

*Student  
affairs*

October 26, 1973

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. John C. Baugh

FROM: Charles E. Smith

I noted in the October 25 issue of Higher Education Daily that the U. S. Supreme Court has denied a petition for review of arguments from the Lawrence Gay Liberation Front that the University of Kansas was discriminating against the organization by denying its status as a "recognized" organization.

The publication stated that according to the University's brief in opposition to review, the Gay Liberation Front is a "registered" activity, may use University facilities, and is free to operate. The GLF was denied "recognition," however, which means that it cannot apply for an allocation of student activities funds from the school. The publication added that the University brief noted that the district court, in ruling against the Front, had cited the lack of evidence to support the contention that the organization had been denied any constitutional rights, or that getting University funds, if such were allocated, would make it easier for them to exercise their rights.

Although the circumstances of this case are different from those of the Gay Lib group on the Knoxville campus, I thought you should be aware of this case in view of the pending appeal from the UTK students. Perhaps we should obtain additional information about this case.

CES:ka

cc: Dr. Joseph E. Johnson  
Dr. Jack Reese  
Dr. Howard Aldmon  
Mr. Ron Leadbetter  
Mr. Art Stowers





## HIGH COURT REFUSES GAY LIB REVIEW

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## ACS STUDY CALLS FOR CLOSE SCHOOL/INDUSTRY COOPERATION

American companies should "participate actively in curriculum planning and provide staff scientists to serve as adjunct professors" in chemistry departments at the nation's colleges and universities, according to a study by the American Chemical Society. The 544-page study, released yesterday at a special Congressional reception, also suggested that "industrial chemists" play a greater role in graduate teaching of chemistry.

Much of the ACS report deals with the current status of chemical research in the United States, and offered suggestions as to future directions of research in the numerous areas already being explored. Three of the chapters, however, were concerned primarily with the problems of educating chemists and the Nation's need for a continued supply of well-trained, competent scientists in the field of chemistry.

Saturation According to the report, chemistry degrees were granted at all levels at increasingly higher rates during the 1960's. The report concluded, however, that "science training is approaching saturation." Said the report: "Most youths of the college-age group having an interest in and an aptitude for the practice of science are already electing science programs, and moderate changes in the fraction of college-age students actually attending college will have little effect."

The report criticized the training of foreign students in chemistry as "a form of inadvertent foreign aid" that is "seriously dysfunctional." "It would seem," added the report, "most inappropriate for an academic department to rely on a large foreign enrollment to justify a program that is not otherwise viable."

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ACS STUDY CALLS FOR CLOSE SCHOOL/INDUSTRY COOPERATION (Cont.) There is no problem, said the report, with a possible "oversupply of holders of bachelor degrees in chemistry," because there is a continuing need, both inside and outside of industry, for personnel trained in the basic sciences, such as chemistry. But, added the report, "an excessive Ph.D. production is a more serious matter. . . . The Ph.D. represents a large investment of time and money and often an emotional commitment to a particular field. Recent projections of total Ph.D. production indicate an increase of 50 to 125 percent between 1970 and 1980. If this prospect is realized, the social waste and personal disappointment would seem considerable."

Continuing Education According to the report, obsolescence is the constant bogey of chemists and this can be prevented or corrected by a four-pronged effort to improve and expand the continuing education opportunities for chemists. The report mentioned the individual, the school system, the employer, and the professional society as the focus points of this greater effort.

Closer Industry/School Ties In terms of education, though, the thrust of the report was in the direction of correlating the educational system with the needs of industry. In this major area a number of recommendations were made that, in the opinion of the authors, would bring industry and education closer together:

- \*\* companies should "make wider use of university faculty members, particularly younger ones, as consultants, lecturers, and visitors;"
- \*\* companies should "bear a reasonable share of the cost of industrial fellowship programs in the chemistry departments of universities. . . ."
- \*\* chemistry programs at colleges and universities should "contain strong academic requirements for written and oral communication in English;"
- \*\* companies should "recognize the limitation of college educations and accept the responsibility to further the education of professional chemists and chemical engineers in economics. . . ."
- \*\* universities should develop "formats. . . that emphasize the kinds of situations and problems encountered in 'real-world' research and production;"
- \*\* "universities and colleges. . . (should) develop extension courses designed and scheduled to meet the needs of continuing education for mature scientists and engineers employed in neighboring companies. "

The report -- entitled Chemistry in the Economy -- is available from the American Chemical Society, 1155 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 at \$6.50 per copy.

N. Y. REGENTS CALL FOR DOCTORAL PROGRAM EVALUATION All doctoral programs in New York State's colleges and universities should be evaluated, discipline by discipline, to determine their quality and need, said the Board of Regents in a recently-issued position paper. According to State Education Department spokesman Arnold

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N.Y. REGENTS CALL FOR DOCTORAL PROGRAM EVALUATION (Cont.) M. Bloom  
this is a completely new undertaking by the department, which formerly performed a charter and registration function.

Specific objectives of the evaluation procedure, according to the position paper, are: "coordination of planning of doctoral program offerings," "concentration of programs," "systematic review of institutions," and "concentration of resources." Following the evaluation, there should be an increase in State financial support for all quality public and private doctoral-granting programs.

Moratorium Lifted In a related move, State Education Commissioner Ewald B. Nyquist lifted a statewide moratorium on the approval of new doctoral programs, provided the new programs "demonstrate clear potential for achieving quality standards comparable to, or higher than, those programs already in operation," according to sources. Standards to be used in evaluation of new programs include: opportunities for scholarship, demand for the program by students, employment opportunities for graduates in the field, and importance of the program to societal problems, said the sources.

HARVARD GETS MILLION FROM NISSAN Harvard University has been given \$1 million by the Nissan Motor Company, Ltd., of Japan toward the establishment of the Japan Institute at Harvard. Nissan, maker of Datsun cars and trucks, is one of Japan's leading corporations.

The institute will be established at Harvard for the expansion of teaching and research on Japan, according to the university. The institute will also serve as a forum for promoting better understanding between Japan and the United States, said Harvard, and is part of an overall \$30 million program to strengthen East Asian studies through the consolidation of the various East Asian facilities at Harvard.

The institute also received \$1 million recently from the Japanese government; and the Mitsubishi group of industries gave the Harvard Law School \$1 million to establish a chair in Japanese legal studies, according to the school.

FORD FELLOWSHIPS ANNOUNCED Fellowships have been awarded to 570 American Indians, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, and black Americans by the Ford Foundation, it was announced recently. The fellowships involve a \$6 million allocation by the foundation for the awards, which are designed to increase the number of minority-group members pursuing careers as scholars or college teachers.

The fellows, chosen from more than 2,200 applicants, were chosen on the basis of the following criteria: they must be U.S. citizens engaged in or planning to pursue a career in higher education; they must have strong academic abilities; and must be enrolled in or planning to enter a U.S. graduate school offering the doctorate in their field of study. Awards are for one year, averaging \$6,300, and cover full tuition and fees and a monthly stipend of \$250 to help meet living costs.

STUDENTS BECOME SPECULATORS AT COLORADO A new registration system at Colorado College (Colorado Springs) gives students a chance to "bet" on the courses they'd like to take for the year, according to the college. The computer-processed system went into effect this fall and reaction from students and administrators has so far been favorable.

In the new system, each student is allotted 90 points -- ten for each course he is expected to take during the year. But, says the college, he can bet his points in any way he wants and may end up putting 50 or more on one popular course to get high priority for acceptance into it. Thus, a student is placed in a class according to the number of points he bets on it.

Most classes, says the college, have an enrollment limit of 25, but if a class has no size limitation, students are assured of getting in and students do not have to bet any points for that class.

"The point system," says Joe Simitian, president of the Campus Association, "is equitable. In other systems where upperclassmen register first or where registration is alphabetical, some students always have a better chance than others to get the classes they want. This way everyone has an equal chance."

LAKE FOREST TO OFFER SUBURBAN/RURAL STUDIES PROGRAM Lake Forest College (Ill.) plans to open a program next fall that prepares students for careers in suburban/rural problem solving, according to the school. The program will be known as the Robert E. Wood Institute for Local and Regional Planning.

Faced with declining enrollments and the need to compete for students, Lake Forest president Eugene Hotchkiss felt that an innovative program would prove attractive to prospective students. Beginning next fall, students at Lake Forest can begin the program in their junior year, and may eventually go to graduate school, or prepare for government or business careers.

"THRILL OF VICTORY, AGONY OF DEFEAT" ... IN ORIENTEERING? Maps and compasses are the only sporting goods necessary in a new team sport -- "orienteering" -- that a number of colleges, mainly in the west and mid-west, have shown strong interest in. Basically, orienteering involves following a route through unknown terrain aided only by a map, a compass, and a pair of strong legs.

Recently, teams from colleges in Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska and Michigan gathered at Northern Michigan University for a trial-following rally over terrain that included boulders, junk cars' trails, cliffs and buildings -- landmarks not ordinarily found on travelers' maps. Teams have four members each, though "this is really an individual sport," according to Capt. David A. Kline of NMU's military science department, which is hosting the meet. Kline added: "The members of a team run as individuals. You may not see your team members when you run the course, so it's really an individual sport." In scoring, the three best times of each team covering the course are added and the total is the team's score, according to Kline.