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Minutes of the meeting of the Faculty Senate, Thursday, April 22, 1954, at 3:30 p.m. in the Dean's Office.

Members present:

E. R. McCartney
S. V. Dalton
Ralph V. Coder
Katherine Bogart
Calvin Harbin
Katharine Nutt
Ivan Richardson
Emmet C. Stopher
L. W. Thompson
Margaret van Ackeren

Members absent:

Joel Moss
Gerald Tomanek

Others present:

Kenneth Cook
John Garwood
W. D. Moreland

The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Dean McCartney.

Report on the course, Man and Society 5, by Dr. Richardson:

Dr. Richardson handed out a "Heading Outline" for the course, Man and Society. He explained the content of the course according to that outline which follows:

I. Social Organization and the Family:

a. Social Organization

Man and society - social group - Folkways and mores - social institutions and their functions - culture and social organization.

b. Social Change

Meaning - causes as economic, political, technological, borrowing, etc. - process - social change and social problems.

c. Family as a Social Institution

Origins - Types of Family Roles - functions - legal position - disorganization - divorce - future trends of disorganization.

d. The Family and Change

Economic change: income - adequacy of income - budgeting.

Social change: changes in social functions such as educational, religious, recreational, status, and protective.

II. Population and Race:

a. The People of the United States

Immigrant - alien - national - citizen - rights of different classes of people - how acquire citizenship.

b. Nature of Population

Population trends - composition such as race, religion, nationality, origin, sex, age, and education - importance of population - problems raised by longer life expectancy.

c. Nature of Race

Concept of race - racial theories and prejudices and uses that may be made of them - problems raised by minority groups - U.S. political, social, and economic approaches to problems.

d. Movement of Population

Immigration policy - westward migration since dust bowl days - rural to urban movement - problems raised such as housing, education, urban services, cultural islands, social services, increased political power, etc.

III. Crime and the Criminal:

a. The Problem

What is crime? - kinds of crimes - extent of crime - cost to taxpayers - cost to society as a whole.

b. The Making of a Criminal

Common fallacies - social responsibility for crime - beginnings of criminal behavior - determining factors - juvenile delinquency.

c. Machinery of Justice

Principles of justice - duties and techniques of police, preliminary hearing, grand jury, prosecutor, courts and trial jury - defect and problems raised by system when compared to that of England.

d. Penal System

Prison system in U.S. - changing attitudes toward the purposes of imprisonment - effects of imprisonment - meaning, uses, and problems of parole, probation, pardon, suspended sentences, etc. recent emphasis on crime prevention.

IV. Business and Government:

a. Types of Economic Systems

Brief summary essential ingredients of capitalism, socialism, communism, and fascism.

b. Organization of Business

Basic ideas of the forms of business organization.

c. Government Assistance to Business

Tariff- competition - indirect subsidies - direct subsidies.

d. Government Regulation of Business

Why necessary - types of regulation

e. Government Ownership of Business

Factors causing ownership - pressures for and against ownership - samples of ownership - results of ownership

V. Price and Credit Institutions:

a. Nature of Price Mechanism

Competition pricing - functions of price - monopoly and other limitations on the operation of competitive pricing - results of no competition - government regulation and its purposes.

b. Credit and Banking Institutions

Importance - types of credit - types of banks - functions of banks - bank insurance - government control and why.

c. Federal Reserve Banking System

Why created - functions - importance as anti-depression device.

d. Changing Price Levels

Meaning of value of money - index numbers - causes of change - effects of changes - techniques for controlling severe fluctuations.

VI. Public Finance:

a. Government Expenditures

Purposes - amounts - why increased - problems of reduction of expenditures - economic effects of expenditures

b. Taxation

Importance of tax policy - criteria of a good tax system - summary of types of taxes - our tax system as a whole.

c. Governmental Borrowing

Extent - types - influence on American economy - how high can it go - is debt shifted to future generations?

VII. Labor:

a. Labor Helps Itself

Types of unions - objectives of unions - economic, political and social weapons of unions - legal positions of unions - government control.

b. Labor Looks to the Government

Why sought government assistance - types of assistance as laws on child labor, wages and hours, employers liability, collective bargaining, unemployment insurance and government services - purposes and effect of government program.

VIII. Government and Politics:

a. Pressure groups

Distinguished from parties - why arose - basis for them - types - objectives - techniques - position in a democracy.

b. Political Parties

Functions - organization - techniques - advantages of bi-party system - why third parties not too successful - nominations and elections - voting.

c. Propaganda

Meaning - techniques - straight and crooked thinking.

d. The Legislature

Constitutional principles - organization - procedure - lobbying - problem of popular control.

e. Executive Agencies

Election of President - meaning of administration - cabinet - civil service - protection of individual rights.

f. Courts

Guiding principles of justice - organization of courts - functions of courts - protection of individual rights.

g. Civil Rights

Importance - how much liberty - restrictions - what are your rights changing concepts - protection of rights - current problems.

The above report was discussed by the members of the Senate. Dr. Richardson said that the student comments vary with the different semesters. The most common derogatory comment is that the examinations are too hard. Many students express an appreciation of the course. Throughout the course, the students are expected to read the better magazines, newspapers, and listen to news casts. This is correlated with the work of the course. There is an endeavor to help students distinguish between propaganda and factual knowledge and create a critical and analytical approach to current thinking.

The Senate commended Dr. Richardson and the others for a fine report on this course.

The meeting adjourned at 4:30 p.m.

E. R. McCartney, Chairman

Standlee V. Dalton, Secretary