

through, if at all feasible. The President expected that Deans and Directors would provide information as to how well his endorsement of the plan had gone into effect.

G. E. Andrews, Science - felt the significant issue is the question of governance. Andrews said what happened in the three year history concerning the report could not have happened prior to the loss of power of the Senate in 1970 and its reconstitution thereafter. Professor Andrews stated issues of this type, which he termed are governance, should be deferred until such time as these issues are discussed by the Governance Committee.

R. S. Friedman, L.A. - and Chairman of the Select Committee to Study Governance answered that the charge to the Committee involved Faculty participation in governance.

Professor Friedman then referred to that part of the report from the Committee on Student Affairs that states --

"In order to achieve a more consistent implementation of the recommendations for Student participation in academic affairs and to clarify certain terms and passages contained in the University Council Report of March 8, 1971, the following guidelines and recommendations are submitted for Faculty Senate endorsement."

Friedman stated that he felt voting for this would, by implication, endorse voting membership in departments for Students. Dr. Friedman did not know how Faculty members and undergraduate Students in his department might feel about this although graduate Students had raised the question in the department.

M. B. Matson, L.A. - said perhaps an amendment to make the directive less specific and allow for the flexibility that had been mentioned might be in order.

N. J. Palladino, Engr. - moved the report be referred back to the Committee with the understanding that they should reflect on some of the comments made at this meeting. Following a second, the report was returned to the Committee by a voice vote.

Senate Committee on Committees and Rules

William Rabinowitz, Chairman

Recommended Change in Standing Rules - Article I, Section 1 (b) -  
describing procedures to be used in deciding the outcome of elections for Senate Officers.

"Election of officers of the Senate shall be by secret preferential ballot, the preferred candidate being designated by "1," the next by "2," and so on. Every candidate on the ballot must be given a preference number; any ballot on which this is not done is invalid. Any candidate receiving a majority of first choices on all ballots shall be elected. If no candidate receives a majority of first choices, the second choices on all valid ballots shall be added to the first choices, and the candidate receiving the most first-choice and second-choice votes on all valid ballots shall be elected. If necessary, subsequent choices shall be added in the same manner until a majority is achieved."

Professor Rabinowitz explained that these procedures will work quite well when there are only two candidates for a Senate Office and there is no tie. However, if there are more than two candidates or when there is a tie the procedures become ambiguous and flawed.

Following his presentation, Dr. Rabinowitz moved the adoption of the proposed modification, there was a second and the modification was adopted by the Senate by a voice vote.

The modification and subsequent procedures are printed here for your information and as a point of reference and record.

STANDING RULES - Article I, Section 1 (b)

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE SENATE SHALL BE BY SECRET PREFERENTIAL BALLOT, THE PREFERRED CANDIDATE BEING DESIGNATED BY "1," THE NEXT BY "2," AND SO ON. IN COUNTING VOTES THE HARE SYSTEM OF THE SINGLE TRANSFERABLE BALLOT SHALL BE USED. IN THE EVENT OF A TIE, THE RESULTS OF THE ELECTION SHALL BE DETERMINED BY DRAWING LOTS AMONG THE TIED CANDIDATES. (See The Senate Record, March 5, 1974, Vol. 7, No. 8.)

Clearly the meaning of this rule depends upon an understanding of what is meant by the "Hare System of the single transferable ballot." The following procedures apply when counting ballots under this system.

1. Sort the ballots, giving each to the candidate marked on it as first choice.
2. Set aside as invalid any ballots from which the first choice of the votes cannot be clearly ascertained. Count all other ballots as valid whether they are marked according to instructions or not. If a ballot has a single check mark and no number 1, consider the check mark as an expression of first choice. If the consecutive numerical order of the numbers on a ballot is broken by the omission of one or more numbers, take the smallest number as indicating the first choice, the next smallest the second choice, and so on without regard to the number or numbers omitted.
3. Credit each candidate with one vote for every ballot thus sorted to him.
4. By adding the numbers of valid ballots of all the candidates, determine the total number of valid ballots cast.
5. A majority of the valid ballots cast is required to be elected.
6. If after the first count a candidate has received a majority of the ballots, that candidate is declared elected.
7. If no candidate is elected after the first count, the candidate receiving the fewest votes is declared defeated.
8. The ballots of the defeated candidate are then transferred each to the candidate marked on it as next choice among the candidates not yet defeated.
9. Whenever in this or any subsequent transfer, a ballot shows no next choice for a candidate, set it aside as exhausted.

10. If after these ballots are distributed, a candidate now has a majority, he is declared elected.
11. If no candidate has yet received the necessary votes to win, the candidate having the fewest votes is declared defeated and his ballots are then transferred to the candidate marked on it as next choice among the candidates not yet defeated.
12. This procedure of declaring the candidate with the fewest votes defeated and transferring his votes continues until some candidate has a majority or until all candidates but one are defeated. The remaining candidate is elected whether he has a majority or not.

Subcommittee on Physical Plant Planning

L. Inserra, Chairman

Professor Inserra reported on the two parts of the report -

Part I - The campus bus system

Part II - Status of construction projects in the University System

Inserra said he would be glad to answer any questions and noted Vice President Zilly, also a member of the committee, was present and available to answer questions.

(There were no questions.)

Senate Committee on Intra-University Relations

G. E. Rindone, Chairman

Informational Report on Establishing Criteria and Procedures for Delegation of Authority and Responsibility to Faculty Organizations

A. N. Skomra, Vice Chairman of the Committee, noted the report was informational and a progress report with a three-fold purpose:

- 1) for information -
- 2) to solicit written comments on the report and -
- 3) to answer any questions.

Senate Office Reports

O. C. Barkman, Executive Secretary commented on Appendix "I" Census of the University Faculty Senate for 1974-1975.

The total membership of the 1974-75 University Faculty Senate will be 186. This total includes; 156 Elected Faculty Senators, 15 Appointed and Ex-Officio Members, (5 are Ex-Officio, 10 will be appointed by the President), and 15 Student Senators, (11 undergraduates; one from each College at University Park and one to represent the other campuses, and 4 graduate Students all as specified in the Senate Constitution, Article II, Section 5.)

The total number of 186 is corrected from the 188 number reported in the Agenda Appendix "I". (For a complete detailed report of the census, refer to that report.)