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Fort Hays State University Faculty Senate Minutes, April 22, 1954

FHSU Faculty Senate

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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. Delton
Ralph V. Goder
Katherine Bogert
Calvin Harbin
Katherine 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
   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.
   e. 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