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Professor Gemignani: Perhaps the best Christmas present I could give this particular group is to leave right now. I would like to go through part of this just to show you what you're getting into. If you would all turn to page one under "Faculty Membership"; I would like to analyse this sentence, and I do not mean to be facetious. I think this is a serious business, but I feel you're getting into something here that is going to determine, in fact, how this faculty is going to organize itself, probably for years to come. So let's take the time to do this properly. I want to read that sentence to you and then comment on it. "Individuals serving full-time (it doesn't say where) with professorial rank including instructors (which is a rather odd phrase by itself) and librarians of comparable rank, annually certified by the Indianapolis Academic Affairs Office, shall be voting members of the Faculty." Here you have two problems, first of all, it's not clear which particular phrase the statement, "annually certified by the Indianapolis Academic Affairs Office" qualifies, and further more when you read it in the context of the next sentence, "Shall be considered voting members of the faculty", it implies that somebody is not a voting member of the faculty until he or she is annually certified by the Indianapolis Academic Affairs Office. The reason I picked this particular paragraph is that it deals with the issue that happens to be one which gave the Elections/Appportionment Committee one of its most difficult problems. When you start getting into this question of faculty membership, this is one you are going to have to wrestle with. You can either ignore it, in which case your new constitution is going to present you with exactly the same kind of problems as your old constitution. And I would certainly like my friend and colleague Ed Robbins, who did such an admirable job of chairing the Elections/Apportionment Committee last year, to speak to that point, because I think he shares many of my own views on this. But if you take that particular sentence, which is all I'm asking you to look at right now, you see that it does not say, for example, full-time at IUPUI, full-time in Bloomington, or in a school which is related to IUPUI, etc.

To lay out another of the questions, are medical faculty in South Bend entitled to represent IUPUI and be certified here? In fact, who is the Indianapolis Academic Affairs Office going to certify? What criteria are they going to use to certify? I'm obviously doing a reductio ad absurdum, but I feel that that's an absurd

sentence. And I do not like to take this type of thing, which in fact, is going to be your working document, which is going to be the framework within which this faculty is going to be required to legislate. I do not like to see this type of thing happen. I certainly would send that part back to the committee if nothing else.

Professor Fredland: My response will show that our committee is enormously more clever than you give us credit for being or indeed quite unenlightened in the chore that was assigned to it. This one sentence probably had more time spent on it in the process of construction than any one sentence in the document. It is our assumption, given the present structure of Indiana University, that the Vice President-Indianapolis is the location, and the academic responsibility of that office does indeed include individuals who are scattered in, as you've suggested, absurd locations around the state. But there was no way that we could reasonably describe who the faculty of this institution was in a way that we could describe it in this document without incorporating some people such as medical school faculty in South Bend as you've suggested. So we decided that the price we would pay for having some simplicity would be the price of a certain amount of redundancy, because the individuals that fit that example have two kinds of interests. They have an academic professional, collegial interest on this campus in terms of hiring and promotions, but they have personal kinds of interests in South Bend with such things as parking problems, room assignments, etc. They have a legitimate double interest, and we felt the number of people who were involved in this was not sufficiently great as to be so discomfoting. Now as the University evolves in these directions, they may become something that will need to be dealt with in the future. But we did not feel it necessary now.

To deal with the grammar of the sentence here, our phrase, "annually certified by the Indianapolis Academic Affairs Office," could be surrounded by semi-colons instead of commas. Then it would seem to me that it would appear a little clearer in its modification of all the predescriptive terms that precede it. If that would make you happier, I would be more than happy to suggest that, although I would really like to stand on it as it is written, recognizing its weakness.

Professor Robbins: An observation and then a question. The observation is to re-inforce Mike's point about the difficulties we had in the Elections/Apportionment Committee. There were two major ones. One is the problem of trying to deal with the definition of voting faculty that exists in the present constitution and comparing that with the certified lists that we got. I think you heard a report last year from Vice Chancellor Buhner on the difficulties his office has in dealing with that problem. The other major problem was the one we've had in terms of the size of the Council and the apportionment process itself. But the question is, if the committee felt that there was no way to reasonably deal with the question about what constituted voting faculty, how do you suppose that this office then is going to be able to deal with that very same question?

Professor Fredland: I called, the medical school dean's office on a given date and asked, "how many faculty do you have", and I got a number. I called the Faculty Council Office....

Professor Robbins: Did you call the Dean of the School of Education? What number did you get for the School of Education? What about the School of Business, or SPEA?

Professor Fredland: No, I didn't feel the need for that. Those are problems, of course, and it seems to me that it's something that we can't resolve because the Academic Affairs Office has got to resolve it. In the case of SPEA where you have state wide schools, what are we going to say? What do you do with a SPEA faculty member who is half-time here and half-time in Bloomington? How do you construct the constitution to deal with something like that? We just felt that we could not in this document deal with it if the Academic Affairs Office can't deal with it.

Professor McGeever: I think that the problems that are raised are very serious ones and are the sort of problems that you don't deal with in constitutions. You delegate that to bylaws or,

as this clause does, you delegate it to a specific body. New problems are going to arise, and you are going to have to make changes. You don't want to include a precise formula in the constitution for precisely that reason.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: Is there further discussion? Are you ready to vote? The motion before us would result in this document being referred to the general faculty for a vote by them as to whether it should be adopted as the constitution of the IUPUI Faculty.

Professor Alvord: Are any of the things that we think might need some clarification on to be considered? Can that occur in the process after this?

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: No, if you mean by that can anything be changed before it goes to the faculty for a vote.

Professor Alvord: I mean after it goes to the faculty.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: If it's adopted by the faculty then it's always subject to amendment, but it would be a constitutional amendment process.

Dean Taylor: I must go back to the sentence that Professor Gemignani was analyzing, and even after his analysis, I still have a question about it. For those persons who serve in administrative positions and have faculty rank, is it the intent of this document that they be voting members?

Professor Fredland: The way we constructed that sentence, it means "individuals serving full-time who have professorial rank, but may not be professing, are members of the faculty." And it is our intent that administrators with faculty rank are included in the faculty, and that is why we constructed those words that way.

Dean Taylor: As an organic document in which bylaws and other things would be added, it would seem to me that that would be made a little clearer. In the operation of this body, it isn't always clear that you like to have administrators have the same status in this organization as other faculty members. I'd like to see that cleared up if we could. It isn't clear at the present time to me.

Professor Fredland: I'm perfectly willing to clarify it.

Dean Taylor: As these practices are in operation there is considerable discussion among faculty groups about whether one who is a member of the faculty in a given discipline but who does not regularly teach, should actually participate in the affairs of that particular discipline.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: Well, I'd like to say for myself that this question never occurred to me. As far as I'm concerned, I'm a member of the faculty of your school and a voting member of the faculty of IUPUI and a voting member of the faculty in the Department of Philosophy, and I would defy any faculty constitution to deprive me of that status, without action of the Board of Trustees, at least. But I understand your concern, Dean Taylor, and I have met the same problem. I suppose that there should be some kind of a phrase added, probably after the phrase "serving full-time with professorial rank", to say, "regardless of administrative status," or some such language.

Professor Fredland: I've written another sentence which could go at the middle of line 15 to become line 15 and 16, which seems to me very clearly says what we've been saying here. It doesn't open any new doors that I can think of. It would be, "faculty should be interpreted to include administrators with faculty rank."

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: This should be a new sentence added after 15.

Professor Smith: These kinds of changes I'm sure may be found throughout the entire constitution. And I think they are things that can be changed later on. I just wonder if we need to spend time at this point to add something which makes something more clear when it actually doesn't really change the intent of the sentence. The sentence perfectly clearly states who is faculty, and I don't know if we need to spend more time adding minor variations.

Dean Lawrence: I think, as you suggested, it is clear to me. Certainly, I have an appointment as an administrative officer, and I also have an appointment as a member of the faculty. So when it says full-time with professorial rank, I naturally assume that includes me.

Professor Robbins: I'd just like to get back to the point of whether or not this

really does state clearly who the faculty are. I'm hearing two different sides of this issue. One is that to some people it states clearly, who faculty are. I've also heard Richard's statement that since it cannot be stated clearly, we are going to delegate this responsibility to the Academic Affairs Officer. Those are contradictory statements, and it's one way or the other. We're either going to put all of our trust in the Academic Affairs Officer or we're going to specify in this document what we're going to accept in the way of a definition of voting faculty.

Professor Fredland: I would argue that it very clearly states that administrators with faculty rank are included, but it does not tell where the fringes of the faculty are.

Professor Robbins: But if in fact, this says that that decision will be made by the Academic Affairs Office and that office chooses not to include them, then as I read this, we are bound by that certification. So this does not guarantee anyone faculty voting rights unless they are certified by the Academic Affairs Office. Now we assume they will be guided by this and other principles in coming up with that certification but those principles are the very thing that I think should be specified here.

Professor Feeley: I appreciate Professor Gemignani's wanting to give us this example, but I believe that we voted not to go through this constitution item-by-item, and yet I think we are doing that.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: I'd be inclined to rule that we are discussing the question of whether we wish to vote to refer this to the faculty or not. At least, Mary, we have not gotten to Roman II. If we get there then you'll have a point.

Professor Fife: I thought Professor McGeever made a fairly good point about this particular document. If we want to have it be consistent in style and philosophy, then we probably just better leave it alone. If we don't like some of these little cracks and loopholes that we can all see, we can get them with bylaws and specifics. Otherwise, we are going to be putting little clauses here and there, and they are going to be no better than what we have.

Vice Chancellor Buhner: I'd like to say in my own words and emphasize what Dick Fredland said in early March. We did have difficulty with this phrase. We did leave it purposely with considerable negative generality and, I'll admit, ambiguity. This was done deliberately, because when you get to the other side, to providing an adequate definition, you're going to keep the problem and wind up dealing with it on a tougher scale and tougher scope, and you've spend all of your time in housekeeping. Now the point I really want to make is that I want to support the approach of the committee, and I think I speak for Richard as well. We deliberately understood and allowed for these ambiguities. Concerning the question of the annual certification by the Faculty Affairs Office, I think Ed, you surely didn't mean what you said, because any report that office gives is subject to review and monitoring by this body and by the Elections/Appportionment Committee. It is subject to questioning on the floor; it's subject, if you will, to regulation by the bylaws; it's subject to criticism, debate, pressure, etc. Now one last point. The nature of this University is constantly shifting. Indeed it is a hard decision to make as to whether to include faculty at South Bend or Gary. But the decision has been made, and I think by and large, experience supports the fact that that is a wise decision. The question came up as to what to do with SPEA. SPEA is not the same kind of situation as the School of Medicine. Medicine is a different kind of situation. They are all different. You are dealing with a university of increasing complexity, of increasing variety, and I might say, of almost ceaseless change. Now, I think that the spirit of this constitution and certainly the spirit of this sentence is to recognize change that is ongoing. That is something that you cannot possibly define at any given point in time. Therefore, we left it to the good will and the wisdom of a body such as this. We hope you will trust the occupants of the Academic Affairs Office, whether it be myself or somebody else, and certainly you have the

opportunity to judge, criticize, raise questions and make exceptions. I think it's in that context that we'll make definitions. But Ed, I don't think the definitions will ever stay put from year-to-year; they are going to shift. I think that we're trying to recognize that we're dealing with a rapidly changing, highly indefinable body.

Professor Alvord: So much has been said on not speaking to it line-by-line, but on page 3 line 82, it states that, "each unit shall have one representative." I think the intent is at least one representative, and yet that is said in 1A, line 78, which states, "each academic unit certified shall be represented." I'm not sure of the intent of that.

Professor Fredland: The intent was that two units will not be combined so as to have one representative. That is why that's redundant.

Professor Alvord: It would otherwise appear to be the same as, "each academic unit shall be represented."

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: If you ladies and gentlemen wouldn't mind, I'd like to take control of the discussion again and call everybody's attention to what we're talking about. In line 81 and 82 there is a sentence, "each unit shall have one representative," and Professor Alvord's comment is that she assumes that means each unit shall have at least one representative. Dr. Fredland acknowledges that that is the intent, and proposes that if there is no disagreement, that we add those two words to that sentence. Is there any abjection to adding "at least"? Hearing none, we will add the words "at least" between the words "have" and "one".

Dean Nevill: My concern is over the preamble. I realize that one tends to emulate generously when one writes the preamble. Nevertheless, I am forced to ask a question relative to what I know is diverse policy between I.U. and Purdue. That is, it is I.U.'s policy to officially recognize faculty bodies. As far as I know, there are no documents that the Board of Trustees at Purdue University have passed or approved that recognizes Purdue faculty. Therefore, my question is this; what document do you have to support the statement that the faculty of Purdue University that happen to be represented at this campus, maybe any faculty, have rights and responsibilities designated by the State of Indiana. I think the State of Indiana has given rights and responsibilities to the Boards of Trustees and in some cases the Boards of Trustees have further delegated those rights and responsibilities to faculty. In terms of Purdue University, there are no documents that I'm aware of that delegate any rights and responsibilities to faculty. As I say that, it sounds terrible, but I think that is the actual case, and therefore, we may wish to remove the words, "and Purdue University," if that is the case.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: Are you making a motion to remove Purdue University? [laughter]

Dean Nevill: No. I was asking a question to know the documents on which the committee based it's wording.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: The situation is not precisely the way you have described it, Dean Nevill. There are rights and responsibilities of the faculty which cannot be usurped by the Board of Trustees which are delegated by the acts of the legislature, and these refer to the awarding of degrees. The awarding of degrees cannot be done by act of the Board of Trustees, but only by the act of faculty.

Dean Nevill: Then the words, "through the Trustees is not accurate".

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: It may not be accurate, but it may be politics. I also say, as far as Purdue University is concerned, that the articles of agreement between Indiana University and Purdue University provide that the faculty of Purdue University and the Purdue missions at this institution will be a part of the administration and procedures established for the institution. So if this document is approved, it will apply to that faculty the same way in which it applies to Indiana faculty.

Dean Nevill: I hope so. That was the intent of my question.

Professor Fredland: Just to go back to the source of all authority on this subject, Burns Indiana Statutes, says this, "that each Board is authorized to employ such officers and so forth that are necessary and to delegate to such persons such authority as it may possess. The president, professors and instructors shall be styled as faculty and have the power to enforce the regulations, to award and confirm degrees, etc." So there are specific powers

granted to the faculty by the Board of Trustees, and I don't think this is a terribly inaccurate statement.

Professor Rothe: A question, if it's in order. It seems to me that before we adopt this, before it is sent to the faculty, we should have a copy of the bylaws available to see how they tie in. Certainly the faculty would want this. Would it be in order to move that: BEFORE THE DOCUMENT IS SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY FOR THEIR VOTE, THAT THE COMMITTEE PRESENT TO THIS COUNCIL A SET OF BYLAWS?

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: It's in order to move an amendment to the motion before us to do that.

Professor Rothe: If that's in order, I so move.

Professor Fredland: It was the position of the Constitution Committee that the responsibility for the bylaws was the responsibility of the standing committee on Constitution and Bylaws. We did not conceive of ourselves as being charged with the exciting chore of writing bylaws for this constitution.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: Well, we have understood several times what the committee considered it's responsibility to be, but that's open to question. [laughter]

The point that Dr. Rothe is making does not necessarily charge your committee with doing the bylaws, but only urges that bylaws be prepared and submitted simultaneously with the document to the faculty. Is the amendment to require that bylaws be prepared and approved and submitted to the faculty simultaneously with this if we adopt it, or before we vote on it now? Which, Dr. Rothe?

Professor Rothe: We can vote on this now. But I'm just concerned that we then do as you said; send it out to faculty next week for their vote, before they have copies of the bylaws.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: The motion then, is to amend the original motion to withhold the distribution of this document, provided it is approved, until a set of bylaws have been established and approved for simultaneous distribution.

Professor Rothe: I don't think I said distribution, I said vote of the faculty.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: Alright, distribution for purposes of obtaining a vote. Is there a second? The motion is made and seconded. Is there discussion?

Professor Robbins: The question I have is: If you feel that it's going to be impossible for the faculty to make a wise decision on this constitution without seeing the bylaws, why do you feel it's possible for this body to make a similar decision without seeing the substance of those bylaws?

Professor Rothe: I wouldn't mind voting that too.

Professor Robbins: That would be my feeling, and that's why I was hoping that maybe your amendment was to see the bylaws prior to a vote by this body.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: Well, whatever you may be hoping, the motion before us does not call for that, unless Dr. Rothe, and I'm not trying to preclude it, wishes to propose that his motion be altered to that effect.

Professor Rothe: My only concern is that it not go to the faculty as a small part.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: We have then before us a motion to amend the motion before us, so as to provide for bylaws being prepared prior to distribution for purposes of vote to the faculty.

Professor Robbins: Well, I have another question then. What if it turns out that we approve this today, and then we wait to get these bylaws together. Am I correct in assuming that we also then have to approve those bylaws before they go out with the constitution?

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: Yes, and the bylaws may require some changes in the constitution which we would have previously approved. Is there further discussion on the motion? Are you ready to vote? The vote was taken. THE MOTION FAILED.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: The motion before us is to approve this document dated, October 1976 and Report III with the deletion of 4A from that report.

Professor Gemignani: I want to make a comment before I propose another amendment

to this. If I had a choice between living in a country where I had to depend on good will and a country where I had to depend on good laws, I would chose good laws. Secondly, I would remind you that this body itself may not, in fact, contradict the constitution, consequently, if the Office of Academic Affairs should come to you with a list which was patently absurd, if it was the list which was certified by that office as provided in the constitution, there would be no way what-so-ever that this group could act as a Supreme Court as far as the interpretation of the constitution was concerned. To change the constitution would be quite outside its power. I would, however, try to propose amendments which I think will try to make this document as workable as possible.

You note that the Faculty Council must concur with the Senate, and the Senate meets every month but the Faculty Council meets bimonthly. I think in order to get any work done at all, or having even the possibility of getting the work done, that has to be... : Report III; Section C has changed those meeting times.

Professor Gemignani: I apologize for having overlooked that. Was there any intent to limit the number of consecutive terms that any member of the Faculty Council could serve? There is in the present constitution a limitation of two consecutive terms, after which a member of the faculty must pass three consecutive elections. Was it your intention to exclude any limitation as to the number of consecutive terms someone could serve, or was that an oversight?

Professor Fredland: It was not our intention to include any reference to that. It was one of those issues about which we did not feel strongly. We felt the political process could take care of that.

Professor Gemignani: I would move, therefore, that NO MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL MAY SERVE MORE THAN TWO CONSECUTIVE TERMS.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: I'm not sure of our parliamentary situation with a motion like that. I don't think that it could be construed as an amendment to the motion that's before us. I think the parliamentary situation would call for defeating the motion before us in order to make a motion to amend this document in that kind of fashion.

Professor Rothe: Mr. Chairman, my intent in making the original motion was to put it in a form that we could do exactly this kind of amending from this body. Now I may not have worded it well; it's been changed many times and this was certainly my intent. If the body felt it wanted to change a specific part of it, as an amendment, it was my intent that it be done.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: Now, at this time? Professor Rothe: Yes.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: If there are no objections, the chair will except this as a motion. Is there a second? The motion is lost for lack of a second. We are back to the original motion.

Professor McGeever: I'd like to move the previous question.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: All right, we now vote on whether or not to go to the previous question. The question is whether to close debate and take a vote. The vote was taken. THE MOTION CARRIED.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: We will now take a vote on the motion. If I can recall the motion, at least the intent is to refer this document to the general faculty of this university for a vote as to whether or not it should be the new faculty constitution. And if we approve that, we may wish to add some terminology indicating at what point in time it would become a new constitution. This is not debatable, the previous question has been moved and passed and the chair will call for a vote. We will do it by a show of hands. The vote was taken. THE MOTION CARRIED.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: We now have moved to refer this document to the faculty, and we have only one or two minutes left.

Dean Nevill: Is it the intention of this body to seek approval of the trustees for this document?

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: We leave that up to the higher echelon to decide. It certainly is not the intent of this body to seek approval of the Purdue Trustees.

Professor Fredland: I consulted with the Indiana University Council, and it was the advice of the Council that it not be presented to anybody's trustees.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: I concur with that sentence. I wish to call your attention to the fact though, that we do need to include in the material that goes to the faculty, an indication as to when we think this document should be put in force if it is approved. And I assume you would think of something like the next fall semester. So if that's what you think Dr. Fredland, I'd like a motion.

Professor Fredland: Our problem is with the bylaws, and I would move that THIS CONSTITUTION SHALL TAKE EFFECT UPON THE COMPLETION OF A SUPPORTING SET OF BYLAWS AND IN NO CASE EARLIER THAN THE BEGINNING OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1977-78.

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: Upon the adoption of a supporting set of bylaws not just their completion?

Professor Fredland: OK. Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: The motion has been made and seconded. Is there discussion?

Professor Sharp: Will the bylaws require faculty vote?

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: I expect so. Could we take a vote on the motion before us? The vote was taken.

THE MOTION CARRIED.

Professor Gemignani: Clarification. Dr. Fredland mentioned that the bylaws are now the responsibility of the Constitution and Bylaws Committee, is that the interpretation of the chair?

Executive Vice Chancellor Moore: The chair refers that the the Secretary of the Faculty Council for his decision and his wisdom.

Professor Robbins: We'll take it up with the Agenda Committee. [laughter]

The meeting was adjourned at 5:00 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,



Ed Robbins, Secretary
IUPUI Faculty Council

Minutes of
IUPUI Faculty Council Meeting
February 10, 1977, 3:30 P.M., Law School, Room 114

Present: Vice President Irwin; Executive Vice Chancellor Moore; Deans: Bonner Harvey, Lawrence, Nevill, Taylor, Weber; Professors: Abel, Allmann, Alvord, Ansty, Balcavage, Blake, Bowman, Childers, Childress, Cohen, Cutler, Dexter, Dykema, Evenbeck, Farber, Feeley, Fife, Finkle, Frank, Fredland, Gemignani, Gifford, Henderson, Hendrie, Hornback, Lees, Loh, Lyon, Markel, McGeever, McLearn, Metz, Miller, Navarre, Needler, Patterson, Pflanzner, Powell, Robbins, Rothe, Schaaf, Sharp, Shellhamer, Shipps, Smith, Solow, Stropes, Wappner, Watanabe, Williams

Alternates: D. Benford for S. Beering; H. Wolf for R. Gousha; M. Fuller for E. Grossman; R. Bogan for R. McDonald; R. Lewis for S. Otteson; D. Bostwick for B. Renda; R. Beck for R. Merz; G. Smith for M. Seibert; J. Vessely for L. Lohse

Excused Absences: Vice Chancellor Buhner; Deans: Grossman, Lohse; Professors: Bain Barrett, Beardshear, Chalian, Fricke, Hamburger, Laube, Merz

Unexcused Absences: Dean Cunnea; Professors: Applegate, Besch, Brashear, Burford Christian, Dillon, Doty, Grayson, Green, Hale, Johnson, Kreiger, Noble, Roeske, Yokomoto

Visitors: Monte Juillerat and Neil Lantz

Agenda Item 1: Approval of the Minutes

Professor Fredland's remarks on Page 14, lines four and five of the December 9, 1976 minutes were amended to read: "I consulted with the Indiana University Counsel, and it was the advice of the counsel that it not be presented to anybody's trustees." The minutes were approved as amended.

Agenda Item 2: Presiding Officer's Business

Vice President Irwin: I would like to cover a few of the highlights of the meeting we had with the Marion County delegation to the Indiana General Assembly. About three weeks ago we invited the Marion County delegation to our campus to hear our story, primarily our Indianapolis story. We had eleven or twelve members of the delegation, Ed Robbins, a student or two, a few others, plus the administration at the meeting. We presented our needs in a simple, straightforward way. We pointed out that the most important item in so far as both Indianapolis and the University as a whole are concerned was the personnel compensation item. And as you may remember, the Budget Committee recommended a 4 percent increase in the budget over the current level. That recommendation also assumes a 7 percent increase in student fees. The Budget Committee asked the HEC to apply their budget formula to the 4 percent increase and that process resulted in a 2 percent increase in personnel compensation for each of the two years of the biennium. In the case of health, it was even less than that. So we stressed that component very hard. We pointed out that the Budget Committee has recommended an 8 percent increase for state employees and that is not really the whole story, because they have another fund to cover promotions. Some estimates suggest

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SUMMARY
IUPUI Faculty Council Meeting
February 10, 1977

1. The Council elected the Faculty Boards of Review for the calendar year February 1, 1977 through January 31, 1978.
2. The Council approved the report of the Apportionment-Elections Committee.
3. The Council approved the report of the Academic Affairs Committee recommending an expansion of efforts to attract and provide services for international students at IUPUI.

that state employees may get as much as nine or nine and one-half percent. So that was the major issue that we stressed.

The next issue had to do with the one new academic building requested for this campus, the Business/SPEA Building, and how important that was to us. We pointed out that we were literally out of classroom space. It was quite clear from Senator Mutz and others in the room that it was unlikely that there would be a cash appropriation for such an academic facility. But it did seem to me that there was general sentiment for the construction of this building, perhaps by changing the bonding authority. Such authority usually comes in the budget bill.

We also pointed out our need for the purchase of the Herron School of Art properties. We have been trying to do that for three years and have not been able to do so. I might remind you that the HEC, from all the projects requested from all of the public universities in the state, recommended Herron as priority Number 1 and the Business/SPEA Building as priority Number 2. So, from the Commission's standpoint, we rank very high. We also pointed out that we have an urgent need to finish the basement of the Engineering and Technology Building. Those were really the major items, but we also got onto the subject of new programs, program improvement, and other items that the Commission recommended but which we know are ordinarily not spelled out in the Budget Bill.

That afternoon, we then went into the State Office Building and met in a joint meeting with the House Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committees. We made a presentation of about an hour and a half to two hours. I thought, and some of you were there, that the presentation was received well. We didn't have the customary needling questions that sometimes occur in sessions like that. I felt, in talking with some of the individual committee members after the meeting, that they would try to do something to support capital construction and improve the personnel compensation package. Now the problem, of course, had been aggravated by the weather. Not only are we using more steam, but unemployment in the state, due to the shortage of natural gas or impassable roads, has lowered the forecast for income for the first quarter. I don't have any hard figures on this, but we knew that the State Treasury will be strained because of all of the demands, including Higher Education's, upon it. I just hope that the income forecasted does not go down too much during this first quarter, because we need all the income we can get in that State Treasury. There is still considerable discussion about modifying taxes, particularly the local option and gasoline taxes which would take some of the heat off of the State Treasury. I would predict that alterations in the tax structure will be such that the income to the state will be better than what was predicted about four months ago. Now I don't have any hard facts, but I have a feeling that the personnel compensation is going to rise from that two percent level. I don't know how high, but I'd like to get it to the level recommended for state employees which is eight and one-half to nine percent. Whether we will be able to do that or not is yet to be determined. And that will likely be determined in the final few days of the legislative sessions as usual. But I do feel that higher education does have a lot of attention in the General Assembly right now, and that our picture is not as bleak as I, perhaps, reported at the last meeting. If anyone has any questions, I will try to answer them.

Agenda Item 3: Agenda Committee Business

PROFESSOR ROBBINS: I'd like to begin by making two introductions. It's not generally our practice to introduce alternates to the Council, but Dr. David Bostwick, Assistant Dean for Administrative Affairs, in the School of Engineering and Technology is with us today substituting for Dean Renda. Since he is new to our group, I certainly thought I should introduce him and welcome him here. So, Dean Bostwick, welcome to

the meeting of the Council. We hope to see you back. Also, I'd like to introduce Professor Elizabeth Navarre as the new unit representative from the School of Social Service. She is replacing Pat Beall who resigned from the Council because of a sabbatical. I should have done this last time Liz, but I missed that. So, welcome to you. We're pleased to have you with the Council.

We have received petitions, signed by the required 50 members of the faculty, to call a special meeting to discuss the proposed constitution. That means that we have a responsibility to schedule a meeting for that purpose. I have discussed this with the Agenda Committee and with Vice-President Irwin, who has the technical responsibility for calling that meeting, and we have agreed, because the constitutional guidelines permit, to schedule that meeting at the same time as the spring IUPUI Faculty Meeting. That meeting is scheduled for March 17, at 3:30 P.M., in the School of Nursing Auditorium. We will get out announcements of that meeting to the faculty and remind them of the spring faculty meeting and indicate that it is our plan to conduct those two meetings at the same time. I might also announce that because next month's regular day for the council meeting falls during spring break that it is also our intention to hold the March Faculty Council Meeting on the same date and at the same place. In order to get all of that accomplished, we will either have to severely limit debate or have a very long meeting. Typically, the meetings of the faculty have not taken long, so we are hoping to be able to accomplish all this on March 17. All of this will be reflected in the Agenda that you will be receiving soon.

I would also like to announce the appointment of the new Committee-on-Committees. The constitutional provision for completing that task falls to the Agenda Committee. The committee is to be appointed during the first month of the spring semester, so we have already made the appointments and would like to announce these persons who have been appointed to the committee. They are:

Professor Paul McLearn; Engineering and Technology (Chairman)
 Professor Henry Besch; School of Medicine
 Dean Lola Lohse; School of Physical Education
 Professor Brian Vargus; School of Liberal Arts
 Professor Shereen Farber; Allied Health Sciences

We extend our appreciation to those folks for their willingness to serve on the Committee.

I'd also like to announce that the next meeting of the Agenda Committee of the council will be on February 24, 1977. We are inviting the chairpersons of all the standing committees to attend that meeting in order to get a status report of the committees' activities and efforts. We have sent an announcement to those people, but we thought we might also announce it to you now. So anticipate a request from the Agenda Committee to the standing committees to meet with us on February 24, at 3:30 P.M., in the Large Conference Room of the AO Building.

DEAN LAWRENCE: May I ask for a point of information and clarification? Why are we discussing the constitution at another faculty meeting? PROFESSOR ROBBINS: Well, there is a constitutional provision which says that if there is a petition by 50 members of the faculty for a special session to discuss a proposed amendment to the constitution--you will recall that we are dealing with the new constitution as if it were an amendment--that the Vice President must call such a special meeting. We have received the required petitions and therefore are constitutionally bound to call such a meeting. This is a meeting of the faculty, not a meeting of the Faculty Council. PROFESSOR DEXTER: I just wanted to ask what actions may take place at this meeting that is coming up? Are votes of some sort to be taken? Are they binding? PROFESSOR ROBBINS: The constitution doesn't speak specifically to what action may be taken, it says, "to discuss." Because it is within the prerogative of the faculty to initiate and take

action at a regular or special meeting of the faculty, I assume that parliamentary rules and procedures would permit action by the faculty at that time. However, it is not clearly spelled out in the constitution what we can and cannot do. The constitution says, "If during the waiting period prescribed above 50 or more faculty members have requested a general faculty meeting, the secretary of the Faculty Council shall inform the presiding officer that a faculty meeting should be held. The date of the meeting shall be within 30 class days after the end of the waiting period or by October 15 of the same year if the amendment is introduced after March 1. Consideration of the amendment, as proposed by the Faculty Council, shall be by mail ballot within two weeks after the faculty has voted that discussion on the proposal is closed." So, it just suggests there will be discussion, and that there be some action closing discussion at that meeting. PROFESSOR DEXTER: But regardless of what happens, there presumably will be a mail ballot? PROFESSOR ROBBINS: I presume that, although I do not know what would happen if the faculty moved and passed a resolution to refer it back to the Council or to do something else with it. We will just have to rely upon our parliamentarian to guide us in that case.

PROFESSOR GEMIGNANI: There is another section of the constitution which indicates that if the faculty in a meeting of the faculty votes contrary to an action of the council, that the council is bound to reconsider its action. PROFESSOR ROBBINS: There is the review authority by the faculty outlined in the constitution, and that is another provision that could prevail. EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: Maybe I should say a word about that. The situation is that the Faculty Council represents the faculty. So that if an action taken by the Faculty Council raises sufficient concern among the faculty, then the faculty may ask for a meeting to review what was done by their representatives. And that is the meeting that Dr. Robbins is referring to. If, at that meeting, action is taken to refer the matter back--then the Faculty Council would have to reconsider it--and whatever the final results of all this turns out to be, would be the document that would go to the faculty for a vote.

PROFESSOR ROBBINS: There is one final report item, and that's on the Faculty Relations Committee of the Board of Trustees that met on February 4, at Fort Wayne. We followed our usual practice of inviting the faculty of that local campus to report its problems and concerns to that committee of the Board of Trustees. We heard from the Speaker of the Senate of the Purdue Faculty and the Secretary of the Senate of the Fort Wayne-IU Faculty, and they presented two concerns. The first one was related to the problems that they have in trying to respond to two different sets of policies and procedures that exist there because they have the two separate units operating there. It's important to note that while we still may have some problems with policies and procedures here, we certainly have solved what appears to be the major problems they are confronted with because of the two separate operations that exist there. I think there is a definite advantage for the way that we are organized here.

The second concern had to do with the relationship between the regional campuses and their governance groups on the one hand and the University Faculty Council governance group on the other. The feeling was expressed, that although issues fairly regularly come from regional campuses to the University Faculty Council for consideration, almost invariably, the actions of the University Faculty Council reflected what the faculty there felt were Bloomington/Indianapolis solutions. So, at least from their perspective, we are now a part of the "bad guys". They were concerned that because the situation is different on their campus than on the core campuses, that they weren't getting adequate consideration for the concerns that they were addressing to that council. We have, in response to that, invited the Secretaries of the local Councils and/or Senates and their Agenda Committees to meet with the Agenda Committee of the University Faculty Council at its next meeting on February 22, to review those relationships and try to define those areas of responsibility and

authority that exists at the various levels of governance within the university. That concludes the Agenda Committee Business.

Agenda Item 4: Old Business

There was no old business.

Agenda Item 5: New Business

VICE PRESIDENT IRWIN: Under new business we have three items. The first item is the election of the Faculty Boards of Review. PROFESSOR ROBBINS: The constitution provides for the election, by the Council, of two Faculty Boards of Review. Technically, it was to be done before the first of February, but we're just a little late with it because of the cancellation of the January meeting. It turns out, however, that we do not have any cases pending before the board, so they wouldn't have had anything to do if they had been elected at the last meeting. We have provided two slates and a ballot, and we are prepared to hear nominations from the floor. There are a couple of points I'd like to make about that, however. The constitutional provision for the Boards of Review include certain provisions for the make-up of the membership for those Boards. That composition has to be reflected in the final outcome of elections, whether that be by adopting the slates that were nominated by the Agenda Committee or by election of nominations from the floor. The provisions for those Boards of Review are: at least three members of each of the Boards of Review must be tenured; there may not be more than two persons from the same academic unit on each of the Boards; and there may not be more than three persons from the same rank on each of the Boards. So, this means that if we do have nominations from the floor, we need to have a clear indication of their unit and what their tenure status is. In the counting of the ballots, those nominees receiving the largest number of votes and who meet the criteria, as established by the Constitution, will be elected. So if we have nominations from the floor, the five persons receiving the largest number of votes may or may not be those elected. If they do not meet the criteria set by the constitution, we would simply have to go to the person with the next highest number of votes until we were able to get that kind of composition on the committee.

We did distribute ballots listing the slates with your Agenda. I'd like to go over those for you, and then we will open it up for nominations. We do have additional ballots for those of you who did not bring them with you. Slate Number 1 includes:

Patricia Boaz, Associate Professor; School of Science, Tenured
 William Marsh, Associate Professor; School of Law, Non-Tenured
 Jean Nichol森, Assistant Professor; School of Education, Non-Tenured
 Glen Sagraves, Professor; School of Dentistry, Tenured (Presiding Officer)
 Arlene Wilson, Professor; Allied Health Sciences, Tenured

Slate Number 2 includes:

Sam Close, Professor; Engineering and Technology, Tenured
 Valjean Dickinson, Assistant Professor; Social Service, Non-Tenured
 Warren Epinette, Associate Professor; School of Medicine, Non-Tenured
 Jean Schweer, Professor; School of Nursing, Tenured
 James Smurl, Associate Professor; Liberal Arts, Tenure (Presiding Officer)

So, with the introduction of those two slates, we would open the discussion for nominations from the floor.

It was moved and seconded that the nominations be closed and a unanimous vote be cast

for the slates. THE MOTION CARRIED.

VICE PRESIDENT IRWIN: The next item is the report of the Apportionment-Elections Committee.

PROFESSOR SMITH: I would like to call your attention to the report of the Apportionment-Elections Committee which was distributed with the Agenda. The committee members are: Billy Abel, Carol Alvord, Clyde Metz, Ken Sharp, Jan Shipps and myself. The report consists primarily of the method in which we went about the apportionment business. The second page lists, particularly in the far right column, the number of unit representatives to be elected. There is also a note in there to remind each unit that these representatives are to be elected and the results reported to us on or before March 15. I move that the Council accept this report.

VICE PRESIDENT IRWIN: Is there discussion of this report?

PROFESSOR GEMIGNANI: Is my understanding that the Vice President of Indianapolis has, in fact, certified the School of Continuing Studies as an academic unit of this university (a unit which contains two faculty members, one of whom is an administrator) correct?

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: It is a unit of this university because it is a part of the School of Continuing Education, which is a system-wide school. Those people are not represented on any other campus, and therefore, they are, in the eyes of the Apportionment-Election Committee, entitled to representation on this campus. Without this device, they would have no representation.

PROFESSOR GEMIGNANI: There are several points disturbing me. First of all, I don't know what faculty members in the School of Continuing Studies do. It has always been my understanding that a faculty member in Continuing Studies had to be attached to an academic discipline as well as to Continuing Studies. And I'm concerned that somebody may have a title, such as Assistant or Associate Professor in Continuing Studies, because I'm not quite sure what the implications of that are as far as the academic program of this university are concerned. I'm also a bit concerned about what appears to be a situation where we have a unit in which the one and only faculty members will be in the position of nominating and voting for him/herself and thus, automatically, be represented on the Council. That unit will have 100 percent representation and will have two of the representatives, the administrative officer and the faculty member, out of 50 representatives on the new council.

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: I can speak to the first point. The School of Continuing Studies, which used to be the Division of Continuing Education, was made a school of the university by the Trustees about three or four months ago. At that time, it was given the right to have faculty and there are on the Bloomington campus at least 12 faculty members in the School of Continuing Studies. And it has five degree programs in the External Degree area. Faculty members have been appointed to the school and have responsibilities in this area. One of them was made an assistant dean of that school about two months ago. She was also made an assistant professor of the School of Continuing Studies.

PROFESSOR FREDLAND: Is it not true however, that those faculty members have appointments in other schools or departments?

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: It is no longer a department; it is now a school. It has now been designated by the Trustees as one of the schools of Indiana University. The faculty are not listed twice as some other schools, if that was the question.

PROFESSOR FREDLAND: Do they not belong to some other academic departments?

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: Well, some of them do. Bob Richey, for instance, is a member of the faculty of the School of Education, but that is not necessary in order to be appointed to the faculty for the School of Continuing Studies. However, in many cases they are.

PROFESSOR ROBBINS: I think what this points out, though, is the dilemma that the present constitution presents us with, when it takes the approach that certified

units shall be represented by their academic head, ex officio, and then by no less than one representative, regardless of the size of the faculty. It was that kind of problem that prompted us, in the Apportionment-Elections Committee, to call for a review of the Constitution. Hopefully, the new constitution, if it is adopted, will deal, in a more effective way, with those kinds of problems. However, the provision for unit representation in the proposed constitution doesn't seem to deal with the problem any differently, at least in terms of providing that minimum of one representative.

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: I think we probably need something that says that there must be five or more persons, or some such thing, in a unit in order for it to have a representative to the Faculty Council, but this body has never taken that position. I think you can have the same thing happen with librarians. You can end up with a single administrator and a librarian, perhaps not on this campus, but on other campuses. So now that we are having librarians and Continuing Education people with faculty ranks, we are perhaps, facing a different environment than we have faced in the traditional situation.

PROFESSOR SMITH: Might I ask that if you have questions about either the number of faculty or who the faculty are, that you send a note to the Dean of Faculties and a copy to me. If there are any errors in the faculty list, we can get them straightened out. I don't have the list of all the individual names in each school with me, but the two that are cited on the list of the Dean of Faculties as faculty members in the School of Continuing Studies are James Wallihan and Marge Leamnson.

VICE PRESIDENT IRWIN: These two people are in labor education which was a mission for many years of the Division of Continuing Education. When that division was made a school, they remained in the School of Continuing Studies. So those two people are people on this campus who are involved in labor education, primarily in the external degree program, where we have two degrees.

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: We have four degrees: general studies- associate and bachelor's levels, and labor studies- associate and bachelor's levels.

VICE PRESIDENT IRWIN: That's who these faculty are. DEAN WOLF: Aren't those numbers determined by where the person has his academic appointment? A person might be working in Continuing Studies, but appointed in Engineering and Technology. PROFESSOR SHARP: Aren't they based on Personnel Action Forms?

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: On trustee action. VICE PRESIDENT IRWIN: Is there additional discussion? It was moved and seconded that the report be accepted. **THE MOTION CARRIED.**

VICE PRESIDENT IRWIN: The next item is the report of the Academic Affairs Committee.

PROFESSOR FIFE: The matter of this report is summarized in one of the attachments on today's Agenda which was brought to our committee, the Academic Affairs Committee, a month and a half ago. It is related to the concerns here at IUPUI about receiving and processing application material from international students. Primarily, the problem was brought to us by Dr. Mannan, although his concerns were echoed by some other people as well. Since this report was prepared, there has been another issue which relates, in an off-hand, but important way. So I would like to say a little about that before I get to the recommendations in this report.

The recent reallocation of space in the Union Building makes one of the items a touchy situation for graduate students and professional students, in particular, and could touch on international students. That reallocation of space makes this item a more important one and perhaps, a more touchy one. I would like to summarize the issues that we have addressed. In the treatment of applications from international students, there is no central organized procedures here for an office or person to serve and look after international students. And very often the materials, which usually comes to departments, have to be referred to offices in Bloomington or some Purdue University office in West Lafayette. Very often these materials never see the light of day again in Indianapolis. If the applicants are strong, the

program in these other places seem to end up with the students. There is very strong feeling, on the part of several people in Indianapolis, that we are not getting very many international students. It is felt that those students who, for whatever reason, write to inquire here are very often told that the program they are interested in is not available in Indianapolis, but is available on the particular campus that is processing the application. Things of that sort, have alienated a lot of people. We recommend that you recommend to the IUPUI Administration that they take the steps listed to rectify the situation. What we are interested in is the establishment of a regular office at IUPUI for the admissions and recruitment of international students. We would like to see an office that would assist in working with foreign governments, since many of the international students that come carry scholarships that pay the full fee for these students plus pay for their living arrangements. These are people who are really capable of paying for themselves, and the primary problem is, very often, getting the foreign government to come in with the money at an appropriate time. Their timing is sometimes not compatible with our timing. So that creates a problem that we'll bring out in just a minute. We recommend continuing the use of the evaluation services of Bloomington and Lafayette, because this requires people with special knowledge in the area of evaluating the transcripts and educational experiences. This is, however, provided they render these services in an appropriate manner, and we eliminate the unnecessary delays and problems that have been associated with it. Beyond that, if we are to encourage international students, there are certain minimum needs that must be provided for these people here.

Language programs are a service that must be provided. There was an attempt to find out what is available at the present time at IUPUI. We looked for regular-type offerings within departments and in Continuing Studies. We also looked at high school programs in IPS. The people we have talked to regard what is presently available as not entirely adequate for the needs of the students coming in. Another need is a housing office and an arrangement for transportation services. Most international students are not equipped with an automobile as most of us and our students are. The housing needs point out a problem. As I said, very often the international student is supported by stipends from their own country, but the timing for receiving those funds may not correspond with the schedule we follow in collecting funds here. So an emergency loan program is an extremely important factor. And finally, we have suggested a goal of 5 percent. This would add to the cosmopolitan development of our student body which many of us feel would be beneficial to us as well as the international students coming to this university. So we move that this body recommend to the IUPUI Administration the implementation of these recommendations. VICE PRESIDENT IRWIN: Is there discussion of this recommendation?

PROFESSOR CUTLER: How many students are now turned away because we don't have what you recommend that we should have? PROFESSOR FIFE: There is no solid figure but from our own experience, we know that many of the applications we receive invariably end up being forwarded on to Bloomington or Lafayette. So, we don't really have a good idea of just how many we are losing, but we feel it is a substantial number. We also feel that with some encouragement, the number who could come here could be increased. We feel that because of the nature of the Indianapolis community, this is a better location for international students. PROFESSOR CUTLER: When applications come here, do they come to the International Studies Office? PROFESSOR FIFE: Most of them are received by the departments and are then sent to Bloomington to be evaluated. Most never return. PROFESSOR CUTLER: May I ask an additional question? Do you have any idea how much this is going to cost? How much would you recommend the administration spend on this? PROFESSOR FIFE: Now that is a very good question. It would depend upon how extensively the services

provided were, how many people, how much special training and so on. At the minimum, it would run several thousand dollars. PROFESSOR CUTLER: It seems to me there is an element of vagueness here. You don't know exactly how many students are involved or how much money is going to be required. EXECUTIVE VICE

CHANCELLOR MOORE: Well, I think it is going to be more than several thousand dollars. I know that you know, but I don't know whether everyone else does, but we do have an Office for International Programs. It's manned by Mr. Pontius, who is the secretary of the office and Golam Mannan, who is the Director for International Programs. They perform most of these services. I think the recommendation of the committee is that we should expand our efforts for international students. Basically, it would require an expansion of the staff. And you cannot hire just anybody to do this kind of work. One person will run you between eight to ten thousand dollars. Then you have to have a desk, furniture, and so on. If you keep going, you're talking about 25 to 30 thousand dollars. Now I'm not opposing it. I supported it when I was in Mr. Fife's committee. I think we do need to find a way to increase the number of international students here. And I would look at this as a recommendation to the administration that the faculty want us to try to move in this direction. But it does not mean, that by next fall, we would have these things done. PROFESSOR FIFE:

I should point out, that Dr. Mannan brought the problem to us. He is the person responsible for this operation, as it is now available to us. He did not give us specific numbers of people but he did reflect on what he has observed, and it is similar to what some of us have also observed concerning students who have made their initial contact here, but who do not show up here. PROFESSOR MCGEEVER: If, as we know, the problem is that the students are transferred to Bloomington and Lagayette, I am a little surprised that Part B recommends giving them the opportunity to continue to do that. Since this is merely a recommendations, why don't we recommend that the transcript evaluation be done here? PROFESSOR FREDLAND: The problem is, the person responsible for this in Bloomington has a system-wide title of Associate Dean for International Services and has not been providing the service here. He has agreed, in conversations with Dr. Mannan, that he would provide that service for us if, indeed, he is instructed to do that as part of his role. I think it might also be pointed out that there is a certain reservoir of unused talent in the Office of International Programs because there is not a whole lot of international activity on this campus. Additional services could be provided without the addition of an eight thousand dollar individual I would think. EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE:

That would be up to Dr. Mannan. He wouldn't need our help, presumably, to do that. I think in fairness to the Bloomington office, though, that it should be pointed out that when students apply, they don't apply to IUPUI, they apply to Indiana University. And even though the materials come here, when they go down there, they look at them and conclude that the student wants a degree in history and since Bloomington is certainly Indiana University and offers a degree in history, therefore they enroll the student there. So what we really want to try to get them to understand is that if we send an application down there for evaluation, they should send it back to us to reply to the student.

PROFESSOR BOWMAN: We tend to have, each year, six or eight completed applications from international students. These are all processed through the Bloomington office. The service is slow, but they have never lost any yet. Some applications from foreign students are sent directly to Bloomington, but if they read between the lines, it is a health education background that they want, even though they may indicate bio-chemistry, they send it to us. Over the last three or four years there have been a half dozen or so of those in which they took the initiative to send them to us. They are slow, but they're alright. Their services are on the ball. VICE PRESIDENT IRWIN: Further discussion?

PROFESSOR HENDERSON: What is the present number of international students on this

campus, and what would this 5 percent figure mean? How many international students would we have.

PROFESSOR FIFE: Well, 5 percent of 20,000 is 1,000. We now have about 100 at the most.

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: We're talking about the undergraduate student body. And the Vice Chancellor says we're talking about 300 foreign students of one kind or another.

VICE PRESIDENT IRWIN: Other discussion?

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: I think also, it might be worth mentioning that the 5 percent figure is a sort of compromise. I think it would be nice to have 10 or 15 percent, but if you start to make too big of a thing out of international students, people begin to ask why are we spending all of that money to educate people from some other country. So, the 5 percent is a lid on the number--7 or 8 percent wouldn't be any problem--but we'd like to be able to say that our goal is around the 5 percent figure.

VICE PRESIDENT IRWIN: Alright, we have a motion and a second to accept the recommendation of this committee. Are you ready for the question? The vote was taken. THE MOTION CARRIED.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:45 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,



Ed Robbins, Secretary IUPUI Faculty Council

A.D. Lautzenheiser
Business Manager, IUPUI
355 North Lansing, Room 110
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202

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Minutes of
IUPUI Faculty Council Meeting
March 17, 1977, P.M., School of Nursing, Room 108

Present: Vice President Irwin; Executive Vice Chancellor Moore; Vice Chancellor Buhner; Deans: Bonner, Grossman, Harvey, Lawrence, Lohse, Nevill, Renda, Taylor, Weber; Professors: Abel, Alvord, Applegate, Balcavage, Barrett, Beardshear, Blake, Bowman, Burford, Chalian, Childers, Cutler, Dexter, Doty, Dykema, Evenbeck, Farber, Feeley, Fife, Finkle, Fricke, Gemignani, Gifford, Hamburger, Henderson, Laube, Lees, Markel, McGeever, Merz, Metz, Navarre, Needler, Powell, Robbins, Rothe, Schaaf, Sharp, Shipps, Smith, Solow, Stropes, Wappner, Williams, Yokomoto

Alternates: D. Benford for S. Beering; R. Lewis for S. Otteson; B. Bond for J. Bain; C. Nathan for M. Seibert

Excused Absences: Dean McDonald; Professors: Bain, Cohen, Fredland, McLearn, Miller Patterson

Unexcused Absences: Deans: Cunnea, Gousha; Professors: Allmann, Ansty, Besch, Brashear, Childress, Christian, Dillon, Frank, Grayson, Green, Hale, Hendrie, Hornback, Johnson, Kreiger, Loh, Lyon, Noble, Pflanze, Roeske, Shellhamer, Watanabe

Visitors: Monte Juillerat and William Spencer

Agenda Item 1: Approval of the Minutes of the February 10, 1977 Meeting

Dean Harvey was incorrectly recorded as absent at the meeting. Professor Applegate's absence was incorrectly recorded as unexcused. The minutes as corrected were approved.

Agenda Item 2: Memorial Resolution for Dr. Marge Lee-Ming Chang

A memorial resolution for Dr. Marge Lee-Ming Chang was read by Dr. Grace Boxer. A moment of silence was observed by the Council.

Agenda Item 3: Presiding Officer's Business

VICE PRESIDENT IRWIN: With your permission, I would like to present my report at the full meeting of the faculty which will follow this meeting. I intend to try to bring the faculty, as well as the Faculty Council, up to date on legislative matters.

Agenda Item 4: Agenda Committee Business

PROFESSOR ROBBINS: We do have a busy afternoon ahead of us, but I want to take just a moment to announce one item that I'd like for you to be thinking about. We've encountered another problem, of sorts, in our Constitution. It has to do with the scheduling of meetings and the requirements for elections that we have to complete yet this year. The Bylaws of the Constitution require that Council meetings be held the second Thursday of each month. Technically, we're in violation of those Bylaws at the present time. The Constitution says that if meetings are to be changed from that time, a majority of the Council must approve such a change. I failed to realize that we were scheduled to meet during the Spring Break, until after the last Council meeting,

so I just took the responsibility for rescheduling the meeting for this time. We face a somewhat similar problem, with reference to the meeting that typically is held in May, because the second Thursday falls on the 12th of May, which is a week or so after classes and exams have been completed. I know from past years that there is always some difficulty in getting a quorum for the May meeting, and I would guess it may be next to impossible to get a quorum if the meeting falls beyond the final days of the semester. What we will need to do at the April meeting of the Council is consider whether or not there is a need for a May meeting, and if so, at what time to schedule that meeting. There are some other options that will be available to us. We can hold a second meeting in April or schedule the meeting during the first week of May. Whatever we do should be consistent with the plans of faculty members. We want to insure a quorum.

We are going to ask you to take some action under New Business today that also will put us in a better position to conclude this academic year. This action concerns the election of the Nominations Committee and its responsibility to make nominations to the Council for the officers of the Council. The Constitution provides that the officers are to be elected at the last meeting of the Spring Semester, so depending upon what we do at the next meeting, we will be in a position to conduct our elections if it turns out that it is the wish of the Council that we not have a later meeting this semester.

Agenda Item 5: Old Business

There was no old business.

Agenda Item 6: New Business

PROFESSOR ROBBINS: Let me begin by sharing with you what is provided in the Constitution with reference to the Nominations Committee. The Bylaws says there is to be a Nominations Committee which has the responsibility for making nominations for the officers of the Council, i.e., the Parliamentarian and Secretary. Although it does not speak to the question of the nomination for Agenda Committee members, I would assume--I think it's been the practice in the past--that the Nominations Committee has the responsibility for the nominations of the other three members of the Agenda Committee that are elected from the Council. At any rate, it simply says that the election of the Nominations Committee shall be at the April meeting. It doesn't speak at all as to how that election of the Nominations Committee will take place. However, last year the Agenda Committee and Phyllis Danielson, in working out a set of procedures for the various elections, developed a procedure which states that nominations to the Nominations Committee can take place through floor nominations or any Council member may make a motion prescribing the method. Those procedures also say that this should be put on the Agenda for the March meeting. The procedures imply, at least, that we should have this item on the Agenda today, and that we should discuss the way in which we were going to proceed to handle the selection of this committee. I'm going to propose that we try to deal with the selection of the Committee, i.e., the nominations and the elections, at this meeting by moving to suspend the rules to allow for the election of the Nominations Committee today. We could then, under that procedure, receive nominations from the floor and actually conduct the election of the committee today. The committee could then begin right away with their deliberations on the slate that they would be presenting to us for the election of the officers of the Council. Because the Bylaws do provide for the election of the Nominations Committee in April, we need a suspension of the rules in order to proceed with that today. So I move therefore, that: WE SUSPEND THE RULES TO ALLOW FOR THE ELECTION OF A NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE AT TODAY'S MEETING. VICE PRESIDENT IRWIN: Alright, you've heard the motion. Is there a second? It's been seconded. Is there discussion of the motion? The question has been called for. THE MOTION CARRIED.

PROFESSOR ROBBINS: OK, having suspended the rules to allow us to conduct the election of the Nominations Committee at this meeting, we therefore should open the floor for nominations for membership on that committee. The Bylaws do require that the Nominations Committee consist of five members from the Council. If there are more than five nominations, we will write the nominees' names on the chalkboard and ask you to vote for five. We have provided a ballot for that purpose. The five nominees receiving the largest number of votes will be elected as our Nominations Committee.

DEAN LAWRENCE: I would like to nominate Elizabeth Navarre, Associate Professor of our faculty, for the following reasons: she has served on a number of committees of the Council in the past; she has served two terms as a Council member; she now is serving as a replacement for the unit representative of the School of Social Service for this semester; and I think she can provide important input to the selection of the officers of this Council.

PROFESSOR POWELL: I'd like to nominate Carl Rothe, who has been instrumental in our Steering Committee in the School of Medicine this past year.

PROFESSOR EVENBECK: I'd like to nominate Wil Fife.

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: No explanation is needed. [laughter] PROFESSOR

APPLEGATE: I'd like to nominate Patricia Blake from the School of Nursing, who has been active in our local unit and who has served this Council in several leadership roles. DEAN TAYLOR: I'd like to nominate Lee Finkle, who is our representative from the School of Liberal Arts.

DEAN RENDA: I move the nominations be closed and a unanimous ballot be cast for these nominees. The motion was seconded.

THE MOTION CARRIED.

PROFESSOR ROBBINS: We had hoped that we'd be able to get this meeting completed in the hour that we had allotted; we didn't realize that we were going to get it completed in less than one half an hour. I suggested to Dr. Irwin that we might take at least a little while, 10 or 15 minutes, to engage in a discussion of the implications for the meeting that will follow, particularly that part of the meeting that will be devoted to the consideration of the new constitution that we approved at our December meeting. As you know, the Constitution provides that when that proposed constitution was distributed to the faculty there would be a waiting period of 30 class days during which members of the faculty could petition for a meeting of the faculty to discuss that proposed constitution. We did receive the required number of petitions calling for such a meeting and, as a result, scheduled that meeting to coincide with the spring meeting of the faculty that was originally scheduled for this afternoon. One of the problems that we have in preparing for that meeting is that the Constitution doesn't give us a lot of guidance concerning the kinds of faculty actions that are possible. Our parliamentarian will be there this afternoon, and we're probably going to have to rely a great deal on his guidance. There are, as far as I can determine, two sections of the Constitution that relate directly to the procedures that are available to the faculty in reviewing Faculty Council actions.

The first one is in the section on amending the Constitution. There it simply says, "If during the waiting period described above, 50 or more faculty members have requested a general faculty meeting, the Secretary of the Faculty Council shall inform the presiding officer that a faculty meeting should be held. The date of the faculty meeting shall be within 30 days after the end of the waiting period or by October 15 of the same year if the amendment is introduced after March 1. Consideration of the amendment as proposed by the Faculty Council shall be by mail ballot within two weeks after the faculty has voted that discussion on the proposal is closed." I guess this means that if at the meeting, the faculty votes to close discussion and has not otherwise instructed the Council to review or revise its previous action, we would then submit, within two weeks, a mail ballot on the constitution. There is, however, another provision in the Constitution that relates to the review authority of the faculty. I will share that with you, as well, because I think it also outlines

authority that is relevant in this case. Section 16, Paragraph B1, indicates that Council actions will be subject to the review and check of the general faculty through the following two procedures. Sub-paragraph one under that states, "At any meeting of the faculty, past actions of the Council may be brought to the floor for discussion. If a majority of those present reject a previous action of the Council, the Council must reconsider its action at its next regular meeting." So that would suggest then that if there is action on the floor at the meeting of the faculty this afternoon to refer the proposed constitution back to the Council, then the Council would be required, under this provision, to reconsider its action at its next meeting. The provision under that section goes on to indicate that if the Council reaffirms its action then the procedure would be to submit the action in question to the faculty by mail ballot. Since that is the procedure that prevails in the case of a proposed constitution anyway, we would simply submit the new constitution to the faculty for a vote. On the other hand, I would assume that if it is referred back to the Council and the Council takes action to revise its original effort--makes changes in the proposed constitution--we would be in a position of starting the process over again. We would submit the new constitution, as revised, to the faculty for a vote, and we'd be required to engage in another 30 day waiting period, with a subsequent opportunity for the faculty to petition for a special meeting to discuss the new version of the proposed constitution.

One of the problems that concerns us is that if it turns out that there is sentiment for having the Council review its action recommending the proposed constitution (that is the only official action that is open to the faculty) we need to get some sense of the concern that has prompted the faculty to refer it back to the Council. So we're looking for a mechanism whereby we could actually have the faculty, if it is so inclined voice its reaction to the proposed constitution and make recommendations to the Council if the proposed constitution is referred back to us.

If you have questions or suggestions about how we might proceed, we can take the next few minutes to discuss them. Assuming that a large percentage of you here are planning to attend the faculty meeting, you also will constitute a fairly high percentage of the faculty attending that meeting. So it may actually be the group here that will be engaged in that discussion at any rate.

PROFESSOR ALVORD: There has already been circulated, by one of the Faculty Council members, a list of particular concerns about that proposed constitution. I think it shows a lot of responsibility to have that ahead of time, and I would expect that other faculty coming to the meeting would have concerns already in mind. My question is a parliamentary question. Let's say that the majority of people favor a change that has been suggested. What kind of a mechanism do we have to put that back to the Council later? Can such changes be adopted at the meeting or are we back to a whole new process again? PROFESSOR ROBBINS: I would assume that if the proposed constitution is sent out for a vote and is adopted, any changes from that point on would be according to the amending mechanism that is a part of that constitution. We'd be in the same position with the new constitution that we have always been in with our present constitution in terms of an amendment. PROFESSOR ALVORD: Except that we haven't voted yet as a faculty on the proposed constitution. EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: Ed, I don't think she was asking about what we would do after today's meeting, but what we can do during today's meeting if we want, for example, to support one of Gemignani's points. What's the appropriate procedure? PROFESSOR ALVORD: If we're supporting what would be an amendment to what the Council has proposed, does it have to come back to the next Faculty Council meeting? PROFESSOR ROBBINS: My reading, and the parliamentarian can advise us on this, is that the faculty could make recommendations as to how the Faculty Council may conduct its review of the proposed constitution if it's referred back to us. But as far as I can tell, from the Constitution at

least, any action that the faculty takes today, other than either voting to close debate or voting to refer it back, is simply advisory to the Council. The Council then must react in whatever way it sees fit, and if we do make changes from the proposed constitution that we approved in December, we would have to go back to the original procedure of submitting the new proposed constitution to the faculty, etc, etc, etc. EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: I think that what the Professor has been saying is that when this comes up for discussion, if you want to make a change in it, for one reason or another, you have two choices. You can say what's on your mind, in which case what you say goes into the minutes and will be available to the Faculty Council. If you do that, however, nobody knows whether anybody else agrees with you or whether they think it's a lousy idea or what. An alternative would be to move to recommend to the Faculty Council that such and such should be done. Then if you get a second, at least two people are in favor of it. Then if you take a vote on it, the Faculty Council in deliberating on that issue would have some sense of the sentiment of the faculty as distinct from the fact that one person expressed it. So you have those two alternatives. Is that right sir?
PROFESSOR ROBBINS: Isn't that what I said? [Laughter]

PROFESSOR MCGEEVER: I think I would emphasize the word "some." It is unusual to have more than 10 percent of the faculty show up for a faculty meeting, and if it's a self-selected sample, it may very well not reflect the overall sense of the faculty.
PROFESSOR ROBBINS: That may be the wisdom behind the procedure which makes faculty action a recommendation to the Council rather than giving the faculty an actual opportunity to amend the Constitution. The requirement for a quorum at a faculty meeting is 50 faculty members, so you are quite right in pointing out that it takes a relatively small percentage of the faculty to conduct faculty business.

PROFESSOR NATHAN: Are there any "rules of the day"? Is there any control over discussion in these general meetings?
EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: I don't understand you. We plan to use Robert's Rules of Order. Is that what you mean?
PROFESSOR NATHAN: Well, I'm speaking to the question of how many times a person can address the same issue. I wonder what kind of rule we will operate under for this meeting.
PROFESSOR KRIEGER: Well, there are several procedural moves you can make. For example, if discussion is prolonged, you can always move the previous question to get it to a vote. If the same motion is presented more than once, just in a different form, the chair can rule that the matter has already been discussed and decided. At that point, the only way for the person to proceed would be to challenge the chair. It then would be a vote on the question of the chair's ruling.
PROFESSOR NATHAN: I am concerned about the repeated discussion by one or two individuals on the same point. I know I've seen that kind of thing happen once in a while. Not here of course! [laughter]

PROFESSOR ALVORD: I think my point is still that someone has done a lot of homework (which I think is excellent) in sending out their concerns and suggested solutions for the proposed constitution, and I personally would like to see that kind of behavior rewarded. With that kind of effort you've had some time to think about the issues before the meeting. My concern is that while I agree with some of the points that have been made, I don't want to operate under a constitution that is difficult, nor do I want a new constitution that has, as has already been pointed out, some holes in it. As a member of the Elections/Apportionment Committee, I have seen some of these holes. However, it's hard for me to support the circulated suggestions, good as they are, if it's going to mean another 30 days, 60 days, or whenever, before we're finished. That's really what I was asking the parliamentarian. Is there a way to buy some of the things without the process becoming a hassel, or is it going to be a hassel any way we go?
EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: The problem is that when you're dealing with a constitution, you're not dealing with a minor matter, and I think, properly, a constitution does require you, if you're going to propose a change, to have the 30 days waiting period to give people a chance to react to such changes.

PROFESSOR FIFE: I'm just curious as to how many people see this whole issue, perhaps, in two different categories. There is the broad issue of the basic structure, i.e., a unicameral or a bicameral type of body. The second category has to do with the specifics of such things as representation, how many, and some of the weaknesses that we've had to deal with in the present Constitution. Maybe if we can get a little bit of structure ahead of time, we can have a more effective and more efficient debate.

DEAN LAWRENCE: I'm wondering how these recommendations that come from the floor and are sent back to the Faculty Council will be taken.

PROFESSOR ROBBINS: The provision says that the matter will be discussed by the Council at its next regular meeting. The Council at that meeting could move to refer it back to a committee and then have that committee bring it back to the Council at some subsequent meeting for discussion. It does not require that the Council take final action on the matter; it just says it will be discussed at the next regular meeting.

DEAN LAWRENCE: I suppose the faculty as a whole could recommend that it be channeled through the committees for their comments and recommendations.

PROFESSOR GEMIGNANI: It may seem self-serving, but I am more and more of the opinion, having worked with the Committee on Constitution and Bylaws, that Carl Rothe's suggestion, at a previous Council meeting, that the whole thing, the constitution and the bylaws together, be presented as a package, is a very good one. My committee has found, after many hours of meeting that there are other faults in the proposed constitution that, in fact, were not even spotted at the time I distributed my own memorandum. In working on the bylaws you begin to see in some depth how the whole thing hangs together and what the problems are going to be. I would propose that if it's sent back to any committee, I would respectfully ask that it be sent to the Constitution and Bylaws Committee. I think that the Ad Hoc Committee has, in some sense, had its chance. The Constitution and Bylaws Committee has spent a good deal of time, perhaps as much as the Ad Hoc Committee originally spent on the proposed constitution, trying to deal with the question of implementation. At this special faculty meeting, there will be distributed to you some of the fruits of the committee's thinking which will point out why there is a problem with the proposed constitution. Therefore, I recommend--and I do so recognizing that there are those who may feel that it is simply a self-serving gesture, but I hope that you won't take it that way--that the problem will be presented to the Constitution and Bylaws Committee with instructions that a complete package (both constitution and bylaws) be brought to you.

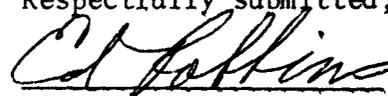
PROFESSOR ROBBINS: I think part of the problems we are encountering are related to the procedures that we followed in our December meeting. I think we made two procedural errors. One was not considering the proposed constitution section-by-section. Maybe we could have identified, through our approval procedure, some of the problems we are now finding. I also think, particularly in light of the Ad Hoc Committee's suggestion to us at the outset that they were providing us with a general constitution which required a fairly substantial set of bylaws to make it meaningful, that we should have proceeded with the adoption of the bylaws prior to the submission of the whole package to the faculty. It seems to me that it's very difficult to make judgments about the implications of the proposed constitution without having some idea of what those bylaws are going to be. So I personally think we made those two procedural errors in dealing with it.

PROFESSOR NAVARRE: This may be quite out of order, but it seems to me that we're getting to the point of being premature. The faculty has not met yet, and we don't know whether they are in favor of this, are against this, whether they like the amendments or don't like the amendments; and we're almost getting to the point of arguing it here. I really question whether here and now is the place to hold this discussion.

VICE PRESIDENT IRWIN: Is there a motion to adjourn?

The meeting was adjourned at 3:15 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,



SUMMARY
IUPUI Faculty Council Meeting
April 14, 1977

1. The Council acted to reschedule the May 1977 meeting from May 12, 1977 to May 5, 1977
2. The Council adopted a motion to change the name of the Senate in the proposed new constitution to the Executive Committee.
3. The Council adopted a motion referring the proposed new constitution to the Constitutions and Bylaws Committee and instructed that committee to invite members of the Ad Hoc Committee to Revise the Constitution to meet with them to discuss the proposed constitution and to report back both proposed constitution and bylaws at the earliest possible date.
4. The Council adopted a motion establishing an IUPUI Campus policy on Residency Requirements. The policy requires that course work taken on any campus of the Indiana University System be considered as course work taken in residence toward an Indiana University Degree at IUPUI and establishes a standard residency requirement of a minimum of 30 hours for the Bachelor Degree and 15 hours for the Associate Degree.
5. The Council heard the report of the Apportionment/Elections Committee on the results of the election for At-Large Representatives.
6. The Council heard the reports from the two 1976-77 Faculty Boards of Review.

Minutes of
IUPUI Faculty Council Meeting
April 14, 1977, 3:30 P.M., Law School, Room 114

Present: Vice President Irwin; Executive Vice Chancellor Moore; Deans: Bonner Cunnea, Grossman, Lawrence, Lohse, McDonald, Nevill; Professors: Abel, Alvord, Applegate, Balcavage, Barrett, Beardshear, Besch, Blake, Bowman, Childers, Childress, Christian, Cohen, Cutler, Dykema, Evenbeck, Farber, Feeley, Fife, Finkle, Frank, Fredland, Fricke, Gemignani, Gifford, Hamburger, Henderson, Hendrie, Johnson, Kreiger, Laube, Loh, McGeever, McLear, Miller, Navarre, Powell, Robbins, Roeske, Rothe, Seibert, Sharp, Shellhamer, Shippy, Smith, Solow, Stropes, Wappner, Watanabe, Williams, Yokomoto

Alternates: D. Benford for S. Beering; H. Wolf for R. Gousha; R. Lewis for S. Otteson; J. Hart for B. Renda; J. Marlin for R. Markel; S. Baker for E. Schaaf

Excused Absences: Vice Chancellor Buhner; Deans: Harvey, Weber; Professors: Burford, Chalian, Lees, Lyon, Markel

Unexcused Absences: Dean Taylor; Professors: Allmann, Ansty, Bain, Brashear, Dexter, Dillon, Doty, Grayson, Green, Hale, Hornback, Merz, Metz, Needler, Noble, Patterson, Pflanze,

Visitors: John Barlow, Arthur Mirsky, and John Weihaupt

Agenda Item 1: Approval of the Minutes of the March 17, 1977 Meeting

The minutes were approved as distributed.

Agenda Item 2: Presiding Officer's Business

VICE PRESIDENT IRWIN: I have very little business this afternoon because the activities at the State House have been slow. I reported at the faculty meeting that we did have a House and a Senate version of the budget. Very briefly, the House version would provide a four percent increase for personnel compensation and only 0.7 percent for S&E. The House version did essentially take care of the unavoidable.

The Senate did a little better. They increased the personnel compensation to six percent and the S&E to four percent. They also essentially took care of the unavoidable.

The capital side of the budget bills is still the same. Indianapolis would get the purchase of Herron and one new academic building by bonding authority. Although the House bill made a mistake on this, it will be bonding authority in the traditional way as provided by the Acts of 65. There will be a deduction from student fees to pay for these facilities. Everybody feels that the final budget will probably be somewhere between the Senate and the House versions, but hopefully closer to the Senate version. We probably will not know until the 19th of April, when everybody is predicting that there will be a wrap-up of the session. However, it could go the rest of the month, and there is a long chance that there might be a special session. I think the latter is not very likely. So that's the business that I have for you today. If there are any questions that you might have regarding the legislative session, I'd be delighted to answer them at this time.

Agenda Item 3: Agenda Committee Business

PROFESSOR ROBBINS: We have a couple of items that we'll be bringing to you under Old Business, but there is one item under Agenda Committee Business that I want to announce to you. The item is the referral of a proposal to include summer salaries of academic employees in the computation of TIAA/CREF benefits to the Fringe Benefits Committee. They're studying that proposal, and we anticipate them reporting back to us, probably at the May meeting. That's the only business we have under Agenda Committee Business.

Agenda Item 4: Old Business

PROFESSOR ROBBINS: The first item has to do with the May meeting of the Council. The May meeting, at least for the last two or three years, has been the final meeting of the spring semester. If we follow our regular pattern of meeting on the second Thursday of the month, that meeting would be on May 12, which is after classes have ended and everything concluded except commencement. It was the feeling of the Agenda Committee that there might be some difficulty of getting a quorum at that meeting, and since it is a very important meeting of our council--the meeting in which we elect the officers of the council--we really need to be confident that there will be a quorum. The Agenda Committee felt that the most appropriate recommendation to make to you would be to reschedule that meeting one week earlier, May 5. That's still within the regular semester and is after the last day in which the legislature would have to act on the budget. We thought we would then be in a position to hear a report from Vice President Irwin on the final legislative action on the appropriations bill. So what we're recommending to you is a rescheduling of the May meeting to May 5. That is the first Thursday in May. It would be rescheduled for the same time; 3:30 to 5:30 P.M. So we move the rescheduling of the meeting to May 5.

VICE PRESIDENT IRWIN: Is there discussion. Approval of the motion to reschedule the meeting is taken by consent.

PROFESSOR ROBBINS: The next item under Old Business is the consideration of the proposed constitution. As you no doubt are aware, at the meeting of the faculty last month, the faculty did act to refer the proposed constitution back to the Faculty Council for discussion. We had considerable discussion in the Agenda Committee about what the implications were for that action of the faculty and what alternatives were available to the council in dealing with it. There isn't a great deal in the Constitution to provide guidelines on just how the matter ought to be handled. It did come out that we were interested in providing for discussions at this meeting, so we rejected the idea of simply referring it to a committee and then announcing that to you. We agreed that we would bring to you a motion that I'll present for your consideration in a moment, but that in any event, we wanted to proceed in a way that would provide an opportunity for the discussions of the proposed constitution as required by the action of the faculty. We felt that we needed to be prepared to present some specific proposal, whereby we would have on the floor today, a parliamentary procedure or process that would allow the council to express its sentiments on how we should deal with the proposed constitution. So as a result, I would like to present to you this motion and then open the floor for discussion. There is one other thing before I present the motion that I would like to suggest. If it turns out that this motion is disposed of quickly and we have not had an opportunity for a discussion of the substantive issues that underlie the proposed constitution, I think it would be appropriate for us to engage in some additional discussion that could serve as guidance to whomever, in whatever form, will be dealing with the proposed constitution, before it is brought to the faculty for a final vote. So the Agenda Committee moves that: THE CONSIDERATION OF THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION BE REFERRED TO THE CONSTITUTION AND BYLAWS COMMITTEE AND THEY BE INSTRUCTED TO INVITE ANY MEMBER OF THE AD HOC

COMMITTEE WHO IS INTERESTED TO MEET WITH THEM TO DISCUSS THE CONSTITUTION AND BYLAWS AND REPORT BACK BOTH THE CONSTITUTION AND BYLAWS AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE.

That comes to you as a motion from the Agenda Committee and is open for discussion.

VICE PRESIDENT IRWIN: The motion has been made and seconded. Is there discussion?

PROFESSOR HAMBURGER: The motion is that the constitution and bylaws be reported back?

PROFESSOR ROBBINS: Yes. That is in the motion that I bring from the Agenda Committee.

PROFESSOR FREDLAND: Not having had a look at the minutes of the Faculty Meeting where this took place and having been absent unfortunately, I don't know exactly how the discussion turned out except as I heard it by hearsay. But it seems to me that we are still lacking in any kind of direction as to what we are seeking as far as changes in the proposed constitution, and that is why we've been wrestling around with this. However, it seems to me enormously ill-advised that we would send this to a committee, the chairman of which has been the primary antagonist of the constitution on the floor. I'd like to propose a substitute motion that we get another committee that would be an ad hoc committee to deal with the question of the constitution. It would consist of two people each from the predecessor ad hoc committee, and the existing Constitution and Bylaws Committee, and a third person elected by this council today.

VICE PRESIDENT IRWIN: Is there further discussion on the motion before you? Is there any additional discussion of the Agenda Committee's recommendation?

DEAN McDONALD: I'm not sure how the existing Ad Hoc Committee feels about the issue, but I'm a bit concerned because they have spent a lot of time gathering all this information, and putting the proposed constitution together, and I see the Constitution and Bylaws Committee wanting to change and modify it. A possible alternative might be to send it to the Constitution and Bylaws Committee, since they seem to be working well, but I would like to see the Ad Hoc Committee members who are interested in this have an opportunity to read through it before it comes back to the council. They then could have input and have a review as well as the Constitution and Bylaws Committee having a review. I think that this might be a viable alternative. EXECUTIVE

VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: I think that's what the Agenda Committee intended by the motion that it has presented to you. I'm a member of the Agenda Committee, and I'm speaking for the motion. It was clear to us that we had two different groups concerned with the problem and that we ought to refer the matter to one group and encourage the other group to join with them in the discussions. We felt that the regular standing committee is the one that we had appointed and that we ought not, in effect, vote no confidence in our own Constitution and Bylaws Committee. So the motion that Dr. Robbins read provides that the members of the Ad Hoc Committee could be invited to discuss and participate fully in the proceedings of the Constitution and Bylaws Committee, but that the primary responsibility for preparing the final documents would be in the hands of the Constitution and Bylaws Committee.

DEAN McDONALD: Well, along that line though, I would like to see the Ad Hoc Committee have an independent opportunity to review the constitution and make their recommendations which may be different from what the Constitution Committee may wish to recommend. We would get two different viewpoints from that direction.

DEAN NEVILL: I really don't see that that is precluded. The motion doesn't discharge the Ad Hoc Committee, and I would assume that they would be free to report back their independent recommendations. I would like to see that thought about and considered today.

PROFESSOR FIFE: The general procedure of referring the matter to the Constitution and Bylaws Committee seems to me to be the straight forward one. There appears to be a general consensus that the constitution as proposed is going to place a very heavy reliance for its success on the bylaws that are written for it. And if this committee has to write the bylaws, or has been in the process of writing the bylaws, referring it to that committee seems to me an efficient way to proceed.

PROFESSOR POWELL: I guess I look at it the other way around. I think we've asked the Ad Hoc Committee to work on this for a year, and now we're letting them off the hook. I'd like to see them participate in

a joint committee that would get both viewpoints and report back to us again. I think the substitute proposal would allow both viewpoints to be represented in a committee before it is presented back to the council. VICE PRESIDENT IRWIN: Well, it seems--Am I correct Ed?--that's implied in your resolution. PROFESSOR

ROBBINS: Yes. I think the difference is one of form and not of substance. The substitute motion obviously calls for a little different formulation of that group--representatives of the two committees plus an impartial mediator. It was our intent that the effort be a cooperative one, and I don't see the substitute motion as being very much different from what we are presenting here. PROFESSOR ROTHE:

How many people are on the Ad Hoc Committee? PROFESSOR FREDLAND: Four.

PROFESSOR ROTHE: Am I right that the Constitution does not demand that we have a certain number of people on the Constitution and Bylaws Committee? How many active members are there on that committee now?

PROFESSOR GEMIGNANI: There are four active members. They are Joyce Bain of the School of Nursing, Hugh Headlee of the School of Medicine, Ed Byrne of the School of Liberal Arts, and myself. PROFESSOR

ROTHE: I guess my question is why can we not appoint the Ad Hoc Committee to join that committee and then have that committee of eight come to a conclusion? PROFESSOR

ROBBINS: We did consider the approach of making the Ad Hoc Committee members, voting members of the Constitution and Bylaws Committee. Because there is a Constitutional implication for adding voting members to a standing committee, we thought we would be able to do this under a less formal approach. So we moved in this direction rather than the more formal one of actually expanding that committee. The constitutional implications are in terms of the carry over members. We've structured our standing committees in such a way that half the members' terms expire each year. So it involves some technicalities of that sort that we thought we could just avoid by simply instructing the Constitution and Bylaws Committee to invite those from the Ad Hoc Committee who wanted to participate to join them. We felt that if the discussion got to the point where the two groups couldn't agree and it had to be voted on within that committee, the only way that it could be resolved is in this body wayway. We felt that they would have to operate on some consensus basis rather than voting basis. So that's the rationale for our proposal.

PROFESSOR GEMIGNANI: I detect a certain amount of misunderstanding. First of all, I do not believe that the Constitution and Bylaws Committee is markedly different in philosophy from the Ad Hoc Committee, as odd as that might seem, particularly since I'm the one who has been most opposed to the proposed constitution. What we are dealing with are clarifications and interpretations and not what I would call, and I don't believe that the Committee on Constitution and Bylaws would call, (if there are any members of that committee here, I would certainly welcome them speaking for themselves) a total and complete rewriting of the constitution. I, for one, am willing to abide by the spirit of whatever instructions this council may provide. I don't see as particularly workable, an arrangement of having two groups of people in power fighting one another to see what is going to reach the floor of the council. If that is going to be the case, I would just as soon you give it to some committee that doesn't involve either group for that matter. But I don't think we have, if I may say so, an adversary relationship here. I sincerely mean that. What we are trying to do is to find something which is clear and workable and which will provide faculty with a framework within which to conduct its legislative business. This is my concern. It's the concern of the Constitution and Bylaws Committee, and I really hope that personalities don't get in the way. I am willing to step aside as Chairman of the Constitution and Bylaws Committee if it would be the will of the committee to have a new chairman, but please don't give it to two committees, give it to one committee. I feel the Constitution and Bylaws Committee has been working as much on the bylaws and in trying to clarify things in the proposed constitution as the original Ad Hoc Committee did. We have spent a lot of time and have a lot invested in drafting the bylaws, and we have for the most part tried to remain faithful to the original document that was presented to us. PROFESSOR SHIPPS: I know that Professor Gemignani's

Constitution and Bylaws Committee is ready to work within the spirit of the Ad Hoc Committee's proposed constitution. However, I wonder if the description of the things that the Ad Hoc Committee's constitution that bother the Constitution and Bylaws Committee are not larger issues than is indicated by that statement. Instead of putting the proposed constitution back to another committee, bringing it back to Faculty Council, and then going through this over and over again, I wonder if we could not give the committee some kind of indication of what we want. We've gotten from the faculty an indication that they want a bicameral approach, but there are a lot of other issues. One such issue concerns who is going to decide who gets voting rights in the faculty. The Ad Hoc Committee says it should rest with Jack Buhner's Office. The information that you distributed to us, Professor Gemignani, said that the Faculty Council should make that decision. I'm not arguing one way or the other, but I think that that is a very vague area, and I think we need to realize that it would be helpful if we could discuss such issues. PROFESSOR:

ROBBINS: Well, in my introductory remarks, I said that I hoped that as a part of our effort to dispose of the proposed constitution--maybe deal with it is a better word--(laughter) we would take the opportunity, either before or after we deal with the mechanism by which we were going to handle it, to get into the substantive issues. That discussion then could serve as a guide to whomever will have the responsibility of putting the proposed constitution and bylaws together. PROFESSOR SHIPPS:

Professor Robbins and I have had discussions about this, and while he was making his introductory remarks, I was trying to note some of these issues. I have 50 copies of a list which lists several of the issues I would like to talk about. VICE

PRESIDENT IRWIN: Is there other discussion?

PROFESSOR FREDLAND: It might be helpful if we postpone the decision on where to refer the proposed constitution, and just deal with the issues. That might give us some light on where we want to send it, and rather than waste an enormous amount of time on the procedure, which we've already wasted, we could get on with the issues. I'd like to move that: WE TABLE THE MOTION FOR 30 MINUTES AND THEN COME BACK TO THAT ISSUE. The motion was seconded. VICE PRESIDENT IRWIN: Is there further discussion?

The vote was taken. THE MOTION TO TABLE CARRIED.

PROFESSOR ROBBINS: Professor Shipps and I have discussed this and she has identified many of the issues. Jan, if you would be willing to share some of those that you have identified, I think that would be helpful. PROFESSOR SHIPPS: I went back and read the account of how our national constitution came to be and reminded myself that a constitution is really a division of power, and I think we make a mistake if we think that it is not. I think that we need to realize that an institution such as IUPUI has a large number of power elements that have to be juggled. Even the I.U./Purdue missions have to be dealt with in some sort of way.

It seems to me that a member of the Elections/Appportionment Committee very clearly summed up that the issue of who gets to decide who gets to vote is a major issue. Another issue of importance is who gets to decide what is a unit for the purposes of representation on the Faculty Council. Now nobody objects to the administration's authority to decide who is a unit for administrative purposes, but is it, in fact, the Faculty Council's pleasure to have a unit which has one faculty member and one administrator have two representatives on the Faculty Council when there is one representative for every 35 faculty members in the large unit. Now that's another issue of major importance. Also, if we go bicameral, who's going to elect the members of the Senate? These are the kinds of issues that we should be discussing, I'm not trying to lay out all the issues, but I do think we could start by discussing the ones that I have listed here.

PROFESSOR ROBBINS: While we're waiting for someone to come up with another issue, I might suggest one thing which I hope is not an issue, but which I do think was an oversight. I believe there needs to be some provision--it can be an article in the

new constitution that would disappear when the document is fully implemented-- for implementing a new constitution. When you consider the implications for moving from an active body that is seated and functioning to a completely different organization, and potentially a different representation, there has to be some mechanism for doing that. I would not presume that the Secretary of the Council has the authority to disband one body and to seat the next one, I think we just overlooked the need for that kind of provision in the constitution or, at least, as a part of the package. I think whomever has the responsibility for dealing with the constitution also needs to look at that set of procedures.

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: I'd like to speak to the question of who decides who votes. I'm a little surprised at what Jan said, and I'm also surprised at the notion that the administration somehow decides it. The Board of Trustees decides who is a member of the faculty of this university. If you want to have all the faculty vote, you have to ask some officer of the University to identify the members of the faculty that the Board of Trustees have appointed. I've been in this body for years, and there are perennial jokes about our inability to obtain a definitive answer to that question. Well, if you think it's a joke you can try to do it sometime. (laughter) Everytime the Trustees meet, they appoint some people, they dis-appoint other people, and everytime there's a Trustee's meeting, the number of faculty is different from what it was before the meeting. So if you decide, as I thought you did somewhere here, that Dr. Buhner's Office should certify to you the number of faculty as of September 1 for the full year, we'll certify that number to you. If you decide that you only want every third one of those to be a voting member of the faculty, that's your business. We do not decide administratively who is a voting member, we only decide who is a member of the faculty.

PROFESSOR ROBBINS: There is a complication to that which you could get into. That is the definitions for different faculty ranks as well as the notion of faculty who are on tenure and those who are not. Whether the faculty member is paid by the university or not is another factor in the issue. If you examine the constitutions in existence throughout the system, including the campus constitutions and the University Faculty Constitution, you find that the definition for voting faculty is not the same in those constitutions.

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: That's a function of the constitution. I didn't quite like the implication that administrators somehow decide by the divine fiat who's going to be voting faculty.

PROFESSOR SHIPPS: But there was a difference in how the Ad Hoc Committee and Constitutions and Bylaws Committee would handle this. One was getting a certified list from the Dean of Faculties Office and the other had the council itself making that decision. And that's important.

PROFESSOR ALVORD: I've only been on the IUPUI Faculty Council for this year, but I can't get too worked up about the constitution one way or the other, because I haven't seen, other than the pleasure I have derived from meeting people from other schools here, that anything of great importance is dealt with by the Faculty Council. Unless someone comes up with something that I consider an issue, such as curriculum or how the Schools of Medicine, Nursing, and Engineering can work together on some problems that might be pertinent to all of us or some other issue such as the grading policy we considered, I don't see where it makes much difference who decides who's voting faculty. I'm glad to be on the IUPUI Faculty Council because it gave me the opportunity to be on the Elections/Apportionment Committee. I got to meet five or six faculty members from other schools which I enjoyed very much. If the Faculty Council is going to deal with issues, then I want to write a constitution that will allow us to do that, and if we aren't, I really don't care what the constitution says. It may be great for information or for some other reason, but the Green Sheet does a good job of that too.

DEAN McDONALD: One of the unique features of the proposed constitution is the bicameral idea, and I think we ought to speak to that. I've heard a lot of talk about the two bodies here, but what I'm concerned with is that they might duplicate each other or

function in the same way and as a result duplicate each other's work. I feel that these two bodies ought to have different, but equal power. Different power, in that one be stronger in one area and the other be stronger in another area, much like our Senate and House of Representatives. They are equal in the sense that the Senate has certain responsibilities that the House does not, and House has certain responsibilities that the Senate doesn't have. The Senate approves things such as Presidential appointments; the House initiates bills that have to do with finances. That's the primary thing that I'm suggesting. As far as the Faculty Council is concerned, I see one possible solution to this by making the Faculty Council larger than our current Council. One of the reasons that I suggest this is that I agree with Carol that one of the most important things is that it has given us the opportunity to meet other people in this institution. I think the Faculty Council has done a good job of welding IUPUI together. On the other hand, we cannot continue the way we've been operating the current Faculty Council. We operate it as if it were an informal committee in which anybody is free to discuss anything that they want at any time. There should be much better procedures and much better guidelines. We need to have a much more efficient Faculty Council; a council where we know the rules by which we are to operate; a council where we know what's going to be discussed; and a council where those issues must be laid out in such a way that it is not possible to bring up and pass a motion on a few minutes notice without a suspension of the rules or some procedure that requires more than a majority vote. So I look at the Faculty Council as being a very structured organization for which information is prepared and submitted to them for consideration. On the other hand, a possibility for the other body, if the new constitution is implemented, is the Faculty Senate. I would perceive the Faculty Senate as being very small, maybe one representative from every school. It would be a working body; a group of individuals who meet informally like our present standing committees. I initially said that I thought there ought to be different and unique powers between the Senate and the House. I think one of the powers of the Senate, as a small working body, might be to initiate all legislation or motions and develop them into working form so that they could be ready for the Faculty Council, the larger and more structured body, to deal with. On the other hand, I think that one of the powers of the Faculty Council might be to make amendments to the initial documents. It might adopt a simple amendment based on majority rule and thus make an amendment without going back to the Faculty Senate. Well, these are some of the things that I think should be included in a working model for a new Faculty Council Senate in a bicameral organization.

PROFESSOR FEELEY: I look with some amazement at the fact that you are considering a bicameral group as efficient. Have you taken a look at the State Legislature lately? I can hardly imagine a more inefficient body.

PROFESSOR BESCH: I haven't taken a look at the State Legislature, but I do think what we're talking about should be clarified. The bicameral proposal in the constitution is not, as I understand it, at all a bicameral approach. We are using the name here to imply something that means something that's not at all what's described in the proposed constitution. I'm not sure what the political scientists call it, but I would call it, at the most, pseudo-bicameral. It does have two divisions, but there is in no way a balance in the structure.

PROFESSOR FREDLAND: It was our intention that the Senate, which as you have correctly pointed out, serve as an executive committee. I don't think a political scientist would call it pseudo-bicameral. It is not two equal houses. If you'll notice, the proposed constitution provides that the Faculty Council is to meet, at the most, twice a semester. The Senate on the other hand is to meet monthly. What we were trying to do was to provide a small forum so that we would waste the time of 15 people talking about this foolishness and leave the Faculty Council to talk about that occasional issue that might crop up.

PROFESSOR ROTHE: Could I support the concept that we not spend more time talking about the bicameral set-up. It seems to me that one of the important issues is that this Council really does not have enough power. The real power is the Board of Trustees. When we look at the Constitution, the final decisions that this Council can make are really very limited. And therefore, it

seems to me that making it bicameral is simply adding more complexity. And I strongly support the idea, Mr. Fredland, that the word Senate be struck, and suggest it be called the executive committee. As I read this, that's what it is. It would be an executive committee to this Council. It would sort out the ins and outs, make out an agenda, etc. If we do that, then we won't be so hung up in talking about a bicameral group that really doesn't have much power. We could then get back to looking at the important issues that we want to discuss.

PROFESSOR SHIPPS: I don't object to calling it an executive committee, but I do think we should talk very seriously about how those members are elected and whether there are any restrictions. Do we want to elect one person from each school or should we make a decision to say that we would have a total of three representatives from schools with faculty of less than 20 or something like that. The technical parts could be worked out.

PROFESSOR ALVORD: At the risk of being called naive, I don't feel either powerless or powerful in here. While I don't have everything I want as a faculty member--I'd like to be paid lots more and work lots less--I just don't see an issue. I don't know what other schools are doing. Maybe Medicine makes more money than Nursing does, I don't know. As long as I get what I want or you can tell me why someone else gets it and I don't, I'm happy enough. Am I the only one feeling this way? I'd like a show of hands on that.

PROFESSOR GEMIGNANI: I might cite some very substantial issues that have been dealt with in this body. Two grading policies passed the University Council this year. One originated in Indianapolis, and two others were substantially modified by action of this body. The modifications were adopted by the University Faculty Council and became the policy of Indiana University. Perhaps there is a feeling of frustration that this group has done nothing, but I'd like to cite that as one example where we've made an impact. I think that a large part of the responsibility, for bringing issues that you feel are important to the council, rest upon you. I think that if there is something that bothers you and it's a university issue, the best thing to do is to bring it to the Council. I would like to say one or two things about the issues that Jan has raised because I think in the thirty minutes we're discussing the issues pertaining to the constitution, we ought to say something about those.

Anyone who has served on the Election/Apportionment Committee knows that the list is not as clear and unclean as Dr. Moore has suggested that it might be. For example, the year that I was on the Elections/Apportionment Committee, I think Ed Robbins did as good a job as anybody has ever done in history in cleaning up that list. And it was still very dirty. (Laughter) PROFESSOR ROBBINS: The list; not the people on it. (Laughter) PROFESSOR GEMIGNANI: The schools which are split between Bloomington and Indianapolis raise very important questions. As you may recall, Dean Gousha is a member of this body according to the present constitution. If he should persuade the Vice Chancellor's office that, in fact, all of the members of the School of Education should be voting members of the faculty in Indianapolis, as one might reasonably argue, you're going to have a remarkably different distribution of faculty power than you have now. Should a unit which has only one faculty member be a unit as far as this Council is concerned? Indeed, the present Constitution specifically say that it is, because the Vice President - Indianapolis has certified that it is an academic unit. An academic unit for administrative purposes is well and good, but an academic unit for purposes of representation on the Council is quite another matter. Being considered a faculty member for purposes of granting the rights and privileges that pertain to faculty members is one thing, but who should vote on issues that relate to Indianapolis is quite another. If on the basis of Board of Trustees or administrative action, so-in-so is listed as a member of this faculty and this Council feels that violence is being done to the concept of a campus at Indianapolis determining its destiny, then who will contradict it? There is no provisions for appeal of the certification which comes out of the academic Vice Chancellor's office. There is no appeal for a faculty member who is

left off of that list except to go to Vice Chancellor Buhner and say that they ought to be on it. You might argue that we should depend on the good will of the administrators, and I hope we can. I certainly have the greatest respect for Vice Chancellor Buhner, but are you not willing to assume the responsibility for defining who is your constituency. Who are you representing? Who's rights are you preserving? Who are you voting for? I say that that should not be left nebulous. It should be spelled out as clearly as possible in order to safeguard the rights of those faculty who should have voting privileges. I believe there are substantial issues here. It's not a question of wasting time. You have power if you wish to exercise it. I believe that sincerely, or I wouldn't be arguing for these concerns.

PROFESSOR SHIPPS: Mike, why don't you ask if we could take a straw vote on that issue? Then we'd know how people feel about it.

PROFESSOR GEMIGNANI: The difference between the two documents is that in the proposed constitution, the Vice Chancellor of Academic Affairs certifies the list of voting members and there is no appeal. The proposed changes that I have tried to work through the Constitution and Bylaws is to suggest that we may appeal that certification of voting members. I would also provide for a provision that would require ratification by the Council of any unit certified for purposes of representation. That would prevent the likelihood of one-member units being represented for membership on the Council. In other words, it places a power in the faculty that is not provided for in either the present Constitution or in the proposed constitution.

VICE PRESIDENT IRWIN: We have 5 minutes and it seems to me there are two questions that have been discussed several times. One has to do with whether we want a constitution with one body as we have now or a constitution which, although not bicameral, has a Senate or Executive Committee. It seems to me that that question is before us. Do you want a show of hands on which type of constitution this body would recommend to whomever receives the constitution?

PROFESSOR FIFE: We had a show of faculty sentiment at the last faculty meeting. The preference was to have the two bodies. Now I'm not sure that everybody knew what the issues were concerning the two different groups, but there was a majority vote for the two groups that they were calling a bicameral body.

VICE PRESIDENT IRWIN: Well, do you want to let that be then?

DEAN NEVILL: I do not. Because this is a different body--hopefully a more informed body--and this is the body that is about to refer the matter to the committee, I think the committee would appreciate the opinion of this body so they can have some reasonable expectation of having the report approved by this body.

PROFESSOR ROTHE: I move that: THE NAME OF THIS OTHER BODY BE CHANGED FROM SENATE TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND THAT THE COMMITTEE HANDLING THIS NOT CONSIDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION AS HAVING A BICAMERAL BODY.

PROFESSOR GIFFORD: Isn't that out of order? PROFESSOR SHIPPS: Wouldn't it be better to take a vote on which is preferred, two bodies or a body with an executive body committee?

PROFESSOR FREDLAND: Mr. Chairman, may I try to express the sense of the body in a resolution and if this one doesn't get us over the impasse, we can try again. I suggest it is the sense of this body that "Senate" is an inappropriate term, and it is the sense of this body that the constitution, by whomever it be drafted, consist of a small executive branch and a larger representative body.

VICE PRESIDENT IRWIN: I believe that what you're asking is that we remove the term "Senate" and replace it with the term "Executive Committee." Is that right Dick?

PROFESSOR FREDLAND: Right. The vote was taken. THE MOTION CARRIED.

VICE PRESIDENT IRWIN: Professor Robbins, will you repeat your motion?

PROFESSOR ROBBINS: The Agenda Committee moves that: THE CONSIDERATION OF THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION BE REFERRED TO THE CONSTITUTION AND BYLAWS COMMITTEE AND THEY BE INSTRUCTED TO INVITE ANY MEMBER OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE WHO IS INTERESTED TO MEET WITH THEM TO DISCUSS THE CONSTITUTION AND BYLAWS AND REPORT BACK BOTH THE CONSTITUTION AND BYLAWS AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE.

VICE PRESIDENT IRWIN: Professor Fredland, do you want to repeat your substitute motion so that if we defeat the original motion, we can then consider the substitute motion.

PROFESSOR FREDLAND: I suggested

that instead of instructing the committee to invite members of the Ad Hoc Committee etc, we create a new Ad Hoc Committee consisting of two members from each of these committees, to be selected by the committees themselves, plus a fifth member to be elected by this body today. I see it necessary that we have an odd number which is why I suggested five or seven members.

PROFESSOR SHELLHAMER: As a member of the Agenda Committee, I was in favor of supporting the motion that Professor Robbins read. I support this motion because I think that the appropriate committee of this body is the Constitution and Bylaws Committee. It puts the Committee in the role that it was intended to be in. The history of this is somewhat interesting because the original Constitution and Bylaws Committee did not wish to tackle this job for its own reasons. So that being the case, an Ad Hoc Committee was established. Now, however, the present Constitution and Bylaws Committee is willing to take on the task. The motion will get us back on track by referring it to the Constitution and Bylaws Committee, the regular standing committee.

PROFESSOR CHILDRES: I have the feeling that these discussions during the year have generated a lot of constitutionalists. And it sounds to me like the original motion still limits our input to the standing committee and the Ad Hoc Committee and I'm wondering if there could be amended to permit some of the budding constitutionalist to participation in the process. (laughter)

PROFESSOR BLAKE: I'd like to call for the question please.

VICE PRESIDENT IRWIN: Alright, the question has been called for. The vote was taken on the original motion. THE MOTION CARRIED.

Agenda Item 5: New Business

ACADEMIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE REPORT

PROFESSOR FIFE: The recommendations for a policy on residency requirements is in response to the confusion that exist over a variety of different residency requirements. If you look at the bulletins from the different schools of IUPUI, you will notice that nearly every school has its own unique idea about residency. If you then couple that mixture of differences with the mix of residency requirements campus-to-campus, you know that there are problems as students move around. And more and more students do move around within the system. So in an effort, at the very minimum, to get the issue before you in an attempt to develop a consensus, we have proposed a relatively simple recommendation on residency at IUPUI. You'll notice that it's a two statement recommendation. The first one has to do with an idea of systems which pushes the notion of systems as far as you can. That is, COURSE WORK TAKEN ON ANY CAMPUS OF THE INDIANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM WILL BE CONSIDERED AS COURSE WORK TAKEN IN RESIDENCE TOWARD A DEGREE AT IUPUI. The second part of the recommendation, is a relatively standard one. THE STANDARD RESIDENCY REQUIREMENT FOR IUPUI WILL BE A MINIMUM OF 30 HOURS OF THE BACHELOR DEGREE PROGRAM AND A MINIMUM OF 15 HOURS FOR THE ASSOCIATE DEGREE PROGRAM FOR THOSE STUDENTS WHO TRANSFER INTO THE SYSTEM FROM OTHER COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES. It does require one editorial change and that is--that we're only interested in accredited colleges and universities. So you should insert in the last sentence between "other" and "colleges" the word "accredited." So that's our recommendation. I move that as a motion. VICE PRESIDENT IRWIN: The motion has been moved and seconded, is there discussion?

PROFESSOR McLEAR: I would like to recommend that four words be inserted, in the first sentence where it says, "Course work taken at any campus of the Indiana University System or Purdue University System" be inserted. The reason being that we in the School of Engineering and Technology and The School of Science also, have similar such programs going at Purdue regional campuses and at Lafayette, which we are very closely affiliated with, and we must accept their course work as well as course work taken at other I.U. Regional campuses. So in order that we who have the Purdue missions can keep clean with Purdue, I would like to see those four words inserted. PROFESSOR FIFE: We were not sure in the committee just how the problem with our relationship to

the Purdue University System, through faculty governance, applied. We didn't know whether this was in our province of responsibility. So we simply ignored it in this, but as far as I am personally concerned, those four words are no problem, and as I recall discussion in our committee, they are of no problem with the committee.

DEAN NEVILL: I would, at least, like to suggest that it does not cause Purdue University any problem. It's we who set our residency requirements; not Purdue who dictates them to us.

PROFESSOR FIFE: No, but the recommendations out of this body had been targeted to the next step up the line to the I.U. System's committee. So whether those words appear may make no sense at the next step along the way for this recommendation.

DEAN NEVILL: I'm not so sure, but they might not be as ready to see someone change from Gary/Purdue to Southeast/I.U. and Purdue missions, but that's their problem, not ours.

PROFESSOR FIFE: Well, this is something for the body to decide as far as I am concerned.

PROFESSOR APPLIGATE: I'd just like to clarify that this is residency only that we're talking about. PROFESSOR FIFE: Yes. The programs will have to decide what courses they will accept as applicable toward a degree.

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: May I give you an illustration of the kind of problems we ran into that brought this to our attention. We have no four year programs at I.U.-East, but a student at that institution was able to complete all of the course work, except for eight hours, for a Bachelors Degree in Criminal Justice. She transferred here to complete the eight credits, but we require thirty hours of residency. So under this strange arrangement, if we had not been able to work something out on a case-by-case basis, she would have had to take 138 credits in order to get her Bachelors Degree when actually it works out that she had to take 132 in order to satisfy the program involved. So there is that problem of transferability. Maybe I should make two other points. One is that these credits are all supervised by our Board of Trustees. It isn't as though we're taking on faith that some other Board of Trustees is going to do what ought to be done on the various campuses on the Indiana University system. At least we're all under the same Board of Trustees. And if we do really mean anything by being a system, it seems to me that we need mutual respect for one another's academic programs. I would hope as we move into graduate work on this campus that our graduate credits would be accepted at Bloomington at face value as graduate credit for an Indiana University Degree. I'm trying to get in a posture where we are suggesting to Indiana University, as a whole, that credit anywhere in the system ought to be accepted at face value by any Indiana University campus.

PROFESSOR SHELLHAMER: Where would this document then go if it were approved in this form? Must it then be approved by our Board of Trustees?

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: No. This is one of the areas in which you have the power. You set the residency requirement for your degree.

PROFESSOR ROTHE: Point of information. This speaks in the second section, only to bachelors degree programs and the associate degree programs. In the first section it says toward a degree, does that apply toward a graduate degree? PROFESSOR FIFE: We felt that we were dealing with undergraduate degree programs in this particular policy. But as Dr. Moore has said, his interest is that it apply to graduate as well. So this is a point of discussion as far as I am concerned.

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: We really were speaking only to undergraduate credit, and I don't have any objections to it being limited to undergraduate credit. I would like eventually to see it extended. But graduate work is always special.

PROFESSOR BOWMAN: I wonder if it might be an improvement simply to eliminate in the first paragraph the words, "toward a degree". You might come to a situation in which a student might interpret this literally and come here and request the use of residency at Bloomington under basket weaving and ask for a degree in Biochemistry. So I really think that you wouldn't lose anything by eliminating the words, "toward a degree."

PROFESSOR FIFE: Well, we might. We've been accused of being loose and vague. To eliminate the enrollment in a school for the purpose of seeking a degree, opens up quite a number

of different avenues that would be intolerable to many faculty members. So we did want to keep that in there. If I understood what your remarks lead to, there's no problem in my mind with a person pursuing basket weaving one place and coming into biochemistry here. You simply do not accept those courses as counting toward the degree is all. The residency then is only one issue. What is acceptable for the degree is another separate issue.

PROFESSOR FREDLAND: I'm amazed at all of us in this august body. When confronted with a real issue, we seem to be dancing around the periphery of it. It strikes me that the whole concept really eats at the heart of what we're doing. In the example of Vice Chancellor Moore of the young lady from Richmond who had to take eight hours here, It strikes me that the wise thing to do is to transfer the eight hours taken here to Richmond and get the degree in Richmond.

They don't give the degree there.

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: You can't get it anywhere. There's no way to get it there.

PROFESSOR FREDLAND: Then, I think she should have been foresighted enough to take her thirty hours here, because we have been confronted in our department with the issue of a person who has taken all the political science courses elsewhere, and comes here and takes some ancillary courses fulfilling the thirty-hour residency requirement and then is stamped as having the Political Science Degree from Indianapolis despite the fact of what the diploma says. And for one, I am very much opposed to this kind of mass producing of people. Part of the process of education, at least it is in Liberal Arts, is that we have interaction with people, and to say that somebody could have a degree in political science from Indianapolis having never taken a political science course here or having never taken the majority of political science courses here, appalls me. So I would oppose the whole motion.

PROFESSOR CUTLER: You said in your introductory remarks that there is great disagreement about residency requirements as far as the different units in this university are concerned. That implies to me that at least there were residency requirements if the units thought residency was important. After hearing Professor Fredland, I can see some value in residency requirements and not wanting to abandon them.

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: But we're not abandoning residency, at least, if I understand what you are saying, Ken. What we are saying is that they are Indiana University credits. If they're from some other university, they're not accepted in residency, but if they're Indiana University credits, then they would be.

PROFESSOR SHIPPS: Are IUPUI credits accepted at Bloomington as residence?

MOORE: No. That's the next step.

PROFESSOR SHIPPS: OK, but how are you going to guarantee that this is going to be accepted?

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: We're not going to guarantee a thing, but I'm sure going to try. If this passes, I'll take it to the University Faculty Council. DEAN WEIHAUPT: We have a further problem in the Purdue missions, because as I understand it from the Faculty Handbook, the Student Handbook and other documents for our programs, there is a 32 hour residency requirement for associate and bachelor degree programs and this requirement is by Purdue Board of Trustee action. It requires that for an associate degree, a student be in residence the last thirty-two hours. The standard residency requirement for Purdue programs at IUPUI would be a minimum of 32 hours of courses at the third and fourth year level for the bachelors degree program and a minimum of 32 hours of courses at the first and second year level for associate degree programs.

PROFESSOR FIFE: Do you know whether the third and fourth year level specifies 300 and 400 level courses only? DEAN WEIHAUPT: In some cases you can take four or five hundred level courses. CHANCELLOR MOORE: What about one and two hundred? DEAN WEIHAUPT: That's unacceptable for a BS.

PROFESSOR FIFE: That's going to cause quite a bit of trouble. DEAN WEIHAUPT: I don't understand how it would cause any problem since Indiana University now requires 30 hours of 300 and 400 level courses and what you're suggesting is 32 hours.

PROFESSOR FIFE: We took a compromise. I think there was a range of from 26 to 32 hours, or something in that neighborhood, for the BS and 15 for an associate degree.

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: It does say a minimum of 30 hours, but that doesn't bar you from requiring more. This policy can be based on that number and the final determination should be up to the schools. In some schools, like the School of Pharmacy in West Lafayette, I think they have to be in residence for three years. So obviously, it is up to the schools. PROFESSOR FIFE: If people like a number other than 30 or 15 better, I don't think that's a major issue either. We were attempting to get a kind of consensus figure. In the committee we didn't feel that we should have as large a residency figure for two year programs as for four. Since the associate degree require roughly half the credits of a bachelors degree, the figures on requirements have ordinarily been just half. We felt that essentially a quarter of the program should be in residence. So we were more specific in our deliberations about that distribution than about the specific 30 and 15 hour figures.

PROFESSOR ROTHE: I'm disturbed. Unless there is considerable faculty interaction between this campus and, for example, Indiana University-East, it's difficult to see why we should say that they can take 130 hours of course work there, where they don't have the degree program for Criminal Justice, and then come here with just eight more hours and complete the degree. Why should we accept that and not turn around and accept, let's say, taking work at Ohio State, the University of Illinois, or other major accredited institutions? If there is faculty interaction then I say that we are one, but if there's not that interaction--if its because of the name--then I have difficulty seeing why we should be so ready to accept credit from the other campuses of the I.U. System. EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: I think there is quite a bit of faculty interation among the campuses of the I.U. System. PROFESSOR FIFE: The one obvious point is that--and Dr. Moore raised it earlier--there is one Board of Trustees responsible for instruction in the system. PROFESSOR ROTHE: If there is one departmental chairman responsible for the two faculties, I would agree with you, but if there are two departmental chairmen who never meet jointly, I would not agree. PROFESSOR FIFE: It definitely is a question that has to do with the traditional role of residency and how significant it is that you have an experience on one campus with one community of students and faculty as opposed to the abandonment of the notion of a campus community in favor of this new idea of the larger community, the system, that really has only very tenuous contact.

PROFESSOR COHEN: It seems to me that for a number of years we were pretty upset in Indianapolis when Bloomington would not count some of our work for degrees down at Bloomington. We were qualified. They should have accepted our work. It seems to me that we're treating the rest of the system the way they were treating us. I don't think we're doing them a favor, and I don't think we're doing the students a favor. Where the programs aren't of a quality level equal to ours that's a very different problem, but I don't think it should be put in the laps of poor students who are being encouraged to take these programs and transfer credits all over. If we have a problem of quality, I think our recourse should be through somebody who has power rather than somebody who is powerless such as the students. PROFESSOR FEELEY: The present economic situation of these students is not the best in the whole world, let me tell you. Some of them are going to stay at a campus simply because that is the only way they could afford to go to school. To penalize them because they don't have adequate funds to move to Indianapolis when they could stay at home and go to school is ridiculous. And I think that's a viewpoint that has to be considered. Students just aren't as affluent. It is not as easy to find jobs as it was a few years ago, and there are no traineeships available in large part. I do think that the students' welfare ought to be considered. PROFESSOR BESCH: I submit that the counter-argument is really the essence of an academic university or an academic unit. There are obviously concerns about students being powerless, about students not having much money and with a whole host of other possible consequences of the differences. Nonetheless, I believe that there are differences among the things that we have said to be

similar. All men are created equal, but not all men have blue eyes. I believe that in our position of strength, we may look back and say that we were wrong to have said Bloomington should have recognized that the course I gave was equal to the course that they gave. And we will admit that we're wrong. But now with a little more strength, I believe we can say that they were probably right and that's the reason why we now have a stronger course or program. But I believe to declare by fiat that all academic units are equal is an abdication of academic responsibility.

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: They are not all equal within this institution either. If you want to talk about equality, why do you accept credits from the English Department?

PROFESSOR BESCH: For the reasons that you suggested.

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: If they are good there; they are good here.

PROFESSOR SHARP: Some of us from the Purdue University side of the house are a little bit concerned. As a result, I'd like to make an amendment on this. The amendment would be to insert the words, "Indiana University" between the words, "toward" and "a" in the last line of the first paragraph. In other words, the last line would read, "taken in residence toward an Indiana University degree at IUPUI." The motion was seconded.

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: I will support that if you withdraw, "or Purdue University's system" in the second line.

PROFESSOR BOWMAN: I wonder if this might be an example of the sort of problems we may be running into rather regularly when we try to deal with things, that perhaps, should be decided at the school levels rather than at the campus or provost levels, whether its graduate or undergraduate, whether it's law, medicine, or any other unit.

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: And is withdrawal of the "Purdue University Systems" words officially a part of the motion.

PROFESSOR FIFE: No. The only official amendment that we would need would be to put in the clarifying statement, "Indiana University degrees." And we need the word accredited in the second paragraph.

PROFESSOR ROTHE: Point of clarification. When you say "course work", does that imply a certain name that appears in the school catalog? How do you define "course work?"

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: The way you define it now in any transcript from any institution.

PROFESSOR ROTHE: Is it the same if you have a different name, a different course number, just like it might have come from Ohio State, Illinois, Alabama or wherever?

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: Yes.

Is the intent of the first sentence changed by the substitution of the verb "may" for the verb "will"?

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: Yes.

PROFESSOR SHIPPS: I want to ask if you would just say a word about why you would consider it more useful for us to consider this here than in the All-University Faculty Council?

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: I think it is proper for IUPUI whether the university system as a whole does it or not. I think we ought to do it. I think we would be providing leadership for the systems as a whole by doing something that ought to be done. If they decide not to do it, we have at least done what ought to be done here at IUPUI.

VICE PRESIDENT IRWIN: Are we ready to vote on the motion to accept the first paragraph of the recommendation as amended? The vote was taken. THE MOTION CARRIED.

VICE PRESIDENT IRWIN: The question has been called for on the second paragraph as amended. The vote was taken. THE MOTION CARRIED.

ELECTIONS/APPORTIONMENT COMMITTEE REPORT

PROFESSOR SMITH: The Apportionment/Elections Committee consists of myself, Billy Abel, Carol Alvord, Clyde Metz, Kent Sharp, and Jan Shipps. We had one recommendation that we'd like to make to the Council and that is that next year when they appoint an Elections/Apportionment Committee that they have a holdover from this committee--not to take an active part, but merely as an advisor--because there are a lot of problems. I think that would be very helpful if you do that. That's not a motion.

The results of the unit elections will be distributed later and in the interest of time I would just like to take up the at-large elections. We received 530 ballots. As you

recall, we have 43 unit representatives, which means that we should have 43 at-large members elected. There are 18 carry-overs which means we should elect 25 at-large representatives. We have a tie for the 24, 25, and 26th places. I believe it is the prerogative of the Elections/Apportionment Committee to make some decision there, and our decision would be that you let us elect 26 people. If there is any objections to that, we can bring it to a vote here. Would you like the list right now or just send it out later?

Why don't you do both.

PROFESSOR SMITH:

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE:

The new at-large representatives are:

1. Professor Margaret Applegate; School of Nursing
2. Professor Jon Bruyn; School of Engineering and Technology
3. Professor Walter Daly; School of Medicine
4. Professor Mark O. Farber; School of Medicine
5. Professor Thomas Fedor; School of Liberal Arts
6. Professor Ronald Frank; School of Engineering and Technology
7. Professor Carl W. Fuller; School of Medicine
8. Professor Ralph D. Gray; School of Liberal Arts
9. Professor Richard Haak; School of Medicine
10. Professor Virginia Humnicky; School of Medicine
11. Professor Florence Juillerat; School of Science
12. Professor Myron J. Kasle; School of Dentistry
13. Professor David Landis; School of Science
14. Professor Miriam Langsam; School of Liberal Arts
15. Professor Joan B. Lauer; School of Science
16. Professor Forrest Meiere; School of Science
17. Professor Clyde Metz; School of Science
18. Professor Carol Nathan; Division of Allied Health Sciences
19. Professor Rosanne C. Perez; School of Nursing
20. Professor Elton T. Ridley; School of Medicine
21. Professor John M. Riteris; School of Liberal Arts
22. Professor Glen Sagraves; School of Dentistry
23. Professor Harold Shaffer; School of Dentistry
24. Professor P. Kent Sharp; School of Engineering and Technology
25. Professor Rowland A. Sherrill; School of Liberal Arts
26. Professor Brian Vargus; School of Liberal Arts

The results of the election for at-large representatives to the I.U. Faculty Council are:

1. Professor Walter Daly; School of Medicine
2. Professor Donna Dial; School of Liberal Arts
3. Professor Joseph Kuczkowski; School of Science

In the I.U. Faculty Council we are allowed 11 members. There are six hold-overs, which means there are five more to be elected, two of which are to be elected by this council and three are elected at-large by the Elections/Apportionment Committee.

FACULTY BOARDS OF REVIEW REPORT

PROFESSOR BARLOW: During its term of office this Faculty Board of Review recieved two requests for a review, one from an Assistant Professor who had been denied promotion to Associate Professor, and one from an Instructor who had been denied tenure and promotion to an Assistant Professor.

In the first case the Board could find no evidence that promotion had been unjustifiably denied. The second request for a review was withdrawn before the Board had completed its investigations. In neither case was the Vice President asked to take action.

The chairperson was also informally asked for advice on four occasions. On one occasion the individual's case was taken by the other Board of Review because of the possibility of conflict of interest. A second individual decided not to request a review. The other two individuals decided that their requests were premature.

PROFESSOR MIRSKY: The second Board of Review consisted of the following:

Angenieta Biegel; School of Medicine
Nick Kellum; School of Physical Education
Justin Libby; School of Liberal Arts
Shirley Ross; School of Nursing

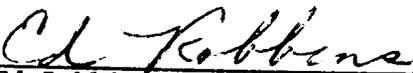
This Board of Review considered only two cases. In one case, an Associate Professor who had tenure requested that the Board review his being denied promotion to (Full) Professor. A preliminary hearing developed the fact that, after his promotion had been denied by both the Department and the School Promotions Committees, the faculty member had requested that his name be withdrawn instead of being forwarded to the IUPUI Promotions Committee. Thus, the promotion file actually was inactive at the time the faculty member requested a hearing. Therefore, it seemed to the Board that there was nothing for the Board to review. It suggested that the faculty person reactivate his file next academic year, if he still felt so inclined. The faculty member and the Administration both apparently concurred.

In a second case, an Assistant Professor requested that the Board review his being denied reappointment, promotion, and tenure. The review indicated that the procedures followed by the Department were basically correct and proper, and that the faculty member's view that promotion and tenure were imminent was not reasonable. Thus, the Board could not sustain the faculty member.

Two other faculty persons individually discussed with the Chairman the possibility of a request for a Board review. The chairman discussed various aspects of the faculty member's allegations, and advised the faculty person on the procedures for enabling the Board to formally conduct a review. Neither of these persons apparently went any further towards this end.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,



Ed Robbins, Secretary
IUPUI Faculty Council

5-5-77

SUMMARY
IUPUI Faculty Council Meeting
~~May 5, 1977~~

1. Adopted the resolution of the Library Affairs Committee recommending that the Library's base budget for materials be increased 35% for each of the next three years. (Attachment #1 - Agenda for May 5, 1977 meeting)
2. Adopted Institution-Wide Policies for Credit by Examination for Undergraduate Programs at IUPUI. (Attachment #4 - Agenda for May 5, 1977 meeting)
3. Elected the following Council Officers for 1977-78:
 - Secretary - Carol Nathan, Division of Allied Health Sciences
 - Parliamentarian - Walter Krieger, School of Law
 - Agenda Committee - Patricia Blake, School of Nursing
 - Richard Brashear, School of Medicine
 - Theodore Cutshall, School of Science
4. Elected the following representatives to the University Faculty Council:
 - Carol Nathan, Division of Allied Health Sciences
 - Margaret Applegate, School of Nursing

Minutes of
IUPUI Faculty Council Meeting
May 5, 1977, 3:30 P.M., Law School, Room 114

Present: Executive Vice Chancellor Moore; Vice Chancellor Buhner; Deans: Bonner, Harvey, Lohse, Nevill, Renda, Ridley; Professors: Abel, Allmann, Applegate, Bain, Balcavage, Barrett, Beardshear, Blake, Bowman, Brashear, Burford, Childers, Childress, Cohen, Cutler, Dexter, Doty, Dykema, Farber, Fife, Frank, Fredland, Fricke, Gemignani, Gifford, Hamburger, Henderson, Krieger, Lees, Markel, Merz, Metz, Miller, Needler, Patterson, Powell, Robbins, Roeske, Rothe, Seibert, Sharp, Shellhamer, Shipps, Smith, Solow, Stropes, Wappner, Williams, Yokomoto.

Alternates: D. Benford for S. Beering; H. Wolf for R. Gousha; R. Lewis for S. Otteson; B. Riss for J. Laube.

Excused Absences: Vice President Irwin; Chancellors: Cunnea, Grossman, Lawrence, McDonald, Weber; Professors: Alvord, Besch, Dillon, Evenbeck, Feeley, McGeever, Navarre.

Unexcused Absences: Dean Taylor; Professors: Ansty, Chalian, Christian, Finkle, Grayson, Green, Hale, Hendri, Hornback, Johnson, Loh, Lyon, McLear, Noble, Pflanzner, Schaaf, Watanabe.

Visitors: Monte Juillerat, Lincoln Lewis, and John Weihaupt.

Agenda Item 1: Approval of the Minutes of the April 14, 1977 Meeting

The minutes were approved as distributed.

Agenda Item 2: Presiding Officer's Business

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: Dr. Irwin is not able to be here this afternoon because we're having a series of meetings trying to straighten out our situation relative to the legislature. I will describe for you briefly where we are. It's kind of a good news/bad news report. The good news is that we have completed advance registration for next fall and enrollment is up about 3%. We have also had the same sort of increase in admissions applications. That is particularly important because there is a significant shift from part-time students to full-time students in the fall increment. So for next fall, at least, it appears that we will have students. The question is whether we'll have any money to educate them. I'm sure, if you read the papers, you know that that's a pretty murky crystal ball. The way the situation has proceeded is something of this order. The House, in dealing with the budget for the university, proposed a 4% personnel compensation increase, and 0.7% S&E increase. The Senate countered with a 6% personnel compensation increase and a 4% S&E increase. Both proposals embodied an increase in tuition, which would be utilized to make up part of the total. These two proposals were discussed in Conference Committees and on the day in which the legislature adjourned their regular session, a compromise had been reached which proposed a 5½% personnel compensation and 4% for S&E. No one seems to know whether they are going to start at that point when they come back into special session or whether they will back up and start all over again. It seems very clear at the moment that the legislature will reconvene in special session on May 15, and they have forty days which could take them to June 30. If they use all the time that's available to them, we would get our new budget about 24 hours before we're suppose to start operating from it. We're not discouraged about this on the whole, but

it's by no means what we would like or desire. However it's at least a situation we can manage with if this line holds. It's not at all likely that we will be able to move into any of the new kinds of activities that we had been hoping for, but we will, at least, be able to hold the line on positions that we presently have without needing to decrease them, and hopefully, we'll at least have the 5 or 5½% personnel compensation increase. I can only add however, that that's all still subject to change depending on what the legislature finally does. Are there any questions that anyone wants to ask that I might be able to answer? We have really not been able to find out very much more than you could find out by reading the newspaper.

One other matter of concern that we have been discussing and which I know has occurred to some of you because I have heard from you, is the problem of the schedule for commencement. We are completing examinations this week, and so is the Bloomington campus. They are having their commencement Sunday and we are having ours a week from Sunday. This seems to us, as it does to some of you, an awkward arrangement which requires the faculty to continue an extra week on this campus. There are hopeful signs here, I think. At the last meeting of the University Faculty Council, the University Calendar Committee was instructed to bring in a single calendar for Bloomington and Indianapolis. Whether they will succeed, I don't know, but those were their instructions, and it looked to me as if they intended to do so. If that is done, then we hope to move to a common weekend for commencement. We'll probably move our commencement to a Saturday with Bloomington having a Sunday commencement. All this, of course, is conditional on approval all the way through the Board of Trustees, but I thought you would, at least, like to know that it's a matter that we are concerned about and that we're seeking to do something about. Those are all of the items that I have under Presiding Officer's Business.

Agenda Item 3: Agenda Committee Business

PROFESSOR ROBBINS: I first would like to share with you the major actions of the University Faculty Council of its meeting of April 26, 1977.

The Council adopted a motion to make the Budgetary Affairs Committee a Standing Committee of the Council. That Committee has operated the past two years as an ad hoc committee. During that period the committee has been particularly involved in efforts to analyze the structure of the Office of the President and determine the budget implications for that office. They also have been active in attempting to determine the procedures by which reallocations of year-end balances are made. In their report to the Council, the co-chairmen of the committee made no recommendation on whether the committee should be made a standing committee. They did, however, indicate that if the committee was made a standing committee, the council and the Office of the President should clarify the committee's role in the system-wide budgetary process.

As a result, the Agenda Committee presented and the Council adopted a motion making that committee a standing committee of the Council and recommended that the President take action to involve representatives from the committee in various stages of the budgetary process, including: preparation of the budget request, its defense before the legislature, the allocation of appropriated and other funds, and the reallocation of such funds. While we are hopeful that the President will follow our recommendation, he did indicate a reluctance to do so in the discussions that accompanied that agenda item.

A second action of the University Faculty Council--and one of particular importance to this campus--was the adoption of a motion charging the University Calendar Committee to continue its efforts to develop a common calendar for the IUPUI and Bloomington campuses. I will have more to say about this a little later.

The University Structure Committee presented a preliminary report on its efforts to

develop a set of procedures for the review of system-wide administrators. Their draft report will be distributed with the minutes of that meeting, and I urge you to read it carefully. The committee is soliciting reactions to the draft, and they are hopeful they will be able to present their final recommendations early in the fall semester. I feel this is a particularly important effort, and although it addresses only the review of system-wide administrators, it may also provide a model that could be the basis for similar procedures for campus administrators.

A final substantive action that was taken by the council was the adoption of a proposed amendment to the University Faculty Constitution that would eliminate the special representation accorded librarians. This is part of the continuing effort to put librarians on the same basis as other faculty. The original recommendation for this action came from the university-wide Library Faculty Council, and we therefore, do not consider it controversial. Nevertheless, we have to go through the procedures required for such an amendment, including a hearing on each of the campuses before the ballot is distributed. Considering the difficulty of holding such a meeting at this time and considering the desire to move ahead on the amendment, it is the recommendation of the Agenda Committee that we simply notify the faculty of this action with a suggestion that unless we receive a request for a called meeting, we would consider the notice as having met the requirement for a campus hearing. In any event, you should anticipate receiving a ballot on the amendment sometimes in June.

Those were the major actions of the University Faculty Council at its final meeting of this academic year.

Since this is the last opportunity I am likely to have to address this council as its Secretary, I hope you won't think it inappropriate for me to take a few minutes to reflect on this past year of the council and to outline what I consider to be some of the major issues facing faculty, and particularly the council, in the immediate future.

I guess one might characterize this year generally as a kind of holding action. That has resulted, I suppose, because our overriding concern has been the consideration of a new constitution. And while I must admit that I was concerned with the Council's efforts early this year in dealing with the proposed constitution, the discussions and actions of the council at the least meeting seem to be on track, and I anticipate an early vote for a new constitution that will provide IUPUI faculty with a governance document equal to the needs of this dynamic campus.

The Council has been accused only of spending its time and energy on housekeeping matters, and while I'll be the first to admit that it seems necessary to spend more time on those things than any of us like, the council has dealt with several significant issues this year. I'll be giving a fuller account to the faculty in my end of the year report, but I'm certain most of you would agree that the Council's actions this year on grading policies, services for international students, and residency requirements were important items. Also, you will be considering later today, important recommendations from the Library Affairs Committee and the Academic Affairs Committee.

These accomplishments, notwithstanding, there are a variety of faculty concerns that remain. The effectiveness of any faculty governance body depends in large measure on the effectiveness of its standing committees. Except for two or three notable exceptions, I think it is accurate to report that this has not been a particularly active and productive year for the standing committees of the council. There are no doubt many reasons for this. However, it has been suggested a number of times that at least one of the major problems is the duplicity of council and administrative committees and the associated problems of defining roles and missions within those apparent duplications. I have suggested before and want to suggest again that one possible solution to this

problem--a solution, I might add, that is consistent with what I believe to be a desirable and appropriate relationship between faculty and administration--would be to work out a system of single committees, appointed jointly or in part by both administration and the council--which would work for consensus in their advice to both the council and administration. Because we are considering a new constitution and have an ideal opportunity to review the form and role of council committees, it seem to me that this is a particularly auspicious time to consider such a plan. I strongly recommend that you consider it.

Finally, there are more general areas in which there is continuing faculty concern. Those concerns are primarily related to a desire on the part of the faculty to be involved in those events and developments that have a direct bearing on the academic programs on this campus. Examples of those concerns include the continuing efforts to define, clarify, and determine future implications for the development of the "Indianapolis-Bloomington Core" which was initiated with the 1974 Reorganization. At this very moment, the Bloomington Faculty Council is probably hearing a preliminary report of a task force, appointed about a year ago by Vice President O'Neil, that has been considering the implications of the 1974 reorganization, particularly its impact on that campus. In the introduction of the report outlining the committee and its work, the committee recognizes that a counterpart, Indianapolis perspective would be useful. Considering the ongoing study of the implications for the development of graduate programs and offerings in the arts and sciences beyond the Bloomington campus, and the recent reports of the review of the relationships between the School of Physical Education at IUPUI and the School of Health Physical Education and Recreation at Bloomington, I also feel such a task force at Indianapolis would be useful. I urge Vice President Irwin to meet with the new officers and Agenda Committee of this Council as soon as possible to consider such a course of action.

Two other problems precipitated by the reorganization warrant mention. The first is the problem of a common calendar for Indianapolis and Bloomington that I mentioned earlier. The University Calendar Committee will be attempting to work out a common calendar. Considering previous efforts, I am not optimistic that they will be very successful. I suggest this faculty take a leadership role in this matter, and if agreement cannot be reached by the end of the fall semester, this council recommend that the issues be put to binding arbitration. It seems clear to me that logic and reason support the calendar positions of this campus. At any rate, arbitration is well accepted--at least by reasonable men and women--as an appropriate mechanism for resolving honest differences of opinion.

The second problem stemming from the reorganization is the existing misalignment of campus administrative titles that resulted when the titles of the chief administrative officer on the two campuses were changed from chancellor to Vice President. This problem should be resolved, and faculty should participate in the resolution.

Another area of faculty interest is in the long and short range implementation of the IUPUI Campus Master Plan. Faculty feel that it is important that they not only be involved in the planning of specific academic facilities, but in determining the sequence of development for all facilities, academic and service or administrative, because decisions to commit capital appropriation to non-academic facilities certainly has an impact on, at least, the timing of the construction of academic facilities.

I should add in this context, that the chairman of the Council's Resources and Planning Committee and the Council Secretary were invited this year to meet with the Executive Committee of the Campus Development Committee. That has been a helpful first step.

I would like to close with an appeal for a continuation in the direction that I feel

we have been moving with respect to relationships between faculty and administration, at least at the campus level. We have experienced, I think, an increasing willingness on the part of administration, not simply to provide a kind of minimum faculty involvement, but a growing, genuine interest in faculty participation in campus administration. And more importantly, the motivation for this expanding, cooperative effort is not simply because its the thing to do or that there has to be at least a token effort to "keep the faculty happy", but because there is a realization that the quality of our enterprize can be improved significantly through such a joint effort.

There is also, I think, a genuine feeling of confidence, on the part of faculty, in the administrative officers on this campus. This atmosphere of mutual confidence and respect, it seems to me, provides a unique opportunity for a continuation of faculty-administrative partnership that is in all our best interests. I look to the future with much optimism.

Unless there are questions, that concludes my report.

Agenda Item 4: Old Business

There was no Old Business.

Agenda Item 5: New Business

NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE REPORT - Election of Officers

PROFESSOR FIFE: You have Attachment #1 which includes the people recommended for nomination by the Nominations Committee. We have presented the following nominations: Secretary - Carol Nathan, and Roger Roeske; Parliamentarian - Walter Krieger; and Agenda Committee - Patricia Blake, Richard Brashear, Theodore Cutshall, John Riteris, and Jan Shippis. EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: Are there nominations from the floor? If there are none, could we have a motion to move that the nominations be closed? It was moved and seconded that nominations be closed. THE MOTION CARRIED. EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: We would appreciate it if the tellers, Carl Rothe and Kent Sharp, would move immediately to count the ballots so that we could have the results by the end of the meeting.

LIBRARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE REPORT

PROFESSOR CUTLER: Ladies and Gentlemen, Attachment #2 contains the resolution framed by the Library Affairs Committee. It calls upon you to recommend that the Library's base budget for materials be increased 35% for each of the next three years. Preceding the resolution, in the Whereas clauses, are some of the reasons you should support that resolution. Also, facing Attachment #2 is Attachment #3. This is a brief report by the Library Affairs Committee. The middle paragraph of that report also speaks to the resolution. Both attachments, I hope, are self explanatory. Mr. Chairman, if it's necessary I move the adoption of the resolution contained in Attachment #2. EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: This comes as a committee report therefore, it is moved and seconded. The motion before you is a vote on the resolution by the Library Committee, Attachment #2. Is there any discussion?

PROFESSOR SMITH: What is the current size of the Library base budget? PROFESSOR CUTLER: The current base budget for books is \$196,468. The first year, beginning July 1977, assuming you pass this resolution and assuming the money is available and is spent in the manner that we have requested, \$68,763 will be added to that figure for a new base of \$265,231. On July 1, 1978, \$92,330 would be added to increase the base to \$357,561. On July 1, 1979, \$125,146 would be added to reach a new base of \$482,707. PROFESSOR ROESKE: Doesn't the legislature appropriate a separate item for the Library budget?

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: No. PROFESSOR ROESKE: What is the meaning of this sentence in the middle of the second paragraph, "The state legislature does not intend to be as generous to our libraries as it ought"? EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: In our budget request we do ask for monies for program improvement and new programs. In that item would be funds for library improvement. That item was cut to practically nothing by the legislature, and that's what the committee is referring to. We asked for something in the order of three million dollars and the latest figure from the legislature was \$109,000.

PROFESSOR PATTERSON: How was the increase of 35% determined? Is there a basis for that or is that a figure you picked out of the air? PROFESSOR CUTLER: No, the recommendation has been made by the Director of Libraries in order to operate the libraries adequately and to meet established standards. It's a figure that would be in excess of the \$482,000 by the end of our projections and in the best of all possible worlds more than \$482,000 would be the base figure beginning July 1, 1977. PROFESSOR GEMIGNANI: What was the impact of the library budget this fiscal year? PROFESSOR CUTLER: Some of you had the experience, indeed many of you may have had the experience, last August or September within two months of the beginning of the fiscal year, of receiving notice from the Library that no new purchases could be made for 10 months. If these kinds of monies had been available there would not have been such a problem. Temporary infusions that come from the Parking Fine Budgets are surely needed and appreciated and probably very rapidly used up, but I think you'll agree that this is both an insecure and inappropriate source of funding for the library. PROFESSOR GEMIGNANI: Does this include Professional Libraries? PROFESSOR CUTLER: No.

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: They have separate lines in their budget for their book budget. PROFESSOR GEMIGNANI: I am deeply sympathetic with this resolution, but my problem is the question of where this money will come from. I see many people in this room who come from different units that are making a strong plea for a significant percentage increase for their own programs which also have important value to the university. I would like to address the Executive Vice Chancellor and ask if he could identify the policy which would be followed to implement such a resolution if it is passed. EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: Well, I was waiting for you to pass the motion before saying that we are prepared to find the funds. We have presently built into our budget model, which will hold unless things get worse, the following. We have \$196,000 presently--\$53,100 next year from general funds, and \$20,000 from parking fines. This would give us \$270,000. This would exceed the \$264,000 that's been requested. To answer Dr. Patterson's question, the 35% represents an effort to get us, in three years, where the committee felt we ought to be now, but realizing that we could not do it all in one year. They are in effect saying, "can we do it over a three year-period?" Administration is willing to try.

DEAN NEVILL: My question is, "What's the need for a resolution?" If the administration seems to be willing to try to meet the needs of the library, then why are we passing the resolution? PROFESSOR CUTLER: Well, if I can refer again to the committee report in Attachment #3, we were uncertain that the funds would be available. Dr. Moore's announcement is the first time that I've heard that they would attempt to meet the resolution if the faculty passed it. And it would, at least, seem to be helpful to have a sense of priorities. EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: I concur. And I would like to say that we are interested in whether you would pass this. It is a question of priorities. If the state of the Library is really not of all that much concern to the faculty, this is one way to find out. Certainly Dr. Cutler and his committee have exhibited a good deal of concern. The History Department, which coincidentally, he also chairs, has exhibited a good deal of concern. And while we assume that there is other concern, it is difficult to know the extent of it, and whether the status of the Library really is a problem that needs major attention. So we are interested in what you may do with this resolution as a test of faculty sentiment. DEAN NEVILL: I guess I still have problems in that matter of priorities that we're supposed to be considering. As I vote on this resolution, it would be helpful to know what the

other priorities are? Are the other problems more parking space, more S&E budgets in some particular unit, or what?

PROFESSOR CUTLER: I sent a memorandum in February, attempting to find out that information, I didn't receive a reply. Perhaps it went to the wrong party. It may not be important, because I'm sure there are people here who can speak to that. What else comes out of program improvement?

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: I don't know if anybody can speak to that particular question. The question is, what is the top priority. Certainly if the money is not used for libraries, it can be used and probably would be used for S&E accounts. I suppose that's the basic alternative that you have before you. It would not be for parking spaces, and while I don't want to get into too much of this, the parking spaces on this campus are supported entirely by stickers. The income is from the sale of the Blue, Red, and Green stickers. No parking lots are paved out of general funds. They're all paved out of income from parking fees. Now the second item we have is parking fines. We have felt that we ought not use parking fines to support the parking program, because then we get complaints that we're giving fines just so we can pay the security people more money, or buy them another car or something of that sort. So we try to put the money from parking fines either into the library for books, which we assume benefits everyone, or into scholarships. And this year was a bonanza year for fines because of the snows, and we had nearly \$40,000 which we transferred to the library. We're estimating it will be only \$20,000 next year, but if the weatherman is good to us, it may be \$40,000 again. (laughter)

PROFESSOR FREDLAND: In support of the resolution the story has it that a couple of years ago the fire department arrived in front of this library, the firemen walked into the front door and had no sooner gotten into the building when they turned around and left, obviously finding nothing in there that could burn. (laughter) I would just like to say that in establishing our priorities, if any other unit of the university or any budget items that establishes itself to be 80 percent deficient, I would be willing to support their resolution for funds. I don't believe many other units can demonstrate as clear a need as our library can, so I think this is a resolution that needs our support.

DEAN NEVILL: To explain my own vote, I will vote for the support of the library on this matter and not as a vote against anybody else who needs funding.

PROFESSOR CUTLER: Thank you, we would accept that. (laughter)

EXECUTIVE VICE

CHANCELLOR MOORE: Is there other discussion?

PROFESSOR FIFE: I want to follow up on what Bill Nevill has been alluding to. It's difficult to vote against the resolution, because, I think, all of us recognize the importance of the library. Some of us are in a severe dilemma because of shortages in other areas of programming. We have budget deficits in programs that require substantial materials besides books. Such as Chemistry, which includes chemicals, glassware, what have you. There is a severe shortage there as well. So that is a major concern for us.

PROFESSOR CUTLER: Well again, this is my support on priorities. If you feel as members of the committee have indicated in the whereas clauses, that the library is an essential academic mission of the university and that it deserves our full hearted support, then you will be inclined to vote for the resolution.

PROFESSOR FRICKE: It's been implied that the library alone has an average inflation rate of about 15 percent, and I think you'll find this to be true in other units as well. The vote was taken, THE MOTION CARRIED BY MAJORITY VOTE.

FRINGE BENEFITS COMMITTEE REPORT

PROFESSOR KUCZKOWSKI: This will be a very short report. We're reporting on the question of whether TIAA/CREFF contributions for the faculty on 10-month appointments should be extended during the summer to faculty members who will be working during the summer sessions. Although the Bloomington campus has adopted a position recommending this benefit, there are a number of questions the committee had on this campus. Since I just got a call last night about 4:30 about taking over this spot, I may need to be

updated but the questions I was asked to report are as follows:

- (1) What are the budgetary implications? Does the summer budget include provision for this expense?
- (2) Would the number of sections offered be affected by this change? If so, the committee expressed reservations about the proposal since too few sections are offered at the present time.
- (3) What are all the personnel policy differences between persons on 10-month and 12-month appointments?
- (4) Would the administrative burdens of implementing the policy be impossibly cumbersome since summer offerings are often not finalized until very late?

These are the general questions that we had and we recommend that they be held for a review next year. The committee also wanted to identify all of the personnel policy differences between persons on 10-month and 12-month appointments. We felt that this may be the overriding question, not just the matter of TIAA/CREF. So we haven't made recommendation to endorse this policy even though Bloomington has already endorsed it. I think they're in a very different position. It's my feeling, the money's coming from someplace, and we're just wondering what may be cut or who may be out of a job. Maybe you can update us on that.

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: I don't have anything to say. I guess, what I am really asking, is are you moving anything? PROFESSOR KUCZKOWSKI: Nothing. This is strictly a report. EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: Alright, if there's no motion before us, this becomes an agenda item for the Fringe Benefits Committee for next year. Is that correct? Any objections? Anybody wish to make a motion of any sort on this item? If not, is there a motion to accept the report? The report was accepted by the council.

ACADEMIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE REPORT

PROFESSOR FIFE: Attachment #4, details the suggested institution-wide policy for Credit-by-Examination for undergraduate programs at IUPUI. This matter has been studied by the Academic Affairs Committee over a period of two years and has undergone various stages of development and change until it's in the form that you see it here. I just want to highlight a couple of features and then put it on the floor for debate and hopefully approval.

The responsibility for academic programming is tied to the departments responsible for the specific courses or to the related courses in question, and where we cannot identify a particular department as responsible, the particular school is responsible. So academic responsibility for credit-by-examination would rest with the faculty ordinarily responsible for the courses to which their examinations are related. The second feature that I should highlight is that we're interested in having the credits awarded once and for all for students. That is, once a certain amount of credit is assigned for an experience on some examination, that that credit would be accepted at face value by all of the various degree programs in order that the student does not have to continually undergo scrutiny and possible revision of the credit as he or she makes progress through the university. I probably should point out one other thing. If you look at Item #5, you'll notice that we're recommending the grade of "S" for successful completion of a course by examination which merits a certain amount of credit. So the grading would be "S" or no credit at all, and there would be no entry on the student's transcript. We recommend the approval of this guideline. EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: It comes from the

committee, and is therefore moved and seconded. Are there comments or questions to be addressed to Dr. Fife?

PROFESSOR CHILDERS: How is this different from the current policy? EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: It differs in both the ways that Dr. Fife indicated. Although, it has always been my understanding that the determination of whether a student gets credit for a course that he took by examination was a function of the discipline in which the course was offered, our practice apparently has been that when a student takes a standardized test, for instance one of the CLEP Examinations, one school may set one level as passing and another school may set a different level for the same test. The result of this has been very difficult for the student. The other problem, which is item six on the proposal, is that the student would receive credit, say in the School of Liberal Arts, for a year's history and then transfer to another school, say Business, and not receive the credit. A student thinking he has sophomore standing when he made the transfer, finds out that he doesn't have it. So in the first five items this doesn't differ in any significant way, but the result of not having the sixth item has been that different schools have been deciding whether or not the student got credit. The sixth item is really the key, I think, to bringing us into uniformity of acceptance of these credits so that the students will understand what credits they have toward their degree. This does not impinge on the rights of any school to say, "fine, but you've got to have certain other courses if you're going to get our degree since you're a transfer student". But you do not, by that process, denigrate the credits which he brings in to you from another unit.

PROFESSOR METZ: Will this one grade of "S" be respected from students who transfer? Currently some universities require grades of A, B, C, etc. EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: I don't think we will have that problem because our student's transcripts are Indiana University transcripts, and we follow the Indiana University grading procedure. If the student transfers to Purdue University, hopefully they would treat it with the same respect they would any Indiana University credit. PROFESSOR DOTY: Does this also apply to professional credit? I've been in situations where a student may obtain credit by examination on a departmental basis, using a departmental examination. Is that allowed in this policy? PROFESSOR FIFE: Yes. If you'll notice, especially in item #4, departments do not have to use CLEP exams if they do not wish to. If they're going to accept them then they set the level and that's on record in the School and in the Dean of Faculties Office, so everyone knows what the IUPUI policy is for a particular national, or other standard exam, but departments can also use their own locally prepared examination. There are several different kinds of treatment of credit-by-examination: department-to-department, school-to-school, and even type-of-exam to type-of-exam. We're trying to regularize all of this activity under one set of guidelines. PROFESSOR DOTY: But currently, can not a department give a particular grade for their own course, if the student passes? PROFESSOR FIFE: Yes, that has been true. EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: Well, it's also probably going to continue to be true. Departments have, and I don't mean this to sound as though I'm denigrating departments, but they have their own autonomy in some matters, and one is the matter of what a student must do to complete a course in residence. If the department's decision is that this student must do so-and-so, must come to class and get his credit, alright. If their policy is that he does not have to come to class, but may pass an examination; they may do that. What we're trying to say here is that, where they bill a course to be offered for credit-by-examination that in those circumstances, a letter grade would not be given and grades of "S" would be given so that other departments or schools, in seeing the transcript, would recognize that fact and also see that it would not count in the grade point average and weight it unduly. PROFESSOR DOTY: Shouldn't that be differentiated? EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: Well, it's possible that it should, but we talked about it and our general feeling was that we're going to be able to handle it without explicitly stating it.

DEAN WEIHAUPT: Well, you and I have corresponded on this before, and I apologize for not

having my resolution in front of me, but what I want to know is whether or not credit is given for specific courses on the books? EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: Yes. PROFESSOR FIFE: And the equivalencies are set by the departments or schools that have the normal responsibility for such courses.

PROFESSOR GEMIGNANI: I wanted to address a question to Jack concerning credit for life experiences. That does not fall under this particular rubric. EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: It would if it's credit for a specific course that the department offers. If a student is asking for credit for Math 103 and that's a course your department offers, then your department would decide whether or not to give him the credit. If it did, it would be Math 103 with an "S". PROFESSOR GEMIGNANI: Continuing Studies which currently has its own faculty presumably could offer its own courses, is this correct? EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: It has only two courses. Those are general courses and they do not carry any title or departmental designation. Any time a student gets credit for an academic discipline, that discipline would make the decision. PROFESSOR GEMIGNANI: So the School of Continuing Studies courses are specifically excluded as possible courses for credit-by-examination. PROFESSOR FIFE: No, but they will not deal with specific courses in math or english or history. If the student brings in a portfolio that deals with a wide range of experience, that fall into the broader categories of the Continuing Studies program, they will get credit for that type of course. There's a 200 level and a 400 level course, I believe, and they are just general numbers that cover broad categories. If it's life experience of a specific type related to a specific area in a discipline to which you could equate a particular course, the department will be responsible for handling that. PROFESSOR APPELEGATE: When the equivalency is established, is it conceivable that in those results an "S" can be equated to a grade of D? PROFESSOR FIFE: The grade of "S" is a C or up. EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: It really means satisfactory and I don't think it is equated to much of anything beyond that. PROFESSOR APPELEGATE: That would be left up to the department that is responsible for the testing? EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: The department would determine whether it was a passing grade.

PROFESSOR DOTY: If we use the CLEP Exam and say a student takes it to get credit for History 105 and gets an "S" grade and another student takes an examination from the department for 105, will he get a grade other than "S" such as A, B, C, etc? PROFESSOR FIFE: My opinion of what the committee was saying is that if there is going to be credit by examination, it is going to be handled by this policy and the "S" would be the grade given in both cases. Vice Chancellor Moore is giving you quite a different version. PROFESSOR DOTY: The departments won't have as much flexibility if you follow this policy. PROFESSOR FIFE: What we were trying to do with this policy was regularize all the activity of this type. The committee was very much interested in the contrast between students--the educational experience of students--in courses where they attend class through a semester and the experience of taking and completing an examination patterned at an appropriate level. As a consequence, the symbol "S" is proposed rather than A, B, C, for credit-by-examination. From our experience, there is a considerable element within the faculty that is very much interested in keeping a separate designation for activity of the different types, the examination type credit from the classroom and laboratory experiences. PROFESSOR DOTY: Well, the thing is, whatever we choose on the CLEP, whatever we set as passing, we don't currently recognize any standardized procedure for setting either those requirements or the requirements on departmental exams. EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: I don't know how much of an improvement these procedures would be, but I can tell you that it's a mess right now. For example, we have two different standards on the same CLEP exam for Purdue and Indiana. One student may be taking a CLEP exam for credit in a Purdue mission, follow the Purdue policy and receive credit. Another student can take it in the I. U. mission, the same level and fail where the other student passed. We think there should be at least one standard for IUPUI that is set by the department in which the discipline is taught and whatever that standard is, the rest of us would have to live with it. PROFESSOR DOTY: I can buy

it for outside examinations. In the case of internal examinations procedure you might be infringing on the rights of departments to establish policy for its own departmental examinations.

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: Well, I've indicated that I don't see a problem with that, and I don't really think it violates the intent of the policy.

PROFESSOR APPLGATE: I do see a problem with it, and that problem is having to accept credit when the student has no basic required courses to carry on with the rest of the courses required by another discipline.

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: I don't follow your problem.

PROFESSOR APPLGATE: We have students coming out of required prerequisite courses into other courses, and we should be able to determine the adequacy of the work in those prerequisite courses.

PROFESSOR FIFE: If you will look at 3B, you'll see that the departments just don't have to accept anything.

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: The departments may say that Chemistry 1 and 2 are requirements for our degree and you cannot test out of them by examination.

PROFESSOR BLAKE: I have one more comment. Someone spoke to the idea that they like National or CLEP exams, but we have the problem of those national exams not being updated often enough.

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: Well, it's obviously a mixed bag, and it's difficult to get procedures that are uniform given this circumstance, but it's also pretty unfair to students not to have some kind of guidelines so that they can have some sense of the liability involved. Are there any other questions or comments? The vote was taken, THE MOTION CARRIED.

VICE CHANCELLOR BUHNER: Mr. Chairman, may I ask a clarification? Am I to assume now that this action is complete with the vote that was just taken? It doesn't go anywhere else, correct? In other words it is now the law of the land for IUPUI, correct?

Alright, then as I understand it, it is the responsibility of the Office of Dean of the Faculties to implement this policy to the extent of collecting the procedures and the equivalencies from the schools. I assume that provides a certain amount of clout, shall we say. In other words this is permission for the administration to push pretty hard to get these statements. I don't think this is worth a darn unless we have a complete central file. It's going to be much like the matter of promotion procedures in each academic unit. So I want it understood then that we will proceed as though it were part of the law of the campus.

PROFESSOR DOTY: This memo that we got from Professor Fife on Residency Requirement, is that going to be up for discussion today.

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: That was passed at our last meeting, and it is no longer up for discussion.

PROFESSOR DOTY: Why does it not apply to graduate students as well?

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: We plan to discuss it for graduate purposes, but we thought if we could get it established as an undergraduate principle that would give us a leg up in trying to get it for graduate purposes. You didn't read your minutes of the last meeting. That question was asked and answered at that meeting.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTION

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: Well, the results of the election were as follows: Secretary, Carol Nathan; Parliamentarian, Walter Krieger; Agenda Committee, Professors Blake (School of Nursing), Brashear (School of Medicine), and Cutshall (School of Science. It looks from the order of the ballot as though it's advantageous to have your name first. (laughter) I might say that the vote for secretary was very close. And since Allied Health Sciences is part of the School of Medicine, at least the concerns of the School of Medicine may be reflected in so far as they maintain a good relationship with the Department of Allied Health Sciences. (laughter)

ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE UNIVERSITY FACULTY COUNCIL

PROFESSOR ROBBINS: We have a provision in the Bylaws of the Constitution that provides for the election of three representatives to the Indiana University Faculty Council from this council. It turns out that we have one member that was elected last year who carries over in that capacity. That means that we have two members to elect from this council at this time. We particularly scheduled this late on the Agenda in hopes that we would have the results of the elections for the Faculty Council officers, because, as you are aware, it has been the practice at the University Faculty Council level, and I assume it will continue, of nominating the secretaries of the IUPUI and Bloomington council as Co-Secretaries of the University Faculty Council. So we wanted to at least be able to put into nomination the winner of the election for the Secretary of this council.

Because there are no specific provisions for the nominations for those two positions, I'll turn this over now to Professor Fife who will make the nominations for the representatives from this council to the University Faculty Council. We do have a ballot prepared if we have more than two nominees. PROFESSOR FIFE: The Nominations Committee nominate Carol Nathan, for the reasons that Ed just outlined to you and Margaret Applegate from Nursing. EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: Are there nominations from the floor? If not, is there a motion that nominations be closed? The motion has been made and seconded that nominations be closed. The vote was taken, THE MOTION CARRIED.

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: There is one piece of unofficial business. As you may or may not know, on the occasion of the retirement of the Secretary of the Council, it is customary to extend to him a small token of the great regard that the council has for his services. This is usually done by the immediate past secretary, but she left us and became President of a School of Art which is probably a fate somewhat worse than death. (laughter) I tried to find Robert Long, who was her predecessor, and as near as I can tell, he's not on campus. I then called around to various persons whom I thought were members of the Agenda Committee, to see if one of them would do this, and nobody would admit he was a member of the Agenda Committee. (laughter) So by default, I have here a plaque to present to Dr. Robbins, on behalf of this council. I can only say, Ed, that even those who had declined to identify themselves as members of the Agenda Committee spoke of your services as superb. And if this is what your detractors say of you, think of what your supporters say of you. (laughter) We are very grateful to Dr. Robbins. His position is by description, a link between administration and the faculty and it is often a lightning rod where lightning strikes at both ends. (laughter) He has demonstrated real leadership and real flexibility in carrying out his responsibility this year, and I know we're all very grateful to him. It gives me great pleasure to present this plaque which reads, TO EDWARD L. ROBBINS, IN APPRECIATION OF DEDICATED SERVICE AS SECRETARY OF THE FACULTY COUNCIL OF INDIANA UNIVERSITY, PURDUE UNIVERSITY AT INDIANAPOLIS FOR THE 1976-77 ACADEMIC YEAR. (Applause)

PROFESSOR ROBBINS: Well, thank you Ed. I've been guilty, I guess, when people have asked me my reaction to being the Secretary of the Council, of responding that the best thing that I could think about it was that it was only going to last one year. (laughter) That really was a kind of an innocent lie that I've told, I suppose, to avoid appearing immodest about my true feelings about serving in this position. I really have considered it a sincere honor to have been elected to the position. My greatest concern has been that I wouldn't handle the affairs of the office in a way that I think that vote of confidence required, and I hope that you will forgive me for being so presumptuous as to take, on face value, that this is an indication that, at least, you feel I haven't failed completely.

It also would be inappropriate though, if I didn't say that a great deal of the credit for whatever successes we've had in that office has to go to Beverly Blackwell. (Applause)

So thank you Beverly, and whenever your term expires we will make sure that you get the largest plaque of all. Again, thank all of you very much; it's been a pleasure to serve you. EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR MOORE: Thank you Dr. Robbins. Is there any other business to come before us? If not we stand adjourned.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:45 P.M.

Respectfull submitted,

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

Ed Robbins, Secretary
IUPUI Faculty Council