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UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO

CONSTITUTION,
VOTING FACULTY,
COMMITTEES, and
MINUTES OF MEETINGS

1952-1954

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO

FACULTY CONSTITUTION

CONTENTS

Article I. The University Faculty

Sec. 1 (a) Memberships: The University Faculty shall consist of the Professors, Associate Professors, Assistant Professors, and Instructors, including part-time and temporary appointees. The President of the University, Academic Vice-President, Deans of Colleges and Schools, Assistant Deans, Personnel Deans, Directors of Schools or Divisions, Librarian, Director of Admissions, and Testing Services, and Comptroller shall be ex officio members of the Faculty who are actively engaged in teaching.

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(c) Questions of eligibility for voting which may arise shall be settled by the presiding officer of the Faculty. Any appeal from his decision should be taken to the Voting Faculty. The officers shall prepare at the beginning of each academic year the official list of the membership of the Faculty and of the Voting Faculty as defined above.

Sec. 2 Responsibilities: The University faculty shall have the right of review and final action in regard to the following: (1) formulation of institutional aims; (2) creation of new colleges, schools, and departments and divisions; (3) major curricular changes and other matters which in the opinion of the President of the University or his delegate affect the institution as a whole; (4) requirements for admission and graduation and for honors and scholastic performance in general; (5) approval of candidates for degrees; (6) regulations affecting student life and activities; (7) policies of appointment, dismissal, and promotion in academic rank; and (8) general faculty welfare. Provided, however, that actions taken by the University faculty shall be subject to the authority of the Regents in matters involving finance, personnel, and general University policy.

Sec. 3 (a) Organization: The President of the University, or in his absence the Academic Vice-President, shall be the presiding officer of the University Faculty. The Voting Faculty shall elect a Vice-Chairman for one

October 7, 1953

To: All Members of the Faculty
From: John N. Durrie, Secretary
Subject: Faculty Meeting

The regular October meeting of the Faculty has been postponed until Tuesday, October 20th. An agenda will be mailed to all members prior to the meeting.

October 14, 1953

To: All Members of the Faculty
 From: John N. Durrie, Secretary
 Subject: Faculty Meeting

The monthly meeting of the Faculty, postponed from October 13, will be held on Tuesday, October 20, in Mitchell Hall 101, at 4 p.m.

The agenda will include the following items:

1. Remarks by President Popejoy.
2. Nomination by the Policy Committee to fill a committee vacancy.
3. Announcement by the Graduate Committee concerning nominations for the awarding of honorary degrees.

A copy of the Voting Faculty list for Semester I, 1953-54, is attached to this notice.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO
FACULTY MEETING
October 20, 1953

(Summarized minutes)

The October 20, 1953, meeting of the University Faculty, held in 101 Mitchell Hall, was called to order by President Popejoy at 4:05 p.m. with a quorum present.

President Popejoy opened his remarks by a review of certain sections of the Faculty Constitution which point up the responsibilities of the Faculty, both as a corporate body and through its several committees.

The President then reported on several matters relative to a meeting of the American Council on Education which he attended recently in Washington. In this connection he referred to a discussion of the problems and responsibilities of higher education which will be the inevitable result of the period of increasing enrollment which we will soon be entering. It is estimated that enrollments will stay at roughly the present level for the next four or five years and will then increase rapidly, reaching a peak in 1963 or 1964 some 50-60% above present figures. Specific problems will involve increased offerings in the curriculum, new departments and divisions, increased staff for existing departments and divisions, re-examination of admission requirements, increased physical facilities, and greater financial support.

The President noted that these problems would be especially acute in New Mexico since from 1940 to 1950 the population growth in the state was twice that of the nation and in Albuquerque four times the national average. As an example he pointed out that Albuquerque public school enrollment is twice as large today as in 1946.

The staff problem will be particularly critical since present indications point to a declining enrollment in graduate schools, with the low point of Ph.D. production coming as undergraduate enrollment is expected to make a sharp increase.

With further reference to the meeting in Washington, the President reviewed developments in two areas of federal legislation: (1) the refusal of himself and 13 other college presidents to sign a contract with the U. S. Armed Forces Institute which would in effect place upon an outside agency the responsibility for partial control of a state educational institution; (2) on the subject of Congressional investigations, a consensus that educational institutions should protect their academic freedom but at the same time demonstrate constantly its values and be increasingly aware of the responsibilities inherent in that freedom.

President Popejoy also solicited continued Faculty interest in the faculty fellowships of the Fund for the Advancement of Education,

stating that the University has been fortunate thus far in receiving far better than its pro rata share of fellowships.

Dr. Riebsomer, for the Policy Committee, nominated Professor Nason to replace Dr. LaPaz on the Student Publications Board. This nomination was approved.

Dean Castetter, on behalf of the Graduate Committee, called the attention of the Faculty to the availability of Social Science Research Council faculty and research grants. Further details are available in Dean Castetter's office. Dean Castetter also requested that Faculty recommendations for candidates for honorary degrees be presented to the Graduate Committee before Christmas.

Professor Healy, for the University Film Society, announced the Society's sponsorship of the Flaherty Film Festival in Albuquerque.

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

John N. Durrie, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO

FACULTY MEETING

October 20, 1953

The October 20, 1953, meeting of the University Faculty was called to order by President Popejoy at 4:05 p.m. with a quorum present.

MR. POPEJOY: On the agenda there is an item which refers to remarks by the President. I will try not to take too much of your time. It occurred to me, however, that in view of certain matters which I heard in Washington at the meetings of the American Council on Education, this might be an appropriate time to discuss with you some of the responsibilities of the faculty and some of the problems which we have ahead of us for the next ten years or so. I will not be able in the time available to mention all the points I would like to discuss or that I might like to talk to you about from time to time.

In this meeting of the American Council on Education in Washington -- which incidentally includes practically all the colleges and universities in the country and many other agencies and individuals interested in problems of education -- they discussed some of the matters which seemed urgent at this time and which relate to and affect the interests of higher education for the years ahead, extending through the next decade.

Before I mention some of those problems I thought it might be wise for me to read certain sections of the Faculty Constitution which point up the responsibilities of the University Faculty. This constitution, most of you will recall, was formulated by the Faculty and adopted on May 9, 1949. Section 2 of Article I reads as follows:

Responsibilities of the Faculty

"The University faculty shall have the right of review and final action in regard to the following: (1) formulation of institutional aims; (2) creation of new colleges, schools, and departments and divisions; (3) major curricular changes and other matters which in the opinion of the President of the University or his delegate affect the institution as a

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Many new members of the Faculty and perhaps members who have come since the time the constitution was adopted may not have this document in your files. I would suggest that you re-read this particular section, and other sections, of the Faculty Constitution.

Another important section under Article I relates to committees. I will not read all of that section but only part of it to point out the importance of one of the committees, namely the Policy Committee: Faculty Committees

"There shall be a Policy Committee empowered (1) to define duties, nominate members, and designate chairmen for the standing committees of the University Faculty, subject to consultation with the President of the University and confirmation by the Voting Faculty; (2) to schedule reports from any of these committees at designated meetings of the University Faculty; (3) to consider matters of educational policy in general whenever such matters are not appropriate to any special committee; (4) to make reports and recommendations direct to the University Faculty for action by that body; and (5) to express to the Regents and others Faculty points of view when authorized to do so by the Voting Faculty. By petition of members of the Faculty, singly or in groups, the Policy Committee shall serve to represent such members before the Regents in any matter believed worthy by that Committee."

And the constitution provides for the creation of other committees. By and large, since this Faculty has been organized on this basis, a large part of the business of the Faculty has originated in committees, and naturally we expect these committees, appointed or elected by the Faculty, to carry on a great deal of the responsibilities of the general Faculty.

I read these sections, not with the idea of limiting or inhibiting you in any way, but mainly to stimulate your interest in the provisions of this constitution,

which has been approved by the Regents and which gives to you a great deal of power and responsibility for the academic life of the institution. I believe it appropriate to do this, particularly in the light of events which are coming to all institutions of higher education in the next decade or so.

Many problems were discussed at the meeting in Washington which we have discussed here. The leaders were mainly concerned with the tremendous responsibility which higher education will have, particularly with the increased enrollments which will come and are expected to reach a peak in 1963 or 1964. Some people have estimated that enrollments will increase in that time by fifty or sixty per cent. Along with these problems the University -- all the institutions -- will have to face many important decisions. One naturally has to do with increased number of offerings in the curricula -- new departments, new divisions, increased staff for existing departments and divisions. These problems must be faced by faculties and administrations unless we want others (and perhaps this is something we should seriously consider) to start institutions in our area or within our own boundaries where the responsibility for that instruction first rested. We should give serious consideration to admission requirements as related to the number of graduates coming out of the high schools in the area served by the institution. We found considerable difficulty last spring in selling to the legislators in Santa Fe any planning that was concerned with enrollments six or seven years from now. Their general attitude seemed to be, "Let's take care of that when the time comes." Of course, we realize that it is hard sometimes to visualize precisely what the enrollment will be in the future, but unless some important event should change the present trend, we surely will have an increase at this institution, and the trend will be in force all over the nation in all institutions.

New Mexico has a particular problem. From 1940 to 1950, the population increased twice as fast as the national average -- and the population of Albuquerque increased four times as fast in that same span of years. The public schools in Albuquerque now have twice as many students as they had in 1946. Those examples point up in a small way the trend of enrollment where the rate of increase has been faster than the national average.

This fall at the University some of the enrollment statistics are interesting (and I don't intend to trespass on Mr. MacGregor's territory here!). The Freshman enrollment

Increased
Enroll-
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This fall at the University some of the enrollment statistics are interesting (and I don't intend to trespass on Mr. MacGregor's territory here!). The Freshman enrollment

-- I mean the enrollment of beginning freshmen, freshmen who registered last fall for the first time, was some 40% higher than in the fall before; that is, in 1952 the enrollment of beginning freshmen was 40% higher than the enrollment of beginning freshmen in the fall of 1951. In the fall of 1953, the increase over 1952 for beginning freshmen was only 2%. If you analyze that a little more carefully, you will find that the increase in New Mexico freshmen this fall was some 14 1/2%, with a decrease in freshman enrollment from outside the state of 27 1/2% -- an over-all increase of 2%, the weight being in the New Mexico enrollment. Our judgment is that the enrollment at this institution will stay on a plateau for some four or five years, perhaps with some slight increase, but as we approach the end of this decade we will begin to note the tremendous influx of college students which is anticipated in the 60's.

Then what are some of the urgencies at the present time? One of the first has to do with staff. It is the judgment of people who were at the Washington meeting that the number of graduate students enrolling in our universities will fall off in the immediate years ahead, and the number of people coming out of universities offering the Ph.D. will be smaller and smaller for four or five years. As a result, when a great deal of pressure is put upon the institutions to expand their staffs in 1958 or 1959, the number of people available will be relatively small.

Fewer Ph.D's

Other problems have to do with requirements for physical facilities, increased support from the State, etc. These are obvious needs.

The trend of the thinking in the nation, as it was expressed clearly at this meeting, also dealt with problems which are coming up now in federal legislation. This was pointed up almost precisely in the contract which 46 institutions received late this summer from the United States Armed Forces Institute. This contract had to do, and we have had it here for a number of years, with correspondence courses offered by the Extension Division to members of the armed forces. When the contract came to the respective offices in the nation of the forty-six institutions involved, several presidents referred it to some other officer in the university and it was accepted. In some cases the contract was signed and sent back to Washington without the knowledge of the president. Some presidents were in Europe, and now I find that many are really disturbed over the fact that the contract was signed.

Contract with U.S. Armed Forces Institute

I would like to read the part of the contract which created a tremendous allergy on my part toward signing it. I had no opportunity to talk to other presidents. Some members of our faculty were here when the contract arrived. We referred it, of course, to the Extension Division, and I am sure that Dr. Ried and Dr. Scholes had some conversations with the people at Madison.

"The Contractor will maintain in such instruction, including correction of student lesson papers, for which a uniform lesson service fee shall be charged for each individual lesson paper, the same methods and quality of teaching and standards of correction as the Contractor regularly furnishes to its correspondence course students. The Contractor shall make available to the Government the professional records and so much of the following data as are available to Contractor on all individuals who are to render services under this contract: (a) Name, (b) Date and place of birth, (c) Name of spouse, if any, (d) Present residence, (e) Present employer, (f) Residences during past ten years, and (g) Places of employment during past ten years. It is further provided that the information required in (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) must be furnished."

Then the clinching statement was made:

"The Contractor will not employ or retain for the performance of services under this contract such persons as are disapproved by the Government. In each instance where a person has been disapproved by the Contracting Officer, notification of such disapproval will be forwarded in writing to the Contractor and the person concerned will be barred from rendering any further services under this contract thirty days after receipt of such notification by the Contractor, or if the person is disapproved prior to employment he shall not be employed...."

And then there follows some statements about appeal from this decision, hearings, and the like.

Out of the forty-six institutions, fourteen refused to sign the contract. The University of New Mexico found itself in rather good company in its refusal to sign. A little later a counter proposal was received from the Government which introduced a phrase, "The Contractor will not employ or retain for the performance of service under

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And then there follows some statements about appeal from this decision, hearings, and the like.

Out of the forty-six institutions, fourteen refused to sign the contract. The University of New Mexico found itself in rather good company in its refusal to sign. A little later a counter proposal was received from the Government which introduced a phrase, "The Contractor will not employ or retain for the performance of service under

this contract such persons as are, for security reasons, disapproved by the Government."

This contract was on my desk shortly before my recent trip east. Again my reaction was something like this: I did not like this revision any better than the original proposal. I did not know what the reaction of the Department of Defense might be, but I thought of a plan which might work to our advantage in this case, and that was to refer to the constitution of the State of New Mexico. We have sometimes criticized our state constitution a good deal, but in this instance it has come to our rescue. Article 12, Section 3, reads as follows:

"The schools, colleges, universities and other educational institutions provided for by this constitution shall forever remain under the exclusive control of the state...."

And Section 13 of that same Article states:

"The legislature shall provide for the control and management of each of said institutions by a Board of Regents for each institution, consisting of five members, who shall be qualified electors of the State of New Mexico...."

We cited those two articles to the proper officials in Washington. They did not seem to believe that we needed to live up to these constitutional provisions, but nevertheless they were used by us. On this trip I found that the fourteen institutions who refused to sign before have now refused again. It is my hope -- and I hope you will join with me in this attitude -- that they will continue to refuse as long as any contract places upon an outside agency the responsibility for control of anything dealing with our educational institutions. It is of the utmost importance that we protect the autonomy of educational institutions over the land. As a result of this move by the fourteen institutions, I am convinced that the different authorities involved know now that they should not place such requirements in contracts. It is essential to recognize the fact that if we allow this particular provision of this contract to prevail, the next move would be in the direction of including such a provision in all of our contracts with the federal government. We have, for example, a contract for payment of fees for veterans. Such fees, when received, commingle with other fees and flow to the salaries of this staff. If we accepted the USAFI contract, then the next move could be that contract, and any number of other contracts.

It is my judgment that this particular decision -- and I should say right now that I was dealing in the most part with your money (some twenty-six or -seven members of this faculty received fees from this correspondence teaching) -- I want to say that the decision we have made, which has the complete support of the Regents, joined with that of the other institutions will, I think, reverse any trend toward interference by the Government. Applause

I had an opportunity to attend several sections of the American Council meeting. Unfortunately they all met at the same time! The section which particularly seemed to draw me had to do with Congressional investigations and that sort of thing. I thought I would stay there for an hour or so and then go on to something else -- but I stayed through the whole afternoon and went back for the meeting next morning. It was excellent, had capable people on the panel, and out of it I got this feeling: We have heard a lot recently about academic freedom. Some institutions have been compelled to take stands on some of these matters. Several individuals have been concerned. But out of this whole session, it seemed to be the consensus that as educational administrators, as members of the faculties, we should always try to protect the tradition of academic freedom as it has grown up over several hundred years in this country. We should use all the energy at our command to protect it. But joined with that effort, we should assume at the same time the responsibility -- which we have -- for constant demonstration of the values of academic freedom to the public, to ourselves, and we should formulate from time to time a statement, not only of the rights and privileges, but the responsibilities, of academic freedom. Any such statements should spring from faculties throughout the country. I don't want to give any impression of pessimism; I believe that higher education will come through this battle (if you want to call it that) in good shape. There is a feeling on the part of practically all -- and at this meeting we had representatives from A.A.U.P. and similar organizations -- that progress is being made and that the traditions of freedom of inquiry, freedom of teaching, will continue to develop.

I am not asking any committee here to undertake a definition or statement of our responsibilities under this concept of academic freedom, but it might be something you would all want to think about. I would be glad at any time to give you statements that have been prepared by other faculties.

Academic
Freedom

This contract such persons as are, for security reasons, disapproved by the Government."

This contract was on my desk shortly before my recent trip east. Again my reaction was something like this: I did not like this revision any better than the original proposal. I did not know what the reaction of the Department of Defense might be, but I thought of a plan which might work to our advantage in this case, and that was to refer to the constitution of the State of New Mexico. We have sometimes criticized our state constitution a good deal, but in this instance it has come to our rescue. Article 12, Section 3, reads as follows:

"The schools, colleges, universities and other educational institutions provided for by this constitution shall forever remain under the exclusive control of the state...."

And Section 13 of that same Article states:

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We cited those two articles to the proper officials in Washington. They did not seem to believe that we needed to live up to these constitutional provisions, but nevertheless they were used by us. On this trip I found that the fourteen institutions who refused to sign before have now refused again. It is my hope -- and I hope you will join with me in this attitude -- that they will continue to refuse as long as any contract places upon an outside agency the responsibility for control of anything dealing with our educational institutions. It is of the utmost importance that we protect the autonomy of educational institutions over the land. As a result of this move by the fourteen institutions, I am convinced that the different authorities involved know now that they should not place such requirements in contracts. It is essential to recognize the fact that if we allow this particular provision of this contract to prevail, the next move would be in the direction of including such a provision in all of our contracts with the federal government. We have, for example, a contract for payment of fees for veterans. Such fees, when received, commingle with other fees and flow to the salaries of this staff. If we accepted the USAFI contract, then the next move could be that contract, and any number of other contracts.

From Washington I went to a meeting of the Faculty Fellowship Committee of the Fund for the Advancement of Education. The meeting was held in New York. This is the committee which passes on all applications for fellowships from year to year. I bring it up at this time because I would like to solicit the interest of the faculty in this program. Five members of our faculty in the last two years have been able to receive such fellowships for study away from the campus. If we had received our pro-rata share of the fellowship grants, we would have had one in the last two years. Let me say right here that there is no advantage at all in having your president on that committee -- they see to it that he doesn't read any of the applications of the members of his own faculty. But there is nothing to stop me from making enthusiastic reports to you and asking your complete cooperation. There are limitations, of course. Age is one, and there are other limiting factors. We will shortly have an announcement for this year's program, and I hope many of you will be interested.

I believe that summarizes all the remarks I wanted to make, except possibly to say to you, referring again to the constitution, that as your president I solicit your continued interest in University problems. I hope you will exercise fully all responsibilities, and if from time to time you want to suggest some problems which some committee should undertake, I hope you will feel free to do so. The Policy Committee is the one which will determine where any matters should go, so far as committees are concerned. The Policy Committee is elected by you, and I am sure it is willing to cooperate with you on any matters which you may bring to its attention.

The next item on the agenda has to do with a nomination by the Policy Committee to fill a vacancy.

DR. RIEBSOMER: Dr. LaPaz has found it necessary to resign from the Student Publications Board. The Policy Committee recommends Professor Nason to replace him. I so move.

DR. WELLCK: Second.

Motion carried.

MR. POPEJOY: The next item on the agenda is an announcement by the Graduate Committee.

Fellowships of Fund for the Advancement of Education.

Committee Replacement

It is my judgment that this particular decision -- and I should say right now that I was dealing in the most part with your money (some twenty-six or twenty-seven members of this faculty received fees from this correspondence teaching) -- I want to say that the decision we have made, which has the complete support of the faculty, joined with that of the other institutions with which I think, reverse any trend toward interference by the Government. [Applause]

I had an opportunity to attend several sessions of the American Council meeting. Unfortunately they all met at the same time! The section which particular-ly seemed to draw me had to do with Congressional investigations and that sort of thing. I thought I would stay there for an hour or so and then go on to something else -- but I stayed through the whole afternoon and went back for the meeting next morning. It was excellent, had capable people on the panel, and out of it I got this feeling: We have heard a lot recently about academic freedom. Some institutions have been compelled to take stands on some of these matters. Several individuals have been concerned. But out of this whole session, it seemed to be the consensus that as educational administrators, as members of the faculties, we should always try to protect the tradition of academic freedom as it has grown up over several hundred years in this country. We should use all the energy at our command to protect it. But joined with that effort, we should assume at the same time the responsibility -- which we have -- for constant demonstration of the values of academic freedom to the public, to ourselves, and we should formulate from time to time a statement, not only of the rights and privileges, but the responsibilities, of academic freedom. Any such statements should spring from faculties throughout the country. I don't want to give any impression of pessimism; I believe that higher education will come through this battle (if you want to call it that) in good shape. There is a feeling on the part of practically all -- and at this meeting we had representatives from A.A.U.P. and similar organizations -- that progress is being made and that the traditions of freedom of inquiry, freedom of teaching, will continue to develop.

I am not asking any committee here to undertake a definition or statement of our responsibilities under this concept of academic freedom, but it might be something you would all want to think about. I would be glad at any time to give you statements that have been prepared by other faculties.

Academic Freedom

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The next item on the agenda has to do with a nomination by the Policy Committee to fill a vacancy.

Committee
replace-
ment

DR. RIBBOMER: Dr. Laps has found it necessary to resign from the Student Publications Board. The Policy Committee recommends Professor Mason to replace him. I so move.

DR. WELCK: Second.

Motion carried.

MR. POPEJOY: The next item on the agenda is an announcement by the Graduate Committee.

Social
Science
Research
Council
Grants

DEAN CASTETTER: I have two announcements, the one having come up since the agenda was prepared. There has just come across my desk a notice from the Social Science Research Council regarding the availability of faculty and research grants. It is possible that some of the chairmen of social science departments have received the same announcements. We are anxious that they get wide circulation, and so I bring them before this group.

There are available, first of all, Research Training Fellowships in the social sciences -- pre- and post-doctoral fellowships offered to men and women who have demonstrated exceptional aptitude for research, and who wish to obtain more advanced research training than that which is provided in the usual Ph.D. program.... Upper age limits of 30 and 35 years will normally apply to predoctoral and post-doctoral awards respectively. Fellowships will not as a rule be available before completion of at least two years of graduate study and fulfillment of all requirements for the Ph.D. degree, with the exception of the dissertation...."

There are also Undergraduate Research Stipends, granted with the understanding that senior students who are awarded these stipends and who show superior promise will also be awarded a First-Year Graduate Study Fellowship.

Third, there are Faculty Research Fellowships which "will be awarded to probably not more than ten persons, for three-year terms during which one-half or more of each fellow's time is to be devoted to self-directed research and the rest to his regular academic duties." Faculty members receiving these awards will remain in their own institutions and will be expected to order in load teaching reduced much a new given to carry on subsidized research.

And fourth, Grants-in-Aid of Research "are offered to help individual investigators meet the expenses of their own research projects."

The detailed announcements are available in the Graduate Office. Also in that office we keep a running file of grants available for faculty and graduate students, offered by the various foundations and organizations which have this kind of money. We are glad to have you come in and look at them.

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Request
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Honorary
Degrees

Now the second announcement: It has been requested that from now on the Graduate Committee make their recommendation for the awarding of honorary degrees before January 1st, in order to give more time for the processing of such honorary awards. I want to read the policy as recommended by the Graduate Committee and approved by the general Faculty on November 12, 1951:

"Inasmuch as the University of New Mexico recognizes that one of its primary institutional responsibilities is to serve the people of the state of New Mexico and of the Southwest in any way it can, the University wishes to encourage similar service on the part of individuals by giving preference in the awarding of special honors to those citizens who have contributed significantly to the cultural or scientific development of the region, or to the spiritual or material welfare of its people. Such preference is not meant to discourage the granting of special honors to eminent individuals whose contributions have been made to other or broader geographic areas. However, in no case should a passing courtesy to the University of New Mexico, such as the delivery of a commencement address, be the sole or principal cause for such honorary awards."

I am calling this to your attention and asking that any of you who wish to make recommendations for candidates for honorary degrees at the June, 1954, Commencement get them into the hands of the Graduate Committee before Christmas -- the sooner the better.

POPEJOY: Professor Healy, do you wish to make an announcement?

PROFESSOR HEALY: I hope you have all seen the posters around the campus. We are really honored by having the first Flaherty Film Festival here. I am sure you have all heard of the film festivals of Berlin, Venice, and other European cities; now we are to have one in Albuquerque. I wish to extend a cordial invitation to each one of you on behalf of the Film Society to attend this Festival. There is one correction to be made in the list of films as announced on the posters. The last film will not be shown; substituted for it will be "The Little Fugitive." Mrs. Flaherty will be present in person at some of the films. I don't know which, but if you come to all of them you won't miss her. I hope you will all come, and if it is appropriate I should appreciate your bringing this festival to the attention of your students.

Flaherty
Film
Festival

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POPEJOY: Are there other announcements? Other old business? Any new business?

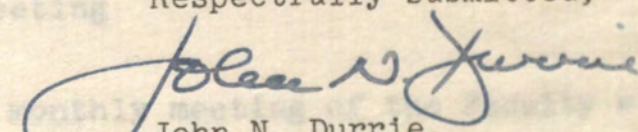
DR. SHERMAN SMITH: Do you want to remind the N.M.E.A. members of the meeting?

N.M.E.A.
Meeting

POPEJOY: Oh, yes. All members, or those who intend to become members, of the N.M.E.A. we would like to have stay for a meeting immediately after the adjournment of this meeting.

Adjournment: 4:45 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,


John N. Durrie,
Secretary of the Faculty.

1. Nominations for the Policy Committee, to fill vacancies.
2. Report by Dr. Sherman Smith for the University of New Mexico.