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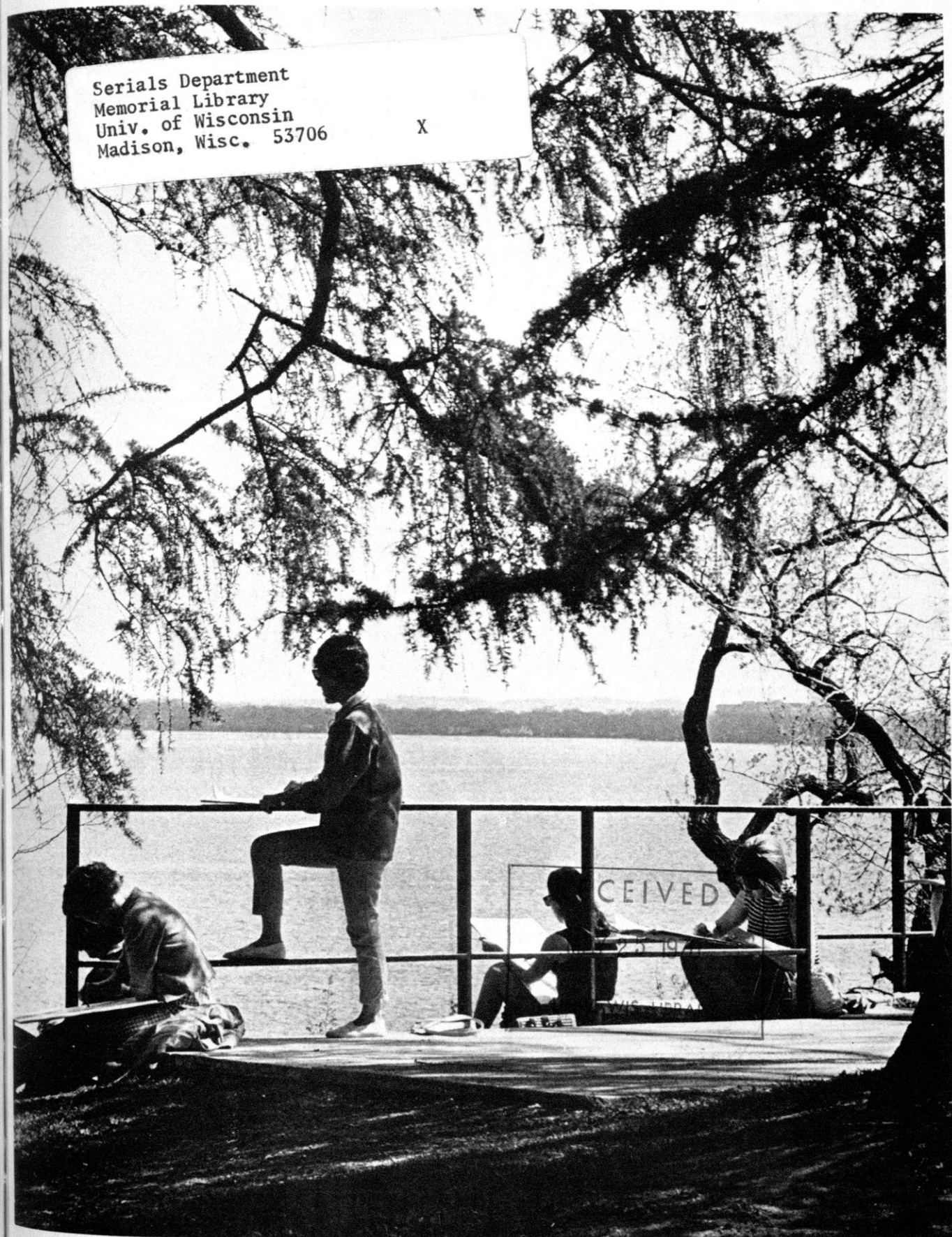
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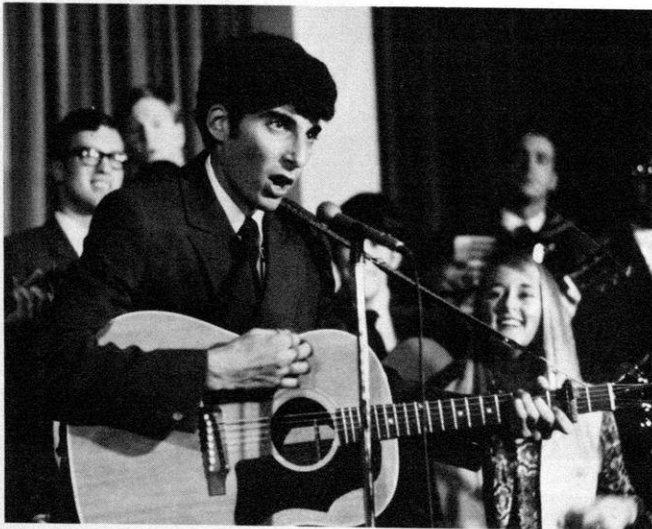


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# ON WISCONSIN

Arlie M. Mucks, Jr. / *Executive Director*

In the University News section of this issue are some remarks (p. 15) by President Harrington and other University officials pointing out that disruptions on this and other campuses are not the exclusive problem of those in charge of these institutions. For example, President Harrington reminds us that campus turmoil these days is a reflection of what is going on in the streets of our cities. Now, some people will dismiss these observations. They'll come out of their aloofness just long enough to blame everything on university authorities and to say that something really has to be done, then they'll fade out again.

And that is too bad, indeed. It is inaccurate and it is unfair. Worst of all, it is buck-passing, because the problems of protecting our campus freedoms are your problem and mine just as they are Mr. Harrington's. Never in the history of our country has the challenge to basic liberties been so intense. Everywhere there are groups who would control our thoughts, deny us the rights of peaceable assembly, prohibit us from hearing speakers whom *they* don't want to hear, and, as on this campus, deprive our young people of the freedom to be educated.

Off campus it's a bomb in a federal building or a smashed store window; on campus it's an attempt—by a group in Berkeley, Ann Arbor, New Haven or Madison—to close the institution. And society's inertia has permitted the environment that lets them try it.

Quite often, recently, these groups have announced that what they're *really* trying to do is "liberate" someone from oppression or

suppression. Don't be fooled by this. They don't want to liberate anybody: they want to bind us to their particular vendetta. (We had a good example of this last month at Alumni House, when a women's group attempted to "liberate" nearly 700 UW alumnae and guests from hearing the speakers they had paid to hear at our Women's Day program. This group didn't have enough support for a program of its own, apparently, so they attempted to take over ours. We had the police here, and they liberated our program from the talons of the would-be taker-overs, and we proceeded as scheduled.)

Last February, 2,000 students protested against the appearance of GE job interviewers on campus. Two thousand protested, which is their right; two hundred went beserk and tried to wreck the place and prohibit interested students from being interviewed. That was *not* their right, of course; it was an attempt at denying a freedom. I'm happy to report that, despite the efforts of these young anarchists, all of the scheduled job interviews—more than 100 of them—were completed.

These incidents are not untypical. And I'm afraid that when such things happen—on or off campus—too many of us stand around and say "When will the administration do something?? When will the authorities react? Why doesn't someone take action??"

My answer is "Never—until you and I do something. You and I have to get involved. We have got to work . . . on school boards, on local police matters, with our courts and city councils and state and national government groups. (Incidentally,

on p. 11, Dr. Milton Miller is suggesting a very bold form of individual involvement in an article which is well worth reading.) We should write letters of support or disagreement with proposed legislation; we should let our elected representatives as well as our University officials know that we support or find fault with their actions on a particular matter (and that support or lack of it must be based on a knowledge of the circumstances such as the legal aspects of the situation.)

*Involvement* is one of my favorite words in Alumni Relations, and at this point in the history of this great University, it strikes me as a key word for all of us and one which must describe our interests in all areas of our lives.

It *is* a word which describes many of you in regards to supporting the alumni organizations which help support your University and represent you to it. You have provided your Alumni Association with an all-time high in life memberships, for example, and have subscribed a record \$1.7 million to the UW Foundation. This was marvelous because it was a troubled year in which it would have been so easy to turn your back on the University of Wisconsin.

Your support—moral, vocal, financial—has helped us, again this year, to guarantee that students here will maintain their freedom. But if our freedoms continue to ebb away in our society in general, that is bound to be reflected at the nation's centers of learning. Let's all get together to see that this never happens.

# Letters

## The March Issue

Three articles in the March 1970 issue have been of particular interest to me. The first, on how student newspapers viewed the February 12 riot, I found significant since the views expressed gave me an insight into the logic which apparently governs present day academic thinking. The second, "Present Grading System Has Flunked, Students Say," interested me because having been chairman of a Department of Biochemistry for 20 years, I prided myself on the ability to evaluate students. It has always been my feeling that an instructor who cannot grade students in terms of excellent, good, fair or retarded had better get out of the educational field. . . . The third article, "What's An 'I-don't-Want-To-Be-A-Mother' to Do?" appeals to me as a physician who began studying drug toxicity in 1924 and who has participated in several symposia on contraceptive medicine. But rather than attempt to answer such a perplexing question, I wonder whether it would be amiss, in view of the drastic revolt in our mores, to suggest that a well known biblical statement, "Man shall not live by bread alone," be extended by adding "nor shall he find his complete happiness in sex gluttony."

**Armand J. Quick, M.D. '18**  
Marquette University  
School of Medicine  
Milwaukee

## Cardinal Views

. . . In their editorials reported in February's *Wisconsin Alumnus*, *Daily Cardinal* editors, intending to be sympathetic to student revolutionists, show that their policy is the same old "rule or ruin" policy which is always adopted by all fanatics.

. . . When I was a young Wisconsin radical, (a socialist, not an anarchist), I was occasionally advised to "go back to Russia where I came from." Later I went to observe the great experiment in the "land of free labor."

I advise the *Cardinal* editors to take the same trip. They might learn what a dictatorship is like. They might learn something about terror. They might learn to value freedom, not having any. They might learn that liberty is a privilege, as is being the editor of a university newspaper, which requires them to be responsible and not wreckers. They might learn that it is very easy to destroy but very hard to build. This is a law of nature that they should have learned with their mother's milk.

**David Sinclair '24**  
New York, N. Y.

# wisconsin alumnus

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# TEACHING ASSISTANTS STRIKE, SETTLE

AFTER 25 days of peaceful picketing and sporadic bargaining, teaching assistants on the Madison campus voted to end their strike on April 10. Members of the Teaching Assistants Association (TAA) voted 534-348 to accept the latest in a series of University contract proposals.

Initial bargaining between the University and TAA, which represents about 900 of the 1,900 teaching assistants on campus, began last June (two months after the organization was founded) and broke off last January. At that time, TA representatives said the University offered merely "contractualization of the status quo;" Chancellor Edwin Young, in a statement to the faculty, said the breakoff came because some demands were economically impossible, others were beyond the scope of the TAA-UW structural agreement, and others "violated the basic tenets of academic freedom by displacing the individual professor from control over what should be taught in his course."

At a strike meeting on March 2, slightly more than two-thirds of the 500 TA's present voted to strike.

TA's conduct a large portion of the classroom instruction at the freshman-sophomore level. Their spokesmen referred to them as a "captive labor force," with no control over the terms of their employment, no job security, no decisive voice in course assignments. One said "this labor force keeps the cost of instruction down, although the saving is made at our expense." The UW estimates that the average TA works 28 hours per week on a half-time appointment. For the academic year, he is paid \$3,550. Non-resident TA's receive added compensation in the form of tuition remission.

TAA demands included: assured employment until completion of graduate work, up to a maximum of ten years; open access to their personnel files; reform of TA evaluation; a grievance council to be composed of students, assistants, faculty and legislators; revision of work loads; a health insurance plan and—the major point of contention on both sides—a "direct decision-making power over educational issues such as course creation and modification, pedagogical techniques, course structure, and textbook selection."

The TAA position on this latter demand stated "We can do the best possible teaching only if the University recognizes the rights of students to participate in planning their education." A TA told the *Milwaukee Sentinel*: "Courses should be taught in a way that today's kids will understand. It's fine to teach in the classical methods, but how does that relate to what the students want today? I'd like to think that the way I teach my course will be relevant, not a matter of historical hind-sight."

BUT if full involvement in course planning was the major goal of TAA, limitation was equally important to UW officials. Neil Bucklew, director of employee relations and head of the University negotiating team, said the University was "willing to bargain about decision-making mechanisms to assure a meaningful participation of TA's and students in educational planning in a course in which a TA teaches, but no more." To do more, he said, would give an assistant greater authority than that of a faculty member over the professor's own course.

Chancellor Young said: "We cannot bargain over what courses are taught. This is not a bargaining issue. If we accede, we would have an exodus of qualified faculty members."

Several members of the math faculty sent a written statement to the chancellor, which said, in part, that if the UW were to give in on this item the TAA and students at large would view their role in educational planning as "a license for a concerted attack on the foundations of the University."

About 80 members of the association started the first picket lines on March 16. For the most part, picketers were polite to students and faculty who crossed their lines. At the height of the strike, just before spring vacation, about 500 teaching assistants stayed off their jobs. Association spokesmen said that class attendance was less than 30 per cent of normal. The University said it had no figures, but estimated that only about half the scheduled classes were being held and that many of those were sparsely attended. The largest number of absentees were in L&S, it was reported, while such other schools as engineering and agriculture maintained near-normal attendance.

ON March 18, the TAA invited law Professor Nathan P. Feinsinger, nationally-known labor mediator, to work on the dispute. The University agreed to the choice despite the fact that it had said it would carry on no negotiations as long as the strike continued.

On April 2, during spring vacation, a circuit court judge in Madison granted an injunction against the strikers, called for by the state attorney general on behalf of the Board of Regents. Judge Wm. C. Sachtjen said that since teaching assistants are pub-



lic employees, despite a lack of precedent their strike was an illegal action under common law. The TAA had earlier argued that even if the strike were declared illegal, no injunction could be issued because there was not enough harm done to invoke the court's order. They contended that to do so would violate their constitutional rights of free speech and assembly. (Twenty-seven people were arrested for violating the injunction. Charges against six of them were dropped; the others face court action.)

At the close of vacation, Sunday, April 4, the TAA voted overwhelmingly to continue the strike, as well as to reject: the University's most recent contract proposal because it did not contain the educational planning clause; a motion to suspend the strike for two days as a show of good faith; a compromise, suggested by 30 faculty members, which would give TA's the right to plan the courses they taught exclusively, but leave to professors planning rights to courses the professors taught alone or in conjunction with TA's.

Negotiations continued and support for the strike dwindled. Students, apparently well-rested after spring vacation and anxious to hit the books during the final weeks of the semester, returned to classes in large numbers, with only a token continuing to support the strike. When the University offered another contract package on April 10, the strikers voted to accept it.

**M**ANY TA's were still unsatisfied, among them TAA president Robert Muehlenkamp who found in the offer "little that the membership cares for," except "some basic protections that all workers should have."

Under the new contract, which runs until September, 1971, the touchy question of TA participation in curriculum planning is contained in a faculty-endorsed proposal which offers "collaboration" and "meaningful" participation in planning by faculty, TA's and students.

Other clauses in the new contract include:

- A pledge by the UW to treat all the TA's fairly and equitably, opening the door more widely for grievance-airing;

- Evaluation of TA's by committees made up of one-third students, one-third faculty members, and one-third TA's;

- One-third time appointments for TA's with some exceptions, and recognition that a half-time appointment should not require more than 20 hours of work per week;

- Class sizes (except in laboratory sections) averaging 19 students with a maximum of 24;

- Four-year financial support for new TA's with a one year probationary period;

- A no-strike agreement for the duration of the contract;

- A pledge by the University to seek state funds to support a health plan for TA's similar to that of civil service employees;

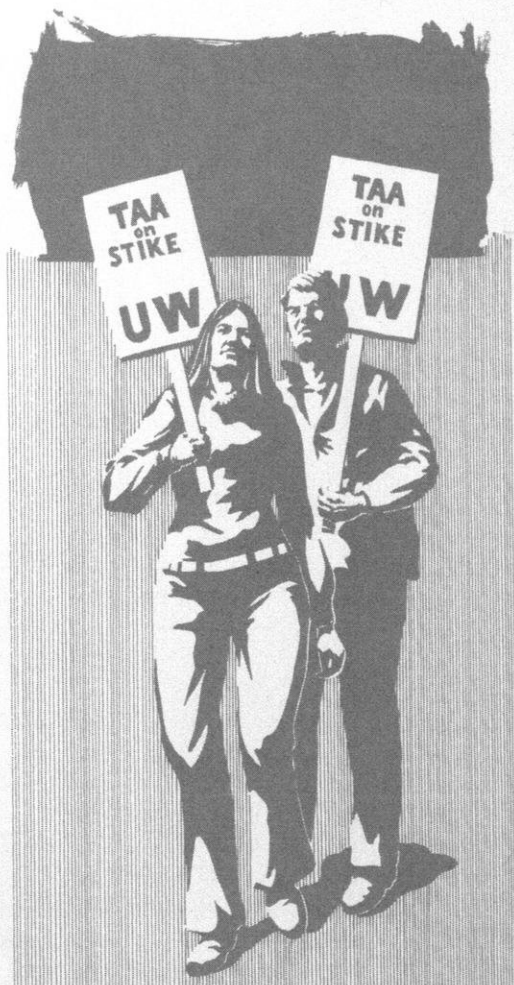
- A promise of no reprisals (disciplinary action) against persons who took part in the boycott, though not excluding possible contempt charges against those summoned to court;

- Use of an arbitrator in discipline and discharge cases;

- A management right clause which says the regents, faculty and the administration will continue to have the same rights to govern the University as they have traditionally exercised.

The contract received Regent approval on Friday, April 10.

The strike, the first of its kind in the nation, was expected to have far-reaching effect on educational institutions. During the course of negotiations, Prof. Feinsinger told the press that "If this thing winds up peacefully and with a reasonable contract in which no side is forced to surrender, it will expedite the organization of unions all over the country." ●



Illus./Jim McDermott

## "A UNIVERSITY REMEMBERS"

Former President E. B. Fred's book of that title was sent to the University's 140,000 alumni last summer. It pointed out that ours is an institution which "honors the outstanding men and women who have nourished its growth and defended its principles." While such honors are usually etched on a metal plaque, they can, at other times, be warm and informal. Here was such an instance: a reception which the University held for its emeritus faculty a few months ago. It was a day of reminiscences, a public acknowledgment of an intellectual debt that will be owed for generations to come, and a calling-together of some of the all-time greats in American education.



Vice President and Mrs. Robert Clodius hosting 95-year-old Curtis Merriman, long time professor of education and former registrar.





At buffet table: (left) Anatomy Prof. and Mrs. Harland Mossman, Mrs. E. B. Fred (background, with hat), W. D. Stovall, M.D. and Dean LeRoy Luberg (backs to camera) talking with Speech Professor Gladys Borchers. (2) E. B. Fred. (3) Norman Neal, agronomist, and R. R. Brink, of genetics. (4) Prof. and Mrs. J. R. Paxton, music, with Roe-Merrill Heffner of the German department.

*continued*







(5) Economics Professor Elizabeth Brandeis Raushenbusch with Madison Chancellor and Mrs. H. Edwin Young. (6) Philosopher Ramsperger. (7) Farrington Daniels of chemistry, Mrs. Daniels and former Medical School Dean W. S. Middleton. (8) In foreground, dairy scientist J. Earl Stallard, and L. C. Thomsen of dairy food industries.

## —Then Come Along With Me, Please!

By MILTON H. MILLER, M.D.

A UW psychiatrist asks you to join him and his colleagues in an experiment so outlandish it could save the world

If you happen to be a reader of *Psychiatric News*—and probably you're not—you will know about an exciting project to be undertaken by members of the American Psychiatric Association. Or, if you're a subscriber to *The Milwaukee Journal*—and, of course, many UW alumni are—last February you might have read a brief, kind editorial reference to the project. And then, because we are all busy, and because we see many things in a day, and because you may have thought it had no reference to you, anyway, quite possibly you forgot all about it.

But the project, which is wild and will be decried by many, *does* have much to do with you, whatever your profession, wherever you live, however your life goes on.

Many psychiatrists of this nation are undertaking a year in search of alternatives to violence, a year of peace! The board of trustees of the American Psychiatric Association has set up *one full year* of attempting to keep peace in city and nation alike. Individual psychiatrists are committing themselves to carrying out the program in their own communities. So far, very good. But they need the help and cooperation of individual lawyers, too, and individual *grocers* and individual *policemen* and individual housewives, teachers, reporters, hippies. With enough "individuals" involved, we can bring it off.

The implementation of the experiment began last August at the regional APA meeting in Seattle. Those of us who placed the idea before the membership did so to combat the *WGD*. That's the *World's Great Delusion*—the blind deceit in the hearts of all which says there are people somewhere who are fixing things up so that we don't have to worry.

It seemed to us that it is way past time that we rid ourselves of this foolish notion and become—you and I and each of us—those "fixing-up" people. God knows, if mankind has been waiting these many eons for the sky to fall before he takes it upon himself to *do* something, he should certainly be getting the message along about this decade!

And what could we do, now that we had decided to do something? Well, it strikes me that a logical opening would be twofold:

(1) We could try to discourage occupation of any land by another power, and (2) We could attempt to end the mutual hate which exists between limitless groups everywhere: a hate that exists simply because that is easier than loving.

(continued)





Dr. Miller is a 1950 graduate of Indiana School of Medicine. He took his residency at the Menninger School of Psychiatry, served in the US Air Force, and joined the UW School of Medicine in 1955. Now a professor of psychiatry, Dr. Miller has done a great deal of consulting with the military, the Veterans Administration, the USIA, and the Wisconsin Department of Public Welfare. He and his wife have three teen-age children.

I had become personally convinced of the need for these two ends last fall when, as a visiting professor in East Asia, I had the chance to travel through a dozen other nations. It was along the way that I was struck so powerfully by Everyman's loathing of being governed by someone else, and by the propensity we all have of polarizing with any who share even the vaguest sameness with us against almost any who don't. Oh, of course, we all "know" these things to be true. I used to debate in high school, and I could take either side of "Pro or Con—Independence for India," but my real interest in the problem was as distant as the Ganges. You have to be there, wherever it is, to fully realize what other peoples undergo, and to have your own prejudices hit you between the eyes.

I think of one afternoon, walking through a museum in Seoul, with a very good Korean friend. We came to the end of the section which represented the last independent Korean period prior to foreign occupation in 1910. He said: "Do you see these magnificent things we were creating before our conquest?" And there were tears in his eyes.

And in Agra, I was strolling through the Taj Mahal, and I (ignorant, blind, prejudiced) asked, "When should the Westerners have been out of here?"

"Would you repeat your question?" my Indian companion asked.

"Well," I said, "the traders and colonizers began to take over in the 1500's, and didn't leave till after World War II. When *should* they have left?"

"Would you repeat the question?"

I started, "When should . . ." And I stopped dead.

I suppose it's a simple enough matter to understand. People hate the idea of another ruling them, and that's all there is to it. I knew it, but the blessing of living in a country where, good or bad, at least it's one's co-nationals who rule, makes it difficult to achieve real empathy for former colonials. History begins with independence.

And even where that independence has been anything but tranquil, the pride in development during those years is profound. It reaches all the way through a country. From the highest to lowest, "it's our country now" is the proudest emotion a traveller ever encounters.

On that trip, I saw foreign violence—"other people's violence" if you will, which takes on a different perspective than the same thing at home. Through the clarifying glass of aloneness, violence in a strange land appears to us starkly for what it is: cruel and infectious ugliness, hate, greed, intolerance, savagery, and *invariably caused by polarization!* In village after village on five continents we met people who believe with unshakable conviction that the people in the village next door deserve the most savage retribution: shepherd hates fisherman, the prayerful hates the agnostic, yellow hates brown.



And, perhaps at the risk of belaboring the obvious, may I point out that any foreign visitor could go back and report the same feelings rampant in these United States, between polarized groups—north vs. south, white vs. black, left vs. right, one generation against another, one “patriot” against any who interpret the word differently, white collar vs. blue collar, Jew vs. Gentile . . . name two groups with slight differences and you have named a potential and perhaps actual small war right here in our own country.

Internationally, these hateful confrontations almost always worsen the life of both sides. Yet, ironically, almost the world over, “peace” is a suspicious word when it happens to crop up in the midst of the daily hate-ins. During times of war, or in the aroused passions of confrontations, to seek alternatives to violence smacks of downright treason.

And in the brief, untroubled periods in any given locality, the suggestion of studying peace and alternatives to violence is looked on, at best, as irrelevant or naive. It is said to be suggestive of Communism (or, on their side, Revisionism), or as the misdirected thrust of youthful idealism, or the afternoon-a-week outlet for bored dowagers. Whether at the international conference table or the village council, in war or between, the search for alternatives to violence is a badly understaffed crusade.

Yet in today's world there can be no violent solution to our differences, no other way but through peace. We can't win by overpowering our opponents, nor they by overpowering us.

Unless we can devise a new spirit of listening to each other we will:

- (1) Continue years of hideous struggles between peoples, generations, racial sub-groups here in the United States,
- (2) Continue a prevalence of anger and disappointment in relations between our country and other nations,
- (3) Blow up the world or strangle it with poison.

And nobody, ANYWHERE, is fixing things so it will come out any differently. You have to do it. I have to do it.

So we made our proposal to the American Psychiatric Association, and our colleagues have responded to it. The proposal states that:

- (1) the American psychiatric profession suggests that its members plan personal ventures in their own communities to enhance awareness of alternatives to prejudice and violence, and to stimulate communication and understanding as alternatives to hatred and suspicion;
- (2) that a committee from the APA consult the members of the World Psychiatric Association to propose that a whole profession, world wide, work one year for peace and rapprochement; and
- (3) that the period from May 1971 to May 1972 be chosen as that year.

In addition to individual psychiatrists and our national group, state psychiatric associations are becoming more involved. Wisconsin, for example, became the first to have voted to take up the project. And, now that so many of us have taken it up, exactly what are we going to do, and what could you do?

*(continued)*

The possibilities are as many and as varied as the interests of individuals and organizations. But, for example, I might try to establish a sort of alternatives-to-peace council in Madison which could work to head off a deaf and destructive clash when it appeared that a student-police, black-white, poor versus power confrontation is imminent. Another psychiatrist might feel qualified to examine, in depth, the motivation between what we consider anti-social behavior, and to offer public instruction thereon. Others might work for the urgently needed reopening of dialogue between young and old. Another might offer his services as a speaker to civic, church, veterans, social groups to help such groups direct their know-how and talent in finding peaceful approaches toward the solution of divisive local issues.

It is not that, as psychiatrists, we are blessed with superior wisdom. Far from it. We are the mortalist of mortals. But we have studied long and hard to learn what makes people tick and to try to help ourselves and others get to the heart of our problems. Besides (and most importantly) we have to start somewhere.

And what psychiatrists are ill-equipped to do, others of you can do. Think what we might accomplish if the American Bar Association joined us, with fine legal minds across the country working with various groups in their own cities, lecturing, explaining legal points which today confuse and irritate so many, re-instilling a respect for laws or the orderly revocation of those which seem unproductive. Think of the strength we could add if architects and the League of Women Voters, the AFL and the CIO, the AMA and the VFW each came in and volunteered to put their special talents to work. Think what you and I could do to our prejudices about race or skin color or hair length if we were able to sit and listen to an anthropologist or cultural historian.

Think what *you*, as an alumnus of one of the world's greatest Universities, could do with your respect for learning, your desire to know more, with your awareness that an open mind is the cornerstone of all knowledge.

And think of your fellow alumni all over the world working in concert with us. What we could accomplish!—*all of us UW alumni in a hundred different nations joined together for one year in search of alternatives to violence!*

Won't you join us? Write to the executive director of the American Psychiatric Association (and please send me a carbon) to share your ideas. He is Walter Barton, M.D., 1700 Eighteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20009.

You ask "Why us?"

You say "Won't we make fools of ourselves?"



# The University

## Regents on Discipline; Chancellor, Police Chief Give Their Views

For the second time in as many months, the April meeting of the Board of Regents included efforts to tighten discipline and set tougher penalties for those who break the rules.

At its March meeting in Milwaukee, the board had raised the maximum fines for criminal violations of University rules from \$100 to \$500 and added that a prison sentence of up to 90 days may be imposed. These changes brought punishment for offenses on campus into line with laws for punishing the same offenses off campus.

It was at that meeting that prosecution of student discipline cases by the state attorney general's staff was criticized by Madison Chancellor H. Edwin Young and Campus Police Chief Ralph Hanson. Young said the University had lost one case because its legal counsel, the attorney general, was "ill prepared".

Hanson said that "our weakness has been in our prosecution system." He noted that University police work within strict legal processes, adding that 120 arrests were made during a disturbance a year ago, but that only 20 to 25 were prosecuted in court. When one regent, criticizing disciplinary proceedings by the University, suggested it might abandon its own discipline system and try all its cases in Dane County courts, Chancellor Young commented that this is exactly what campus radicals want. Students are more afraid of the

Faculty Committee and expulsion than of the courts, he said.

At its April meeting the board:

- Endorsed the creation of a "University prosecutor"—an assistant attorney general who would act on discipline cases and report to the Board of Regents; and
- Set hearings and faculty study on measures which would ban from the campus sound amplifying equipment and/or student-sponsored outside speakers before 4:30 p.m. on weekdays. (An angry Harrington said that, by this reasoning, it might now be appropriate to consider also prohibiting athletics and dramatic events until late afternoon.)

The University president reiterated his opposition later last month, before members of the University Assembly at the (Kenosha) Parkside campus. Harrington said that if the prohibition wins approval, faculty members could act as speaker sponsors to get around the restriction.

It was at this meeting, too, that Harrington once again pointed out some of the problems in dealing with present day campus disruptions. He said that universities cannot get rid of dissenting students because most of them carry on their protests within the law. And it is unwise to attempt ousting the more radical groups, he said, because "they don't cease to exist when they are thrown off."

"They exist off campus, they exist underground. It's better to have them where you can see them," he said.

"The people of this state should recognize that the problem is nationwide. It's in the schools because it's in the cities," Harrington said.

He said that he was aware that campus turmoil has hurt the Uni-

versity's image, and that "this was either the reason why the Legislature cut the budget or the excuse."

Responding to questions from the University Assembly, the president also said:

The University needs about 300 alumni in the state who are knowledgeable enough on University issues to lobby effectively with legislators;

He would like a council made up of alumni, faculty and students to advise his administration on public relations; and

That faculty members seeking higher salaries should use personal, informal meetings with legislators.

## Regents Set Spending Guidelines

The regents' special committee on the budget completed its three-month task of establishing guidelines and ceilings for the UW administration to follow in preparing its 1971-73 biennial operating budget request.

The committee, chaired by Regent Walter F. Renk, Sun Prairie, determined last month that the University's request to be presented to the Board of Regents for action next summer should contain no more than \$3.5 million per year in increases for program improvements and new programs.

It further recommended that improvement requests be limited to Madison, Milwaukee, and University Extension; that Green Bay and Parkside continue to focus on meeting initial development requirements, and that the Center System sustain the effects of its recent cost-reduction program.

Regent Renk, commenting on these and earlier guidelines issued by his committee, stressed that the board was determined to establish a tight, well-documented budget request which, with vigorous regent support, could stand a reasonable chance of winning approval without significant modification at other review levels.

The University administration





was directed to work with the various campuses and units in developing the request within regent guidelines and ceilings and to keep the regent committee apprised of its progress.

### **Harrington Notes Inflation**

In March UW President Harrington, in a letter to the state's Board on Government Operations (BOGO) cited that inflation has cost the University \$1.5 million in the past year. He pointed out the 5.8 per cent cost of living increase in 1969, and noted that the University has also been required by the Legislature to absorb "an unrecovered \$300,000 reduction in supplies and expense." He also noted that the 1969-71 budget has cut \$523,000 from support for the physical plant "below previously accepted guidelines."

The president said that the legislative permission to provide athletic department scholarships will cost the school \$76,376 not in its budget this year (see "UW Sports: Financial Report", page 19)

He also pointed out that the University has a bill of \$115,518 for overtime pay for police during recent disturbances at the Madison and Milwaukee campuses.

Harrington's letter to BOGO requested the release of \$950,000 from funds which the Legislature had allocated to that agency for University use. The request was denied.

### **Regents Propose Higher Tuition, Faculty Pay Raise**

Preliminary fee and tuition levels for 1970-71, reported to the regents' budget committee last month, provide increases up to \$36 per semester for undergraduates and \$34 for graduate students.

The forecast was based on present budget estimates for the next biennium and on percentage levels specified by the Legislature for the basic instruction fee, 25 per cent of

cost; non-resident undergraduate fees and tuition, 100 per cent of cost; and non-resident graduate fees and tuition, 75 per cent of graduate cost.

The full-time resident undergraduate semester assessment on all UW degree-granting campuses would be increased from \$225 to \$254, and for non-residents, from \$863 to \$899. For the part-time student, the per credit fee would be raised from \$19 to \$20.50 for residents



and from \$71.50 to \$74.50 for out-of-state registrants. Center campus students will pay \$5 less per semester.

The graduate fee level for full-time students would be boosted from \$263 per semester to \$297 for residents. Non-residents would pay \$1,064 per semester. The part-time graduate per credit fee would be increased from \$31 to \$35 for in-state residents and non-resident levy would be \$131.

These fee figures are tentative. Final action will be taken at the regents' June meeting.

### **Faculty Pay Raise**

In another action, the regents endorsed a \$21.5 million faculty compensation improvement plan for 1971-73. The recommended program includes a 4 per cent merit pay increase each year of the biennium and total pickup of the present 7 per cent employee pension contribution by the second year of the biennium.

Prof. Orrin I. Berge, head of the University Faculty Council which had proposed that an added \$7 million go into the plan, cited large pay increases granted "in the general community." He said there was "an almost frightening pace" of wage increases in labor contracts in the nation. He said that putting most of

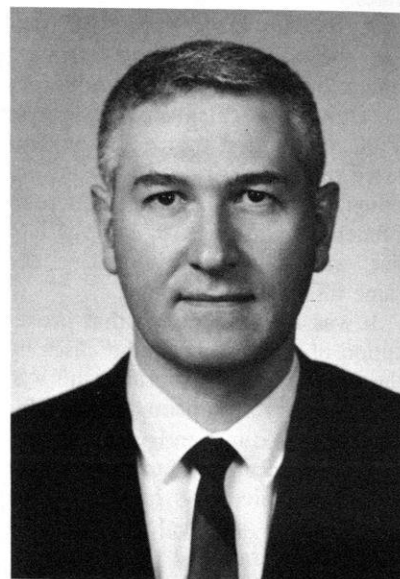
the compensation plan into fringe benefits would provide the most take-home pay for faculty members at the lowest cost to the state.

Donald Percy, associate University vice president said that a one per cent increase in pension funds costs \$750,000, while a one per cent pay increase costs \$1 million.

### **Chemistry Chairman Is Named New Vice Chancellor**

Prof. Irving Shain, chairman of the chemistry department, has been named academic vice chancellor of the Madison campus. He succeeds James Cleary who last year became president of San Fernando State college in California.

Shain, 44, recently chaired a faculty committee which has recom-



mended new procedures for academic planning.

Before being named head of the chemistry department in 1967 Professor Shain served as a member of a committee studying the role of teaching assistants.

His research areas are electro-analytical chemistry and electrochemical kinetics.

He is a native of Seattle and earned his bachelor's and PhD degrees there at the University of Washington.

## Guggenheim Awards Go to Eight On UW Faculty

Guggenheim Fellowship Awards will go to eight University of Wisconsin faculty members, the Guggenheim Foundation announced last month. The eight are among 286 scholars, scientists and artists who will share \$2.6 million in award money. Recipients were selected from 2,313 applicants.

The UW recipients, and the work involved in the fellowship were:

Patrick Ahern, associate professor of mathematics, studies in complex analysis; Peter Boerner, pro-

fessor of comparative literature, the unpublished papers of Caroline von Wolzogen (1763-1847); Robert R. Borchers, professor of physics, experimental studies in nuclear physics; Lawrence Gushee, associate professor of music, the musical culture of 14th century France; Dale F. Rudd, professor of chemical engineering, studies in the field of design synthesis; Bunji Sakita, professor of physics, theoretical study in elementary particle physics; John Theios, professor of psychology, theoretical studies of memory, information processing and reaction time; and David Ward, associate professor of geography, the residen-

tial locations of the industrial labor force in British provincial cities (1841-1861).

The award were granted in the Foundation's 46th annual competition.

## Black Studies Students In Cultural Exchange With Southern Leaders

The University's Afro-American and Race Relations center and Black Studies program jointly are launching a cultural exchange program for students of the University and community leaders in Mississippi's Bolivar county.

*continued*



Babbitt



Dickeman



Ferguson



Goetsch



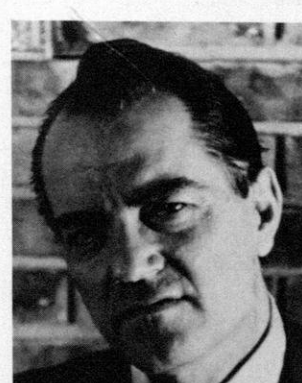
Johnson



Meyer



Miller



Thodos

**OUTSTANDING ENGINEERS.** Eight men who have achieved outstanding careers in engineering and engineering education, science, industry, and government service, all of whom have earned degrees at the University, were cited at the 22nd annual Wisconsin Engineers Day here May 1. Elected for the citations by the UW College of Engineering faculty and approved by the University administration are: J. K. Babbitt '36, vice president and general manager, Wisconsin-Michigan Power Co., Neenah; Raymond L. Dickeman '47, vice president of Jersey Enterprises Inc., and general manager, Jersey Nuclear Co. (Standard Oil, N. J.) Bellevue, Wash.; Phil M. Ferguson '24, professor of civil engineering at the University of Texas, Austin; Herbert A. Goetsch '49, commissioner of public works, Milwaukee; Robert R. Johnson '50, vice president-engineering, Burroughs Corp., Detroit; Arnold F. Meyer '36, vice president, Heil Co., Milwaukee; George B. Miller '38, president of Racine Hydraulics, Racine; and George Thodos '43, professor of chemical engineering at Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill.



"The main purpose of the program," said Jim Parks, assistant director of the Madison campus center, "is to take new skills to the rural people and to change their attitude toward modern ideas and the opportunities available to them."

He said the people have no funds or facilities with which to learn occupational skills, neither do they have sufficient fields of occupation open to them.

What the program will do, Parks explained, is finance the expenses of students and some faculty members who will go to live for a week or two with the rural people, studying their problems and helping to teach them some of the basic skills to enable them to be self-supporting and active members of their community.

Participating students, mainly from law, African studies, letters and sciences, business, pre-medicine, social work, and education, will get academic credits for the work they do in the field. Some will be encouraged to base their theses and dissertations on the problems of the rural people.

On the other hand, black expertise in various fields of life in the county will be utilized to execute the program. A number of local professional people and community leaders will be sponsored to work with the people, and some will visit the campus here for orientation and short courses of study.

Parks said the program is going to be a continuing one. In this regard, assistance will be needed from black and other organizations. In the meantime, more than \$1,500 has been donated by black students and faculty and the UW Student Council.

### **Institutions Must Change, But Not Through Violence Chancellor Says**

"If our institutions are to survive the current era of confrontation politics, they must be creatively adaptive to the continuance of change, but not panicked by new social pressures, new political manifestations.

"Constructive change isn't made through threats of violence but can continue to be made in spite of their negative influence. It's slower and harder, but it can be done," Chancellor Edwin Young told a Green Bay audience recently.

Young, chancellor since 1968, spoke about the similarities of public and governmental institutions.

"People have to believe in our essential good-will and trust our motives before we can most effectively serve them—as individuals, or collectively through our institutions—but lack of trust in some quarters from time to time doesn't mean we stop trying," he noted.

Reviewing the incidents of student unrest that have been evident on the Madison campus over the past few years, Chancellor Young praised the large majority of students for demonstrating their concern about the important social issues of the day, and for their willingness to dedicate their lives and careers to helping others.

In his criticism of those who jus-

tify the use of violence as the only means of producing change, he said:

"Change is an evolutionary process. If we are to have a successful revolution of thought and action in this country, it will be produced by those who have a long-range dedication and commitment to making society responsive to our citizens' needs.

"Working toward this end, we all need to sharpen our senses of responsibility, tolerance, understanding, and respect. This is a need as ancient as any society of man. It will last as long as mankind itself does.

"The present speed and immediacy of communication makes this sense-sharpening easier nowadays. Even when you take into account the fact that misconceptions and bad reporting have the same immediacy of dissemination, I believe truth will out.

"And this will be the truth of sensitized reason, not the seeming truth of momentary or violent emotion."



A MEMORIAL LIBRARY in honor of the late Prof. Gerald Pickett of the College of Engineering's department of engineering mechanics has been established at the Bengal Engineering college in Howrah, India. The photo shows part of the books and journals, all from the personal library of Prof. Pickett, being inspected by students and faculty of the Indian college. Friends of the late UW professor contributed nearly \$800 to defray expenses in preparing, packing, and shipping his personal library. Prof. Pickett had served the University for 16 years as teacher and researcher in the engineering mechanics department. He had a deep interest in the cooperative program with developing schools in other countries, especially India, where he served two terms of two years and two summer sessions.

## Young People's Resentment Firmly Based, Prof. Says

"Older people are vegetating in a world that young people see as being brand new.

"Young people are learning about this world from the media, from experience, and not from their parents."

These are some of the things that Samuel L. Adams learned from his students since he has been a visiting professor in sociology and journalism here.

Prof. Adams, who came here after a prize-winning reporting stint with the *St. Petersburg Times* in Florida, joined the University last September and rapidly found confirmation: "There is a generation gap between students and their elders." He warns:

"If we are to prevent the nation from splitting itself apart . . . youth against age, progress against status quo . . . my generation must either suppress dissent or, hopefully, allow younger people the vote and other means of influencing political decisions, such as whether they go to war and die on foreign battle fields without understanding why they are there.

"Young people see hypocrisy in the older generation; they are questioning the lack of morality and concern for one's fellow man in that generation and are rejecting it."

He believes that the older generation has done a disservice to young people by "giving them a false image of themselves, one which is negative. Young people know they are as good if not better than the models society holds up for them to follow, and they rebel when they are told that they are not."

Adams says young people "need legitimate avenues for influencing change in our society . . . they will continue to rebel until they get it.

"Lack of legitimacy, lack of a voice in matters regulating their lives—is what led to the American Revolution, a violent uprising to change British rule."

Speaking on the opportunities for young blacks, Adams believes that

## UW Sports: Financial Report

by Jim Mott

*Sports Information Director*

Elroy Hirsch inaugurated *Operation Turnaround* in his first year as Athletic Director (1) to excite the alumni once again about the athletic program, and regain their full support; (2) to meet the high school coaches of the state and acquaint them with departmental rebuilding goals; (3) to overhaul the department and, after primary financial problems were solved, to improve its physical plant.

The key to economic stability in the University's intercollegiate athletic program is attendance at all its income-producing sports—football, basketball, hockey, track, baseball, swimming and wrestling, to put them in the order of attendance.

Wisconsin averaged 48,750 fans in six home football games last season, a figure which, says Hirsch, "shocked me—in a happy way. I was actually bewildered by the support of all those people."

The stadium seats 77,280. Hirsch's goal for 1970 is to load it with 65,000 people per game, while pushing for 70,000 as the Badgers reach for gridiron recognition.

The University paced the nation in attracting fans to watch hockey this past winter, with a total attendance of 86,419 at its 13 home games, for an average of 6,651 per date.

The basketball team drew 97,811 in 11 home games—an average of 8,882 fans per game.

Indoor track attendance showed an increase of 27 per cent during the 1970 season over 1969, as the Badgers dominated the Big Ten in the sport for a fourth straight year.

Why all the interest in attendance figures?

Attendance figures represent paid admissions to Wisconsin's athletic events.

Paid admissions mean money.

Money pays the bills.

And there *are* expenses in an athletic program that supports 14 sports at the intercollegiate level of competition.

Wisconsin, as a member of the Big Ten, is allowed 70 scholarships per undergraduate class per year: 30 per class in football, six per class in basketball and 34 per class in other sports. So as many as 280 students could be receiving full tuition, board and room, books and fees in any given year. Actually, the figure for this school year was 212 athletes on full or partial scholarships.

In 1960, the average grant-in-aid for an out-of-state student-athlete was \$1,440 plus use of books.

In 1965, this average cost had risen to \$1,976, plus books.

For the current school year, the cost of an out-of-state grant-in-aid scholarship had risen to \$2,710, or almost double the cost of ten years ago and up \$734 from 1965.

The same cost increase can be noted for in-state student athletes. In 1960, the grant-in-aid scholarship was valued at \$1,060 plus use of books. In 1965 the cost had risen to \$1,246, and for the current school year, the cost of an in-state grant-in-aid is \$1,434. That's an increase of 35.3 per cent in the cost of the in-state grant in ten years.

The grant-in-aid cost is made up of tuition, board and room, fees and books.

In 1960, the tuition for out-of-state students, athletes included, was

*(continued on page 28)*



the University has come a long way since he was here four years ago but feels it still has a way to go before equal opportunities for relevant education are open to all. He says:

"Blacks will grow in their ability to relate as they become more assimilated into all levels of university life.

"The creation of a Black Studies department is a necessity here. Such a department will bring black scholars and give black students a higher self image in their relations to the rest of the university."

Prof. Adams teaches social disorganization and a seminar on the social aspects of hunger in America for the sociology department and a course in news reporting for the School of Journalism.

### Cardinal and Herald: Economics Make Strange Pressfellows

The campus's two student newspapers, at opposite ends of the political spectrum, may now have more in common, at least mechanically. An April ruling of the Board of Regents gave the rightwing *Badger Herald* permission to print on the University presses, until now the almost exclusive property of *The Daily Cardinal*.

The request for the use of the press was made in a letter from Patrick Korten, *Herald* editor, who pointed out that his weekly paper, which was established on campus last fall, is printed by a commercial shop in Sun Prairie.

Korten said that the *Herald* probably could get better rates on the University press, which is located in the basement of the Journalism School.

A *Cardinal* spokesman said that the paper is considering legal action to prevent *Herald* use of the press.

### Six to Receive Honorary Degrees

At its April meeting, the Board of Regents announced the names of six who will receive honorary de-

grees at commencement on June 8. They are:

William O. Beers '37, president of the Kraftco Corp., New York, who spent his boyhood in Monroe and Platteville and who majored in dairy industry at the University;

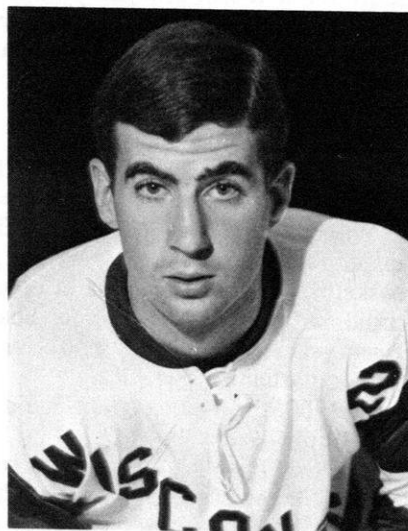
C. M. Jansky, Jr. MS '19, Washington, D. C., whose research work on power vacuum tubes made possible the first U. S. radiotelephone broadcasts from Station 9XM, now WHA;

Jay L. Lush PhD '22, Ames, Iowa, an authority on animal breeding and genetics;

Russell I. Thackrey, Washington, D. C., who helped establish the National University Extension Center here and for 22 years was executive director of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges;

Lewis G. Weeks '17, Westport, Conn., former president of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists;

and Harry Richard Wellman x'23, Berkeley, Calif., long-time ex-



**MEDAL WINNER.** Hockey captain Doug McFadyen, a senior business major from Calgary, Alberta, is this year's winner of the Big Ten Conference medal at the University. The annual honor is made on the basis of combined athletic and scholarship ability, and Doug, with a 3.23 overall average, is the second UW hockey player to earn it since 1914. As a junior he was a winner of a Wisconsin Alumni Association \$100 scholarship as an outstanding student.

tension specialist in agricultural economics for the University of California.

At commencement ceremonies at UW-Milwaukee, honorary degrees will go to John Leighly, emeritus professor of geography at the University of California and presently guest lecturer at UW-M, and Elmer Louis Winter '35, president of Manpower, Inc., Milwaukee.

### Committee Gets Grant To Study Contraception

The Ford Foundation, New York, announced last month that the University will share in grants totaling more than \$14 million for programs aimed at reducing rates of population growth. The grants will underwrite expansion of basic research and training in reproductive biology and contraceptive technology and assistance in family planning, both in the United States and in developing countries.

A \$1.1 million grant comes to the University to be used on a five-year basis by what the Foundation calls our "world-renowned reproductive physiology research and training program." Headed by Roland K. Meyer, Marshall professor of zoology, the interdepartmental effort involves faculty members from that department, and from genetics, physiology, obstetrics and gynecology, physiological chemistry, and veterinary science. The principal research interest of each of the ten senior faculty members is directly related to fertility control. Among the projects currently underway are: a determination of factors affecting embryo development prior to implantation; a search for a substance that might inactivate or destroy spermatozoa; the modes of action of intrauterine devices in various species; central nervous system control of steroid hormone production and ovarian enzymes; and implantation and maintenance of pregnancy in monkeys.

The grant will provide pre- and postdoctoral fellowships and partial faculty support. ●

# *Air Special yourself to Europe on TIA and save up to 50 percent!*

You actually can save up to 50 percent on a tour of Europe because you travel Air Special on TIA group charter rates. Two hundred and fifty members of a New York City organization toured London, Paris and Rome for three weeks for just \$395 per person. If they had traveled in the non-summer months, this same trip could have been as low as \$295. This low prorated price covered air and ground transportation, hotel accommodations and sightseeing. You can enjoy equally big savings to any destination. Leave from anywhere. Go anywhere: the Orient, Africa, Caribbean, South America. Save as much as 50 percent because travel is on affinity charter instead of individual fares. But keep in mind, a group tour can be as personal and private an adventure as you wish to make it. What's more, you'll enjoy superb food and gracious in-flight amenities because you're flying Air Special on TIA, the world's largest vacation charter airline. Now if you're ready to go, simply contact your travel agent or TIA. It's easy to organize a tour because we have TIA Tour Consultants, brochures and many exciting sales tools to help you assemble the group. Fill out the coupon and let's get this vacation off the ground!



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Name of my organization \_\_\_\_\_  
Also, it might just help to contact the organization officer indicated below: (Approx. no. of people in local organization)  
Officer's name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Destination \_\_\_\_\_ Departure Date \_\_\_\_\_



# BADGER BOOKSHELF

*Recent books of general interest by UW alumni, faculty and former students.*

**I**n the publisher's release, **Stan Steiner '49** is quoted as saying his **LA RAZA: THE MEXICAN AMERICANS** is "not a study, not a survey. It is about real people." **LA RAZA** is about real people, and it produces deep gut anger in the reader. It focuses on the almost unbelievable squalor and hopelessness in which this proud race lives north of the border, and of the near heroic way it survives. Now its people have had enough; they are doing things. The *New York Times* calls it "a magnificent blockbuster of a book." Our reviewer agrees. (Harper & Row; 392 pps; \$8.95).

**SCENE OF CHANGE** (Charles Scribner's Sons; 200 pps; \$7.50) is the reminiscence of **Warren Weaver '16**, who begins—as over cigars and brandy—with his years as a math professor here at the University. These were followed by a move to the Rockefeller Foundation, a hiatus for government service during World War II, productive experiments in biology and agriculture, work with the feisty wizard, Alfred P. Sloan and his foundation, and consulting years with the Salk Institute. What comes through with great clarity is that Mr. Weaver's talents are in no way limited to the administrative: they also include humor, genuine involvement, refreshing humility and a most pleasant, rather old-fashioned way with a narration. The book can be read in one sitting, but you'll go back to it again.

**S****HELIA** (Houghton Mifflin; 241 pps., \$4.95) is a commendable first novel by **Gunard Solberg '55**. The story moves; its characters are real. The protagonist, white Wayne Divine thinks maybe he is in love with Shelia Smith—black, bitter and anxious to escape her uptight home in a Chicago

suburb, to head for hippy happiness. The major flaw is that the trip takes us through one cliché after another and the reader sits in the hot sun at each stop while Solberg belabors him with Racism, Establishment, Contemporary Mores, the Generations, as though it were new territory. Ten years too late to be an important book, but still a readable one.

**Stuart Friebert '53** is a good poet, indeed, and his first collection is **DREAMING OF FLOODS**. Many have appeared in *Little Magazines*, all are corduroyed-and-sweat shirted chunks of this man. (Vanderbilt University Press; 79 pps.; \$5.00).

**I**n **BLACK AND WHITE POWER SUBREPTION**, **Joseph R. Washington, Jr. '52**, as a black and as a Christian minister, urges the black church to develop a theology of revolution. "Blacks are determined to be themselves," he says. Then asks "Which way will it be, dominant white America? The new humanity through the acceptance of a vigorous black manhood or through black consciousness fulfilled by a national war to liberate us all?" The theory and the book could save pain on both sides. (Beacon Press; 210 pps.; \$6.00).

**T****HE LIFE AND DECLINE OF THE AMERICAN RAILROAD** (Oxford University Press; 293 pps.; \$7.50) by **John F. Stover PhD '51**, is a survey of 135 years of railroad history, factual if impersonal. The author does not predict a fall after the decline, but sees several decades more of railroads and their problems.

**T**HE WHITE LAND is the winter range in Montana during a blizzard in the '80's. **William Dieter '51** apparently knows this land and writes of it handsomely. But onto it, and possibly from *Bonanza* rejects, he puts headstrong Marc who worships his dead father; his sister, Evelyn, who longs for Mr. Right to get her the hell out of there; George, their crippled brother; and an Indian with a thing about snowstorms. The tall stranger comes along, more righteous than right as he solves the family's Dark Secret, and before the fadeout there is a knockdown fight, Evelyn says things like "I'm a woman", and George suddenly starts to walk, probably so *he* can get the hell out of there. (Knopf; 269 pps.; \$5.95).

**G**eorge Mattis '28, in *WHITE-TAIL*, gives what our reviewer, a deer-stalker of notable stamina, considers an admirable rundown on fundamentals and fine points for the hunter. Subjects include the vagaries of hunting parties, weather problems, buck fever, guns and sights, clothing and equipment, and trends and the future of deer hunting. Well indexed. (World Publishing company; 255 pps; \$6.95).

### For Young Readers

**L**ife's little lessons wash over her so fast she almost founders, but fat, shy, ten-year-old Mary Lou wins by losing in *SWIM TO VICTORY*, by **Dorothy Kayser French '48**. For girls, ages 9-12. (Lippincott, 189 pps.; \$3.95).

**S**mall town teentime in the 1920's for a girl in a pleasant, theatre-owning family is *PEPPER'S PARADISE*, by **Elisabeth Hamilton**

**Frierhood x'39**. Filled to SRO with movie lore, the book might be borrowed occasionally by trivia-loving adults. For girls, ages 12-14. (Doubleday; 259 pps.; \$3.95).

**F**or the very young is *WE'RE OFF TO CATCH A DRAGON*, told in rhyme by **Ester Hauser Laurence '57**, who then sets it to music as well. Illustrations are equally winning. (Abingdon Press; \$3.25)

### Noted

**T**HE PROTEGE (Coward McCann; 223 pps.; \$4.95) has been published since the death of its author, best-selling mystery writer **Charlotte Armstrong x'26** . . . *THE TRUTH ABOUT BOULWARISM*, defined as "trying to do right voluntarily" by **Lemuel R. Boulware '16**, is available in hard cover at \$7.50 and \$2.85 in soft. (BNA Books; 172 pps. in hard cover) . . . **Edward H. Beardsley '63** has written *HARRY L. RUSSELL AND AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE IN WISCONSIN* about the man who served as dean of the UW College of Agriculture from 1907 to 1931. (UW Press; 226 pps.; \$10) . . . An anthology of readings on labor relations is *COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE*, edited by **Daniel A. Kruger '51** and Charles T. Schmidt, Jr. (Random House; 242 pps. + 26-page bibliography; soft cover, \$3.95) . . . The third edition of their freshman-sophomore survey text, *A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1865* by **T. Harry Williams '32**, **Richard N. Current '40**, and **Frank Freidel '42** has been published by Alfred A. Knopf. (859 pps.; \$10.50).



# Alumni News

This section is limited to news of members of the Wisconsin Alumni Association.

## 1911-20

**Louis Sasman '16**, was featured in a Madison newspaper recently for his services to the state's vocational agriculture education. He retired as supervisor of that field in 1960, and now devotes his time to being state director of the National Retired Teachers association.

## 1921-30

**Howard Palfrey Jones X '21**, had an article *Turnaround in Indonesia* in the March issue of *Reader's Digest*. He was formerly ambassador to Indonesia.

**Anthony W. Pesch '21**, was designated a fellow in the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper industry. He is a retired executive of International Paper company in Mobile, Alabama.

**Arthur H. Uhl '26**, was recognized by a Madison newspaper for his 33 years as dean of the School of Pharmacy at the UW. He stepped down in 1968 to devote his time to teaching and research.

## 1931-40

**William T. Day X '31**, was presented with the Governor's Service Award upon his retirement from the state department of transportation, division of highways, where he had been a maintenance engineer for 44 years.

**Edward W. Mill '40**, spent his fall term on sabbatical leave in Thailand and the Philippines. He is chairman of the Chevalier program in diplomacy and world affairs at Occidental College in Los Angeles.

## 1941-45

**John R. Findorff X '41**, was featured in a Madison newspaper as head of a family construction firm that has been the "builders of Madison since 1890." Many Findorff projects are buildings on the campus including the Randall sta-

dium seating addition and the new chemistry building.

**Harold Marsh '41**, has been named assistant vice president of the Main State Bank of Chicago. He lives in Des Plaines.

**Mrs. Gerald C. Shore '42**, has become a member of the Million Dollar Round Table of the National Association of Life Insurance Underwriters. She is president of Pollard-Shore, Inc. in Milwaukee.

**Gertrude C. Luther MD '44**, a pediatrician in Anniston, Alabama, was featured in a Birmingham newspaper for having spent her annual vacations for the past ten years volunteering her services in the Albert Schweitzer hospital outside of Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Dr. Luther is formerly of Milwaukee.

## 1946-50

**Gene (Cohen) Boyer X '46**, has been elected national treasurer of the National Organization for Women (NOW). She



Conner '51



Ellig '59

lives in Beaver Dam.

**Anna D. Faber '50**, was promoted to professor of English at Lebanon Valley college in Annville, Pennsylvania, where she has been on the faculty since 1954.

**Leonard L. Loeb '50**, has been named a winner in the 1969 Freedoms Foundation letter writing contest. Loeb, an attorney from Whitefish Bay, is an Air Force reserve major assigned to Wright-Patterson base in Ohio.

**Morton Smutz '50**, has been elected a fellow of the American Institute of Chemists. He is associate dean for engineering research at the University of Florida in Gainesville.

## 1951-55

**Mary Olberg Yates '51**, narrated an NBC-TV documentary on March 13, describing a safari she took with her three young sons, to fulfill a plan she and her late husband, Ted, had made to have the boys see Africa. Yates was an NBC newsman who was killed while on assignment in the Middle East.

**Harry W. Conner '51**, is head of International Harvester's new public relations office in New York City. He was formerly with the company's west coast office in Oakland.

**Donald C. Negendank '51**, was promoted to lieutenant colonel in the Air Force. He is an air operations officer at Langley base in Virginia.



Newman '59



Cerniglia '66

**Victor H. Johnson '52**, was promoted to industrial engineering manager of Oscar Mayer's Madison plant. Prior to his new position, he was engineering manager of the Davenport plant.

**August W. Eberle '53**, is co-author of a major article on institutional planning published in the recent issue of *Educational Record*. He is chairman of the department of higher education at Indiana university.

**Virgil F. Trummer '54**, has become director of the department of security and protection at the University of Illinois, Carbondale. He had been with the UW department of protection and security for the past seven years.

## 1956-60

**Bruce R. Ellig '59**, has been promoted to director in charge of compensation and benefits for Chas. Pfizer and Company in New York.

**Thomas J. Newman '59**, has been appointed personnel development manager with Johnson Wax company in Racine.

## 1961

**Mr. and Mrs. John D. Oleson** announce the birth of triplets—a girl and

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two boys—in Midland, Michigan. The babies' mother is the former **Carol Rieder '57**. The Olesons have two other children.

#### 1962

**Dr. Donald B. Beidler**, an Air Force captain, is now on duty at the Air Force hospital in Myrtle Beach, South Carolina. He is a dentist who previously served in Taiwan.

#### 1964

**Robert W. Virtue** has been elected secretary of the Committee of American Insurers in Europe. He is overseas representative in France for Continental Insurance. He and his family live in Paris.

#### 1966

**John C. Cerniglia** has joined Eli Lilly and company as a sales representative for the Madison area. He is a pharmacist.

**Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey R. Deal** announce the birth of a son, John Jeffrey. The family lives in Sarasota, Florida, where Deal is a pharmacist.

**Mr. and Mrs. John (Roberta Kleiman) Rosenberg** are parents of their first child, William Scott. They live in Milwaukee.

#### 1967

**Richard H. Morse MD '67**, is an Army captain in the medical corps in Vietnam as a member of the Green Berets. Dr. Morse is specializing in psychiatry.

**Wesley N. Carter** has received the Army Commendation Medal while serving in Vietnam. He is a first lieutenant with the 20th Engineer Brigade.

**Douglas M. Crow**, a first lieutenant in the Army, received the Bronze Star while serving in Vietnam with the First Infantry. He is presently assistant division operations officer for the Army support command at Da Nang.

**Eric O. Larsen**, an Army first lieutenant, has received the Army Commendation Medal for service in Vietnam.

**Stephen Schleifer** is the new manager of marketing research at National Analysts, Inc. of Philadelphia, where he had formerly been a senior research associate.

**Mr. and Mrs. Michael T. Shelton** are parents of a baby girl, Jill. Shelton is a sales representative for Xerox corporation in Madison.

**Mr. and Mrs. James C. Wendelburg** are parents of a daughter, Susan Therese. The family lives in Milwaukee where he is a pharmacist.

#### 1968

**Dr. and Mrs. M. David Mayer** announce the birth of a son in Gulf Breeze,

May, 1970



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Florida. Dr. Mayer is a flight surgeon with the Navy.

**John F. Lawinger**, an Army staff sergeant, has received his second Army Commendation Medal while serving in Vietnam.

**Stephen S. Roach** was recently married to Ellen Flylightly. He is currently working on his doctorate in economics at New York University.

## 1969

**Sharon (Sloan) Whipple** has joined the staff at the analytical laboratory of Dow Chemical company in Midland, Michigan. Her husband **Stephen '68** is in Dow's business information services department.

**Larry W. Ryan** has joined the staff of Rolf Killingstad & Associates, a consulting engineers firm in Madison, where he will assist with the design of structures and environmental systems.

**Mr. and Mrs. Roger L. Imes** announce the birth of their second son, Matthew Gavin, in La Crosse. The baby's mother is the former **Sharon McCormick '67**.

**William W. Anderson** has received his Army company's leadership award during basic training at Ft. Campbell, Kentucky.

**Donald H. Bliss** has been promoted to third shift foreman of slaughtering and rendering at Madison's Oscar Mayer plant.

**James J. Wainwright** was commissioned an Army second lieutenant after completion of OCS at Ft. Sill, Oklahoma.

**Elizabeth L. REIMER** and Dr. **William G. Lavelle, Menasha**  
**Margaret Louise Morse** and **Kenneth A. ZIPP, El Paso, Texas**

## 1965

**Donna Jean Jolley** and **Lt. Andris DAMBEKALN, Virginia Beach, Va.**

## 1966

**Elizabeth Mary BARNETT** and **David Alan Matz, Milwaukee**

**Rebecca Anne BECKER** and **Frederick J. ERHARDT, Jr., '68, Mequon**

**Kathleen Davenne Bower** and **Carl F. GIESLER, Chicago**

**Diane DeLong** and **Henry W. IPSEN, Kalamazoo**

**Sharon Lee OLSEN** and **Wallace Garry Foreman, San Diego**

**Karen Ann Moths** and **John Hurth RANEY, Brandon, Wis.**

**Marilyn Ann RIBBE '69** and **Barry G. SWANSON, Glen Rock, N. J.**

# Newly Married

## 1959

**Ardis May Templeton** and **Stephen Edward ZWICKY, Evansville, Wis.**

## 1964

**Catherine HULDER** and **Paul F. Frantz, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri**

# THE GREAT ESCAPE

## September 1-24

## THE ORIENT HOLIDAY

Come along with us on our 1970 Orient Holiday—a three-week tour beginning September 1, including a stop at EXPO '70! Escape Plan:

**Tuesday, September 1: CHICAGO.** Leave O'Hare International about noon aboard a Northwest jet bound for Tokyo.

**Wednesday, September 2: TOKYO.** Arrive in the world's largest city in the afternoon. After we clear customs, our professional Japanese escort will take us by private coach to the Palace Hotel.

**Thursday, September 3: TOKYO.** The morning is free for shopping and independent exploration. At noon, we visit the famous Chinzano Garden restaurant for a barbecue-style lunch. In the afternoon, we visit the Imperial Palace and National Diet (senate) building, and shop on the famous Ginza. We'll also see the Meiji Shrine, Ueno Park and Asakusa amusement center.

**Friday, September 4: TOKYO.** Full-day's excursion to beautiful Nikko National Park via the electric railway. There we visit Lake Chuzenji—situated in magnificent mountain scenery—Kegon waterfall and the Temple before going to the Kanaya Hotel for lunch. In the afternoon, we view Toshogu Shrine, one of the greatest monuments of Japanese architecture. Return to Tokyo via the electric express train.

**Saturday, September 5: TOKYO.** We drive along scenic Tokaido highway to Kamakura, site of the massive 700-year-old Great Bronze Buddha. We'll have a

Pekinese style lunch at the Kaseiro restaurant in Kamakura. Then we continue on to Owakudani, one of the most famous spas in the Hakone district. We'll stay at Hakone's Hotel Fujiya for the next two days.

**Sunday, September 6: HAKONE.** An early morning excursion takes us to the Hakone National Park, featuring magnificent mountain scenery, and dominated by sacred Mount Fuji. Our tour includes a cable car visit to the top of Mt. Komagstake, for a bird's eye view of the park.

**Monday, September 7: HAKONE.** After breakfast we leave Hakone on the super-express train for Kyoto, the Paris of Japan. There we will stay at the Hotel Miyako.

**Tuesday, September 8: KYOTO.** On the morning tour, you will want to get a picture of the famous Gold Pavilion. We also visit elegant Nijo Castle, the old imperial castle where Japanese emperors are crowned, and the graceful Higashi Temple.

**Wednesday, September 9: KYOTO.** After breakfast we visit nearby Nara to see the Todaiji Temple, which houses the colossal image of the Great Buddha—the largest bronze statue in the world. Feed the tame deer in the 200-acre Nara Park. Lunch at the Nara Hotel before returning to Kyoto.

**Thursday, September 10: KYOTO-OSAKA.** After a morning of sightseeing, we travel to Osaka, the second largest city in Japan, for EXPO '70. Accommodations at the Osaka Royal Hotel.

**Friday, September 11: OSAKA.** We go on a morning sightseeing tour of the city, including visits to the Osaka Castle and bustling shopping district. Then, on to EXPO '70 for the rest of the day.

**Saturday, September 12: OSAKA-HONG KONG.** Today we leave Japan for Hong Kong, the British Crown Colony that is the "crossroads of the world." We'll stay at the Mandarin Hotel.

**Sunday, September 13: HONG KONG.** The day is free for sight-seeing and shopping. Tonight, there is a

## 1968

Susan Marie BLUMREICH and John Joseph Giusti, Washington, D. C.  
Jennifer Rogers Hamm and Lt. (jg) Robert James ENDERS, La Jolla, Cal.

Jennifer Sharon Risley and John M. MERTZ, Hales Corners  
Laurie Ann ROBERTS and Ronald Allen Todd, Lakewood, Colorado  
Susan SUNDENE and Robert Vincent Lyle, Jr., Madison

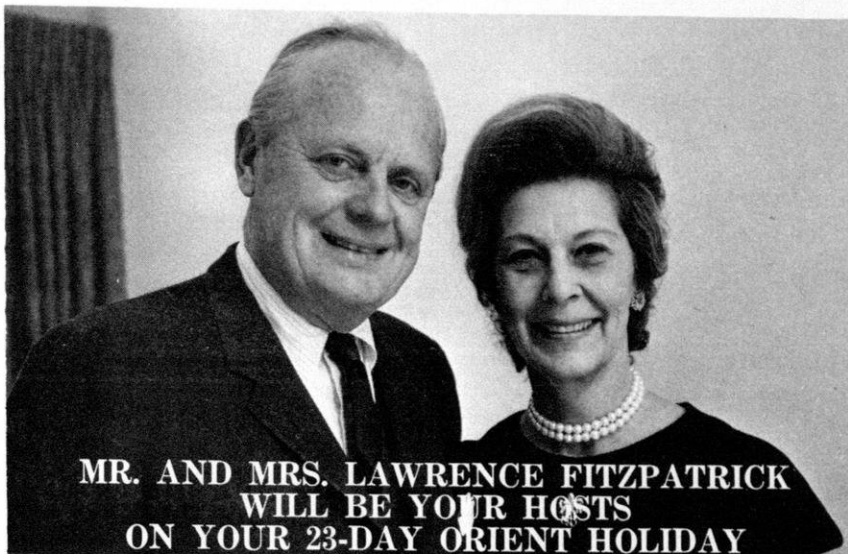
## 1969

Adrienne GILBERT and Robert Behrstock, Toronto, Canada  
Virginia Ann HOERIG and Robert G. Krohn, Milwaukee  
Mary Ehrensperger and Robert MC-LIMANS, Madison

## 1970

Yolan M. Piaquadio and John Robert MISTELE, Jefferson, Wis.

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special dinner for us at the unique "Sea Palace" floating restaurant in the fishing village of Aberdeen.

**Monday, September 14: HONG KONG.** We have a morning tour around the island, visiting the Hong Kong business district, the American Consulate, and a cable car trip up Victoria Peak for a panorama of the busy harbor, islands and mainland. We pass the Race Course, visit the famed Tiger Balm Gardens, the Chinese quarters, and the University and banking districts. Lunch at the Repulse Bay Hotel.

**Tuesday, September 15: HONG KONG.** A half-day tour of the Kowloon peninsula, where you'll see the scenic countryside of Old China and have the opportunity to peek through the Bamboo Curtain into Red China.

**Wednesday, September 16: HONG KONG-SINGAPORE.** We leave from Kai Tak International airport on a flight to Singapore, Malaysia. Accommodations at the luxurious Malaysia Hotel.

**Thursday, September 17: SINGAPORE.** Sightseeing today includes the Raffles Museum, Tiger Balm Gardens, Change Alley and the Botanical Gardens.

**Friday, September 18: SINGAPORE-BANGKOK.** After breakfast we leave Singapore for Bangkok, Thailand, where we will stay at the Dusit Thani Hotel.

**Saturday, September 19: BANGKOK.** In the morning we visit the Royal Palace grounds and the Temple of the Emerald Buddha. See also the Golden Pagoda (entombed relics of Buddha) and many priceless art objects. In the evening, watch an exhibition of Thai classical dancing.

**Sunday, September 20: BANGKOK.** In our morning tour of the city, we visit the Pasteur Snake Farm, Lumbini Park and the Marble Temple. In the late afternoon, we will attend an exhibition of Thai boxing and see the participants fight with their fists, knees, elbows and feet.

**Monday, September 21: BANGKOK.** Today we leave Thailand via Pan American for our flight back to

Honolulu. Crossing the International Date Line, we gain back the day we lost. Arrive in Honolulu the same morning. Accommodations at the beautiful Ilikai Hotel in Waikiki.

**Tuesday, September 22: HONOLULU.** A full day to relax in the sun. Tonight enjoy a special Badger dinner at the famous Willows restaurant.

**Wednesday, September 23: HONOLULU.** Enjoy the Hawaiian sunshine. We leave late in the afternoon for the mainland.

**Thursday, September 24: CHICAGO.** In the morning we arrive back in Chicago, and the end of our Orient Escape.

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## UW ATHLETICS' FINANCIAL REPORT

(continued from page 19)

\$600. It rose to \$1000 by 1965, and during the current year it was \$1,726; almost a three-fold increase in ten years.

During the same ten-year period, tuition for in-state students doubled from \$220.00 to the current \$450.00.

The cost of room-and-board in 1960 was \$840.00 and over the ten year period this figure increased by 13 per cent to \$950.00 for the 1969-70 school year.

All these figures threaten to rise this fall, as the University housing division predicts an increase in room and board rates, and tuition is going up. (See page 16)

In terms of dollars spent the cost of the entire grant-in-aid program in 1960 was \$178,485.99. By 1965 this had risen to \$284,851.23, and the cost for new books was up to \$9,000.

The estimated cost of the grant-in-aid program for the school year starting in 1970 will be \$404,065.40.

Where will the money come from?

Gate receipts should bring in \$100,000. The next \$80,000 will come from a new Wisconsin law, Bill 1059A, which allows the University, for the first time, to give tuition money to athletes without in turn charging the athletic department.

The remaining \$220,000 will come—it is prayerfully hoped—from gifts and contributions from interested friends and alumni.

Hirsch observes that these donations have been holding up well, but adds that "one of the few fears I have for the future is that the public will think Bill 1059A is a cure-all. It isn't. It only provides tuition, and we have a lot of other things to pay for in a true athletic scholarship."

Not the least of which is the cost of girding a player's loins. It costs \$105 to put him in jersey and pants, shoulder and hip pads, shoes and helmet. Footballs cost \$20 each, and in the 1969 season, the University "used up" 98 of them.

Equipment	1960 Cost	1970 Cost
Jersey -----	\$ 7	\$10
Pants -----	\$ 8	\$12
Shoes -----	\$15	\$20
Helmet -----	\$14	\$20
Shoulder Pads -----	\$20	\$30
Hip Pads -----	\$ 9	\$13

Other costs include a realistically salaried coaching staff; movies of practice sessions and game films; meals at home and abroad; transportation and hotel accommodations.

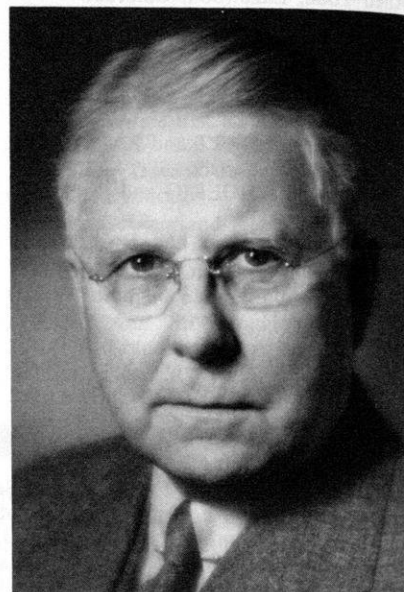
The team traveled by charter jet to three of its 1969 games at a cost of \$10,000 per trip.

Hotel and motel rooms are twice and three times what they once were. In some places, you can't get a good dinner for less than \$7.00.

Recruiting costs are a big factor in any athletic budget, too. Keeping pace in a major conference means putting seven or eight men on the road to visit families of prospects, entertain, and invite visits to the campus. ●

## Deaths

Mrs. Ralph Houston Van Cleve (Leonore Agnes MEINHARDT) '01, San Diego  
Wilhelmina CASE '02, Hibbing, Minn.



J. Howard MATHEWS '03, emeritus professor of chemistry; chairman of that department from 1919-52. He was widely recognized for his research in crime detection, and his book, "The Identification of Firearms," published when he was 81 years old, is considered a classic in the field.

John Irving LEVER '04, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Olai Bache-Wiig (Agnes RAVN) '06, Waukesha

Mrs. Lawrence Radford (Lillian Louise BETTINGER) '07, Washington, D. C.

Victoria E. JONES '10, Madison

Mrs. Clinton W. Nuzum (Hope Downs MUNSON) '10, Viroqua

Bartol Huntington ROLLIS '11, Rock Island, Ill.

Mrs. Clinton Dudley Griswold (Ada Maud RICHMOND) '12, West Salem, Wis.

Mrs. James Milton O'Neill (Edith Agnes WINSLOW) '13, Lakeville, Conn.

Nathaniel Paul BIART '15, Madison  
Arthur Harcourt MOUNTAIN '15, Charlottesville, Va.

Edwin Karl STEUL '16, Madison

Leda Henrietta BOELTE '17, Columbus, Wis.

Irma Bertha SCHMIDT '17, Evansville, Ind.

Frederick Stewart STUHLER '20, Monticello, Iowa

Lola A. WHITE '20, Oshkosh

Leo Vincent GANNON '21, Green Bay

Bernhard Paul DOMOGALLA '22, Milwaukee

Wisconsin Alumni Seminars Offer

# LEARNING—A LA MODE

The University of Wisconsin Campus and Abroad

## IN MADISON

### UPSURGE AND TENSION WITHIN ORGANIZED LABOR

July 5-11

*Jack Barbash, Prof., Economics*

Critical problems affecting trade unions and their impact on union wage policy; inflation; strikes creating public emergency; union attitudes toward minorities and labor in politics.

### IMPLICATIONS IN THE MANIPULATION OF LIFE AND DEATH

July 12-18

*William L. Blockstein, Chm.  
Health Sciences, Univ. Extension*

Scientific and social possibilities in manipulation of life and death; the concept that individual health is a right, not a privilege; the costs of ensuring health.

### THE QUEST FOR PERSONAL MEANING

July 19-25

*Robert C. Shaw, Lecturer, Ed. Policy*

As the authority of traditional social institutions is questioned, man looks elsewhere for new values, beliefs and life styles. Inquiry is based on works of theologians, philosophers, poets and dramatists.

### PROBLEMS OF FREEDOM IN THE AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

July 26-Aug. 1

*David Fellman, Vilas Prof. of  
Political Science*

Topics include the clear and present danger test as a measurement for free speech; free speech and the obscenity problem; freedom of the press; religious and academic freedom; military policy and freedom.

*Madison seminars will be held in the air-conditioned Wisconsin Center on Lake Mendota. Housing will be in Allen Hall, one block from the Center. Sessions begin Sunday evening and end before lunch, Saturday.*

*FEE: \$40 per person (includes tuition and study materials.)*

### HUMANITIES—ANTIDOTE FOR APATHY

Aug. 2-8

*Hazel Stewart Alberson, Associate Prof.  
Emeritus, Comparative Literature*

Based on classics from East and West, from ancient times to the 20th Century, to provide new insights into the role of art in society and into such themes as devotion; jealousy and hatred; creation and the generation gap.

## INTERNATIONAL SEMINARS

### GERMANY, DENMARK AND THE NETHERLANDS

July 4-25

Three one-week seminars at adult education centers. Topic in Hamburg will be East-West relations; in Copenhagen, problems of public welfare in an industrial society, and in Amsterdam, the Common Market.

### IRELAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND

Aug. 8-29

Three week-long seminars—the first in Dublin to study the history and contemporary culture of Ireland; then to England's Stratford Festival and, for the final week, on to Scotland for the Edinburgh Festival.

### GREECE, ROMANIA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Aug. 4-25

Study in Thesoloniki and Athens of the art, architecture and archeology of Greece. Then to Bucharest for a week and on to Belgrade for a program of history, politics, religion and culture of the area.

\$650—New York to New York

\$850—New York to New York

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### REGISTRATION FOR MADISON SEMINARS

Please register me for the seminars indicated. A deposit for each program, payable to University Extension, is enclosed.

- ☐ Freedom in Democracy
- ☐ Life and Death
- ☐ Personal Meaning
- ☐ Organized Labor
- ☐ Humanities

### REGISTRATION FOR INTERNATIONAL SEMINARS

Please send application for registration for the seminar indicated.

- ☐ Ireland, England, Scotland
- ☐ Germany, Denmark, The Netherlands
- ☐ Greece, Romania, Yugoslavia

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Willard LeRoy MUEHL '22, Naperville, Ill.  
 Robert H. PERRY '22, Brookfield, Ill.  
 Arthur Allen CANTWELL, Sr. '23, Shawano  
 Mrs. Ivan Grettum (Caroline Barnes LITTLE) '23, Richland, Mich.  
 Ralph Irving CANUTESON, M.D. '24, Lawrence, Kans.  
 Donald Clay DEAN '26, Two Rivers  
 Walter Jay PARSONS, Jr. '26, Sacramento  
 George Daniel REAY, M.D. '26, Scottsdale, Ariz.  
 Daniel Sylvester COTTER '27, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 Thomas Merle HODGES '27, Gary, Ind.  
 Clara Martina JENSON '27, San Marino, Calif.  
 Kneeland Allen GODFREY '28, Elm Grove, Wis.  
 Julius Albert KRUG '29, Knoxville, Tenn.  
 Herbert Rudolph MEYER '29, Madison  
 Eleanor Marie HAMMER '30, Downers Grove, Ill.  
 William Bernard McDONOUGH, M.D. '30, Castle Point, N. Y.  
 Richard Judd FROST '31, Kenosha  
 Henry Franklin FURLONG '31, Wauwatosa  
 Elizabeth Jane McILQUHAM '31, Madison  
 Mary Elizabeth TROUTMAN '31, Warsaw, Ind.  
 Dorothy Everett BROWN '34, Rhinelander



Helen Lathrop BUNGE '28, who retired last October as dean of the School of Nursing. She had been on the faculty for 19 years, had installed a master's degree program, and had seen the nursing school's enrollment double during her tenure as dean. Last spring she was one of the recipients of the Wisconsin Alumni Association's Distinguished Service Award.

Edgar James BARTLETT '35, Laguna Beach, Calif.  
 Kenneth Wendell BAUMAN '35, Waukegan  
 Eli MULLIN '35, Glencoe, Ill.  
 David Lawrence BOBROFF '39, Racine  
 Gustave E. SCHARNKE '39, Aberdeen, S. D.  
 Mrs. Clement Carl Schmiede (Mary Eleanor CROWLEY) '39, La Grange, Ill.  
 Loren Jerome BREWER '40, Wausau  
 Louis Henry BURGWALD '41, Washington, D. C.  
 Mrs. Jacob Kent Tweeten (Neva June EVERSON) '47, Madison  
 Richard Rhodes TARRICE '48, Palo Alto, Calif.  
 Edward Cooper HASKINS '49, Philadelphia  
 Leonard George WOLF '49, Mazomanie, in Washington, D. C.  
 Lucille Frances SILVER '50, Wooster, Ohio  
 Mrs. Charles Sommerfield (Esther Marie KRAKOW) '50, Lake Mills  
 Mrs. B. Thomas Franklin (Cynthia Mary QUAYLE) '53, Darien, Conn.  
 Mrs. Louis Millin (Marjorie Jean LUND) '54, Madison, in Mill Valley, Calif.  
 Paul Bertram SARGENT, Jr. '56, Green Bay  
 George Walter DOHMS '58, Brookfield, Wis.  
 Mrs. B. J. Bauman (Norma RUMSYRE) '65, Madison  
 Steven Lee KINGAN '67, Philadelphia

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# The National Scene

## Reporting on a survey of college teachers ... their opinions on political and educational issues

■ **Faculty Profile:** What do college teachers think about such issues as the war in Vietnam? the quality of higher education? the activism of students? To find out, researchers for the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education have surveyed more than 60,000 faculty members in all ranks and most major disciplines. Early results of the study suggest that faculty members as a group may be more conservative on educational matters than they are on political matters.

On questions of national and international policy, says one of the researchers, faculty members appear to be far more liberal than the general population and other professional groups. But when their immediate self-interest is involved, as in the case of student demonstrations, the teachers exhibit a "striking and clear shift toward a more conservative attitude." Consider:

Political position	%
Left or liberal .....	47.0
Middle of the road .....	24.9
Moderately or strongly conservative .....	24.4
<b>1968 vote for President</b>	
Humphrey .....	50.1
Nixon .....	29.8
Wallace .....	0.8
Other candidate .....	2.2
Did not vote .....	10.5
<b>Position on Vietnam</b>	
U.S. should withdraw immediately .....	19.0
Encourage a coalition government .....	42.1
Reduce commitment, prevent Communist takeover .....	29.1
Defeat Communists whatever the cost .....	6.0
<b>View of radical student activism</b>	
Approve .....	44.3
Disapprove .....	54.1

Attitudes on campus issues	Agree	Dis-agree
Students who disrupt a campus should be suspended or expelled .....	76.7	21.4
Campus disruptions by militant students are a threat to academic freedom ....	80.1	17.3
Campus rules are generally administered in a reasonable way .....	81.5	15.8
More minority-group undergraduates should be admitted even if it means relaxing academic standards .....	41.0	56.8
Most undergraduates are basically satisfied with their education .....	67.2	28.2
Undergraduate education would be improved if:		
All courses were elective .....	19.4	77.6
Grades were abolished .....	30.9	66.1
Junior faculty members have too little say in running my department .....	31.7	65.7
Scholarship is threatened by the proliferation of big research centers .....	30.2	64.3
Faculty unions have a divisive effect on academic life .....	49.1	43.7
["No answer" not included]		

■ **Departments Apart:** Carnegie researchers have found that the opinions of college teachers tend to divide along departmental lines. Liberals predominate in the social sciences and the humanities, while conservatives are concentrated particularly in such disciplines as agriculture, physical education, home economics, and engineering. Thus, when asked what they thought of the emergence of radical student activism, nearly three-fourths of the sociologists said they approved of it, but less than one-fifth of the teachers in agriculture said the same.

■ **In Brief:** President Nixon has proposed a "thoroughgoing overhaul" of federal programs in higher education, with major stress on aid to low-income students. Academic leaders have reacted caustically, predicting a growing burden on other students, private colleges . . .

A constitutional challenge to the concept of federal grants for church-related colleges has been rejected by a U.S. district court: "We find no conflict between preservation of religious freedom and provision for higher education." The plaintiffs, 15 taxpayers, will appeal . . .

College and university governing boards are giving greater representation to Negroes, women, and young people, a study by Educational Testing Service shows, but not much to students and faculty members . . .

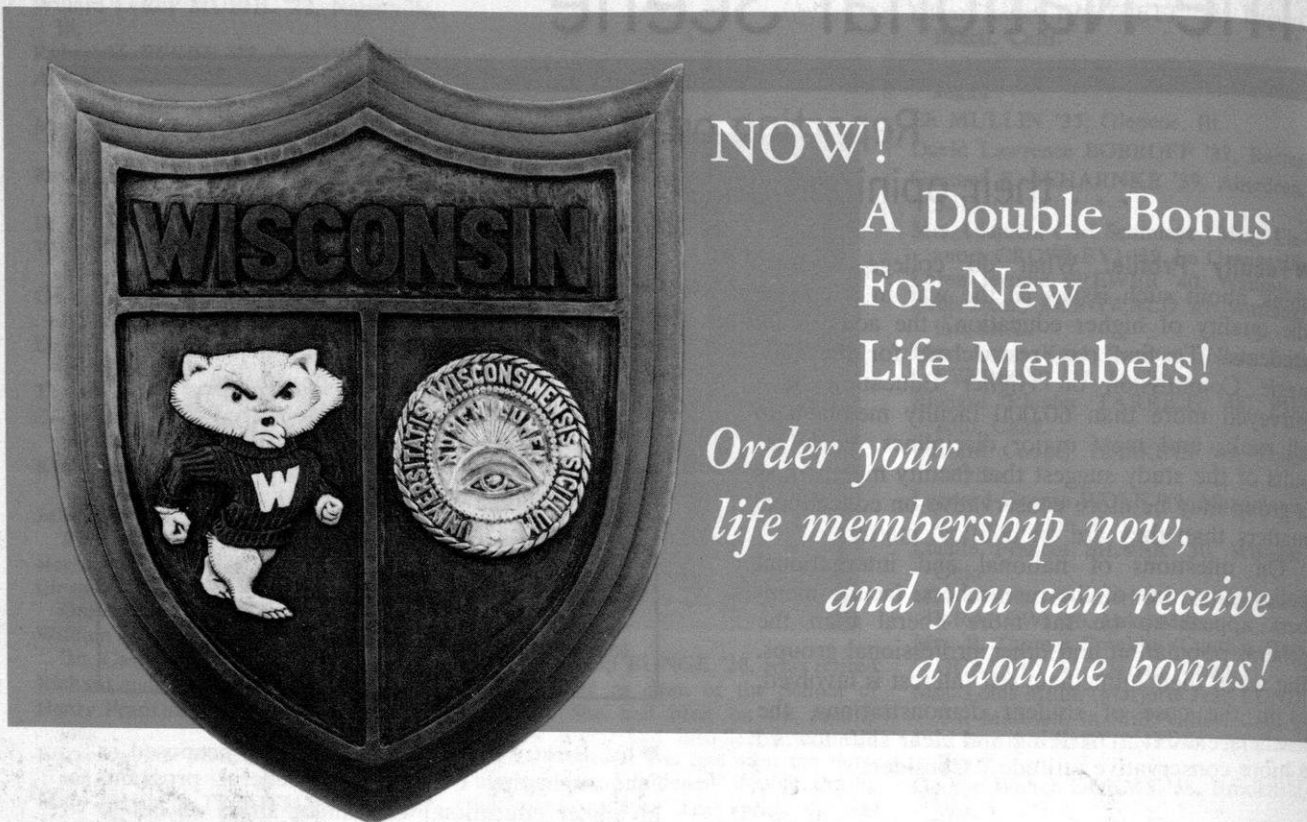
Major campus demonstrations occurred at a rate of about one a day in early 1970, reports the Urban Research Corporation. It says the incidents were about as violent as last year's . . . Consultants hired by the Michigan legislature have advised it not to crack down on student protesters . . .

An activist spirit appears to be developing among graduate students preparing for careers in student personnel administration. They want the profession to take stands on social issues . . .

Enactment of expanded educational benefits for veterans is expected to bring a steady increase in their enrollment in college . . .

Negro students have been relying heavily on community colleges, according to a study by the American Association of Junior Colleges. The association has been urged by minority-group members to help end "racism in education."





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