



the green sheet

Circular Letter No. 12
Edited by Sandra Reeves

December 8, 1982

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"There is not now, there never has been, and there never will be anything irrelevant about a liberal arts education. To understand something of your own and other people's history, to delve into the mysteries of human psychology, to contemplate along with the great philosophers the ironies and complexities of political and ethical questions, to develop an appreciation for music and literature, including the special and eroding majesty of the English language, to share in the thrill of scientific inquiry and discovery and the beauties of mathematics--these are the hallmarks of a liberal arts education and if they are irrelevant, then so is the human spirit and perhaps even life itself."

--University of Washington President William P. Gerberding,
at Whitman College's 1982 Commencement.

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NASULGC's 96th

The Association held its 96th Annual Meeting in St. Louis November 7-10, and despite four elevators which ran on glacial schedules, the old Chase Park Plaza Hotel provided enough room for close to 1,000 delegates who attended the meeting to discuss, argue and pass resolutions on subjects related to the maintenance of high quality public higher education and service to the students at NASULGC member universities.

There is something special about witnessing the NASULGC membership meeting together--presidents, chancellors, deans, professors, directors, business officers, et al--to construct national higher education policy.

Not everybody who was in St. Louis agreed that what is happening in federal legislation in Washington is necessarily all bad. But, even in disagreement, a tremendous collective strength was evident. The impression was inescapable: This is a vibrant, active association of committed men and women.

There were lighter moments. Invited guests at the traditional presidential banquet included Chancellor Herman B Wells of Indiana University, one of the architects of constructive federal programs for assistance to higher education, President Emeritus Elmer Ellis of the University of Missouri, who served the Association so well in days when NASULGC fought abuses in U.S. programs to assist returning servicemen after World War II and in many other struggles which followed, and Russ Thackrey, for 25 years the Executive Director of the Association--the man who steered the Association through some rough waters and helped mightily to make the organization what it is today.

At the banquet there were warm reminiscences from Thackrey and from Dr. Wells, which recreated the past in microcosm and shed light on this Association's rich history. [G.H.]

President Robert Q. Marston, University of Florida, New Chairman of the Association; President Edward Bloustein, Rutgers University, Chairman-Elect

President Robert Q. Marston, a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute and a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford who received his M.S. degree from the Medical College of Virginia, is the new Chairman of the Association. He has served as a professor of medicine at the Medical College of Virginia and dean of medicine at the University of Mississippi. He holds honorary degrees from William and Mary, Albany Medical College of Union University, Colorado State University and Florida Technological University. He came to the University of Florida presidency in 1974, following service as director of the National Institutes of Health.

President Marston is the author of more than 50 publications in the fields of infectious diseases, academic medicine, national health policy, biomedical research and the organization and delivery of health services.

He is an honorary fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford University, a member of the Society of Scholars of Johns Hopkins University and an honorary member of the National Medical Association.

Chairman-Elect

President Edward J. Bloustein of Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, holder of a J.D. degree from the Cornell Law School and a Ph.D. degree from Cornell, is the Association's new Chairman-Elect. He was a Fulbright Scholar from 1948-50 at Oxford and served as president of Bennington College from 1965-71. President Bloustein also has served as a professor of law at New York University, where he received his B.A. degree in 1948. He has practiced law in New York City and is a member of the Bar in Vermont and New York.

President Bloustein is the author of a number of reports and articles, including studies on Social Responsibility, Public Policy and the Law Schools, Individual and Group Privacy and Dimensions of Academic Freedom. He is a specialist on privacy law.

He holds an honorary L.H.D. from Hebrew Union College, and an honorary LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Bloustein has testified frequently for the Association and other higher education organizations before congressional committees, particularly on the need to provide added research funds for U.S. universities.

Past-Chairman

Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., Chancellor of the State University of New York System (SUNY) since 1978, takes up the position of immediate past-chairman of the Association in 1983, one of the four NASULGC officer positions.

Dr. Wharton, a specialist in economic development, higher education and U.S. foreign policy, was Association chairman in 1982 and, the previous year, its chairman-elect. A Harvard graduate, Dr. Wharton holds a Ph.D. in economics from the University of Chicago. He served as president of Michigan State University for eight years before his appointment to head SUNY, the nation's largest state system of higher education with 64 campuses serving more than 370,000 students.

Chairman Wharton also has been chairman of the Board for International Food and Agriculture Development and a member of the President's Commission on World Hunger. He is a director of the Rockefeller Foundation, the Agricultural Development Council, the Aspen Institute and the Ford Motor Company.

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1983 Executive Committee of the Association
Appointed by the Senate at the 1982 Annual Meeting

President Robert Q. Marston (1984)
University of Florida

President Edward J. Bloustein (1985)
Rutgers, The State University of
New Jersey

Chancellor Clifton R. Wharton, Jr. (1983)
State University of New York System

President Jay Barton (1983)
University of Alaska

President John DiBiaggio (1983)
University of Connecticut

President David P. Gardner (1985)
University of Utah

President Evelyn Handler (1984)
University of New Hampshire

President R. D. Morrison (1983)
Alabama A&M University

President Joseph M. Pettit (1983)
Georgia Institute of Technology

Chancellor Wesley W. Posvar (1984)
University of Pittsburgh

President John Ryan (1985)
Indiana University

Chancellor Delbert Weber (1983)
University of Nebraska-Omaha
(Division of Urban Affairs)

Dr. Donald Boulton (1984)
Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs
Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
(Council on Student Affairs)

Dr. Gene A. Bramlett (1984)
Dean of Extension & Public Service
Auburn University
(Council on Extension and Continuing
Education)

Dr. Frances Degen Horowitz (1985)
Vice Chancellor
University of Kansas
(Council on Research Policy and
Graduate Education)

Mr. Reuben Lorenz (1984)
Vice President & Trust Officer
University of Wisconsin System
(Council on Business Affairs)

Mr. Rudolph Pate (1984)
Vice Chancellor
Foundations and Development
North Carolina State University
(Council on University Relations and
Development)

Dr. Allan Spitz (1984)
Vice President for Academic Affairs
University of Wyoming
(Council on Academic Affairs)

Dr. Dale Zinn (1985)
Dean, College of Agric. and Forestry
West Virginia University
(Division of Agriculture)

New NASULGC Members

The NASULGC Senate approved membership for three institutions at the 1983 Annual Meeting. The new members are: The Oregon State System of Higher Education, the University of Louisville and the University of Arkansas System.

Provisional Status for Division of Marine Affairs

The Senate also approved an Executive Committee recommendation for the establishment within NASULGC of a provisional Division of Marine Affairs. The provisional designation will permit the new division to organize, elect officers and delegates to the Executive Committee.

The designation of a new Division of Marine Affairs reflects the heavy involvement of many member institutions in working with some \$200 million in federal grants in this general area and other concerns of NASULGC member universities with offshore interests.

Another concern of member institutions with interests in marine affairs has been the U.S. stand on the Law of the Sea negotiations.

At the St. Louis meeting, the Senate of the Association passed a resolution calling on the U.S. Government to "recognize the reality of other coastal nations' claims" through the treaty.

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In the resolution, the Senate called on U.S. officials to acknowledge the fact that such coastal nations would be claiming jurisdiction over all marine scientific research within 200 miles of their coasts, and to process requests from U.S. academic institutions wishing to conduct research in these areas.

The Association also asked the Government to initiate bilateral or regional arrangements to facilitate marine scientific research within these 200-mile zones.

Resolution to Facilitate Marine Scientific Research

Whereas:

The members of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges have long supported the principle of open oceanic research intended for the general benefit of mankind as a vital component of United States foreign policy.

The member universities and colleges of the Association have a history of following the negotiations of the Third U.N. Law of the Sea Conference over the past years.

We have viewed with concern the possible restrictions on the conduct of marine scientific research for peaceful purposes which may result from the Convention on the Law of the Sea, and the difficulties that such restrictions may impose on the oceanographic research activities of the United States.

The Association recognizes that the United States will not sign the U.N. Law of the Sea Convention as adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

It appears that many, if not most, Coastal nations will implement the provisions of the Law of the Sea Treaty pertaining to marine scientific research.

We believe it to be essential for the United States to maintain a climate which encourages the growth of marine sciences.

Therefore, be it resolved that: the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges urges that the United States government recognize the reality of other coastal nations' claims to jurisdiction over marine scientific research within 200 miles of their coasts and process requests from U.S. academic institutions who wish to conduct research in these areas.

Further, the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges urges the Department of State to initiate efforts to develop bilateral and/or regional arrangements to facilitate marine scientific research within areas 200 miles from shore claimed by other nations.

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Executive Committee Urges Balance of National Security Needs, Academic Freedom

The Executive Committee of the Association endorsed the recommendations contained in a recent report by the National Academy of Sciences on government-imposed restrictions of the flow of new scientific knowledge in highly technical fields capable of aiding potential military adversaries.

The endorsement of the Academy's report Science Communications and National Security, published in September after a lengthy study of recent clashes between national security needs and the concept of academic freedom, also expressed several remaining "concerns" based on areas still to be clarified by further study.

The resolution of support called the Academy recommendations a balanced response to "a major national problem" and agreed with the report's conclusion that "security by accomplishment is greatly superior to security by secrecy." It did, however, conclude with the Academy that transfer of certain limited technological expertise does pose a threat to the nation's security, and that the possibility of enhanced Soviet efforts to obtain such information through American universities requires a system of mutually agreed upon safeguards devised by government and higher education.

The National Academy of Sciences report cites three categories of research subject to possible controls: (1) that having direct military application, which should be classified; (2) that falling into a "gray area" of possible military applicability, which should be subject to joint government-university decision making on restrictions; and (3) all other university research, both basic and applied, which should not be controlled.

For gray-area research, the Academy recommends a procedure calling for researchers to submit papers, lectures and other publications that disclose new technological information to the appropriate government agency for review before publication. The university involved then would have 60 days to either

argue for release or agree with the government's assumptions about possible harm through publication. After the 60-day waiting period, the ultimate right of publication would remain with the university.

The concerns expressed in the NASULGC endorsement include those relating to the lack of clear criteria to be used in barring certain foreign nationals from "hands-on" participation in designated research areas. During the past year, the U.S. departments of State, Commerce and Defense have all raised questions about activities of visiting scholars and students from non-western countries who may gain access to U.S. military secrets on university campuses.

Executive Committee reservations also include questions about the process of defining "gray-area" research--who will decide; will it include only government-funded research or all university research?--and uncertainties about whether this gray area can remain restricted to the relatively few cases it now includes without an open and public review process.

The Committee proposed in its resolution continued refinement and clarification of the Academy's recommendations before implementation.

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Annual Meeting Highlights -- Division of Urban Affairs

The Division of Urban Affairs centered its 1982 Annual Meeting program on the first-phase report of its Planning Strategies for Urban Universities Project and on several issues which are identified in that report as of key importance to urban university leadership in the next two decades. The Division also contributed a session on computer-based instruction to the series of joint programs on new technologies and higher education offered by a wide variety of NASULGC councils, committees and divisions on November 8, and collaborated as well with the American Association of State Colleges and Universities in a joint session on urban student issues, offered on November 9.

The Division embarked on its major effort to develop planning strategies for urban university leaders late in 1981. Guided by the Division's Executive Committee and supported with voluntary contributions by a number of Division member institutions, Dr. Andrew Rudnick (now of the Rice Center and formerly with the University of Houston) developed an initial report outlining the current conditions of urban public universities and the many "tension points" and areas of opportunity with which such institutions will be confronted during the remainder of this century. The report, The American University in the Urban Context: A Status Report and Call for Leadership, was distributed to Division-member chief executive officers and voting delegates prior to the Annual Meeting specifically to solicit reaction and ideas both for refinement of the document and definition of next steps for the project on which it is based. The report gained an enthusiastic reception at the St. Louis Annual Meeting and members expressed a strong feeling that the project must continue its work on the specific issues identified in the report as most critical for urban universities in the 1980's and 1990's.

Based on the positive response and encouragement provided by Division members during the Annual Meeting, NASULGC is pushing forward to develop a

specific plan of action for the second phase of the planning strategies project, including publication of the final first-phase report for wide distribution within and outside of NASULGC member institutions. Details of the second phase work, including solicitation of closer involvement in particular research and analytical projects by Division members, will be provided in the Green Sheet early in 1983. Copies of the final first phase report also will be available at that time.

Three Division program sessions in St. Louis highlighted particular issues and "tension points" which are likely to be of critical concern to urban universities during the coming two decades. A session developed for the Division by Helen Gouldner, dean of arts and sciences at the University of Delaware, focused on computer-based instruction as a means for providing the skills often lacking in underprepared students and those from disadvantaged backgrounds, both of whom are found in disproportionate numbers on urban campuses. A second session, developed for the Division by Robert Schwartz of the University of Massachusetts and the Boston School Committee, focused on problems and opportunities explored by the Division's current project to build urban university-urban school collaboration; this session featured a keynote address by Boston School Superintendent Robert Spillane and review of specific university-school collaborative efforts in Detroit and Milwaukee during the past year.

A final session, organized as a cooperative effort by the Division and by the Urban Affairs Committee of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU), focused on the predicament of urban university students in the face of declining support for student aid and for programs developed during the past two decades to meet the needs of non-traditional and disadvantaged students. The session featured presentations by Evelyn Davila of the College Board, Jean Moore of Temple University, and Arnold Grobman, chancellor of the University of Missouri-St. Louis. [N.B.]

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governmental relations

The Lame Duck Session

Congress returned on November 29 as promised, and rumors that had been nurtured during the election recess withered in the face of hard information. Contrary to a fairly credible report that the leadership would take up only absolutely necessary legislation and leave town until the 98th Congress convened, the rumored four-day Lame Duck session was not to be. The leadership had agreed on producing a jobs bill, and that would take some time. The newest date for final adjournment is December 17. That, of course, presumes that Congress will arrive at numbers in its appropriations bills and continuing resolutions the President will not veto, which would force the members to stay on until just before Christmas.

Money Bills. Very few of the 13 appropriations bills have made their way through the Congress to the White House, and efforts to bring as many of them as possible to conclusion will be a priority. The Speaker and others have indicated, however, that they doubt final action is likely on the HHS and Education bills, so that, at least for them, a continuing resolution will be necessary.

The House took the HHS-Education bill to the floor on December 1, where no major opposition was encountered. It passed by a vote of 330-70. The bill contains sound numbers for health research and acceptable levels for student aid. Much attention has been given to urging the Senate to mark up its bill. Lack of Senate action would mean a continuing resolution based on the lesser of the good House figures and either the unacceptable '82 levels, or the President's proposal, or some other figure likely to be far less than any numbers the Senate would produce. The Schmitt subcommittee scheduled an appropriations mark-up for December 2, with reports of acceptable funding levels to be proposed by the Chairman for committee approval.

Continuing Resolution. If, despite strong efforts in the Senate, no bill for Labor-Health-Education is produced, it is vital to academic institutions that the resulting continuing resolution--which will probably run until March 15, and, therefore, will set the levels for the entire FY'83 year--be at levels permitting student aid funding to remain at least where it is today, and providing additional funds for NIH and ADAMHA to award adequate numbers of grants and avoid any form of cuts in indirect costs. (HHS officials apparently have determined not to engage in any indirect-cost cuts for the year, but the pressures would be removed if the excuse of inadequate funds were taken away.)

NIH Reauthorization. Sen. Hatch reportedly still intends to bring the NIH reauthorization bill to the floor. His bill, though containing inadequate funding levels in the view of many in the biomedical research community, is itself generally acceptable. The danger of action on the Senate floor is that it could open up a possibility for supporters of the animal research bill introduced by Sen. Dole (similar to that of Rep. Walgren in the House, which has been put aside there for this session). Staff views suggest that Sen. Dole is not determined to move the bill this session, and that it is not likely to become part of the legislation. However, any senator can move any piece of legislation in floor action, and in the atmosphere of a lame duck session, the animal research bill could become part of the Hatch bill.

More important is the fetal research bill. That provision became part of the House version of the NIH reauthorization bill, introduced as an amendment on the floor of the House and passed by a vote of 260-140. Reportedly, Sen. Denton (R-AL), Sen. Nickels (R-OK), or one of several other senators may introduce the amendment to the Hatch bill on the Senate floor. Congressional staff initially raised many concerns about the impact such an amendment would have on biomedical research. This view has been tempered with the general belief that the provision merely codifies existing law. Analysis of this very simple text by members of the biomedical research community, however, continues to argue against the passage of the bill, with the belief that it would do major damage to research now under way.

Almost every piece of unpassed legislation of concern to higher education during the 97th Congress could be reviewed during this brief session. Reports say that the mandatory retirement legislation, in which higher education has been seeking an exemption because of the unique situation of tenure, is not likely to be acted upon this year, though it is certain to be reintroduced in the next Congress, when final action will be achieved. The immigration bill passed the Senate, but has yet to go to the House floor. There are reports of scores of amendments that would be introduced there, given a rule permitting this. Efforts will also be made to pass a bill principally sponsored by Sen. Lugar, calling for a \$50 million trust fund whose proceeds would be used to pay for Soviet language studies. There is considerable enthusiasm for the legislation, and it has real possibilities.

Expect all kinds of interesting legislative gambits to be attempted during the lame-duck session. Some may be of consequence to higher education. A number of oil companies are seeking an amendment that would provide better tax benefits for drilling on proven properties. The amendment is drafted to provide benefits to higher education investing in oil properties.

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The 98th Congress

The unofficial word is that the 98th Congress will convene officially on January 3rd for three days of organizational activities, establishing formally what it may have decided in early December in caucus sessions. Then, the report states, the Congress will recess. New members of Congress will have a few weeks to get their offices and staffs in place and organized. Most senior members will have time to organize committee plans and do some solid checking with the folks back home. On the 24th, the Congress will return for a long siege of serious business.

In the meantime, the formal convening of Congress on January 3rd will trigger another law that requires the President to submit to the Congress, fifteen days after its convenes, the budget for the following fiscal year. In late November, OMB staff were saying that in many areas they were considerably behind schedule and would have to scamper to produce a final budget for the usual late-January submission to the Hill. A January 17 date will produce lots of long nights and weekend activities.

We have no reliable rumors or useful leaks to report. The expectation is that the student aid budget will once again be submitted at very low levels. A major difference this year may be that the emphasis will not be on cutting budgets, but on establishing a sound philosophical base for the federal role in student aid. Given the right promises, interesting numbers could be derived. It is also expected that the NIH budget documents will call for a cut in indirect costs--also philosophically based. This will be mounted on the second approach taken this year, a ceiling of funds permitted in departmental administration. (For further information, contact Jerry Roschwalb, NASULGC.)

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Election Summary

Effect of Elections of Key Committees in Congress

SENATE

Agriculture - Hayakawa (R-CA) retired.

Appropriations - Sen. Schmitt (R-NM), who chairs the subcommittee on Labor/HHS/Education Appropriations, was defeated. It is not clear who will take over this slot. Speculation centers on Sens. Rudman (R-NH) and Spector (R-PA), the only two Republicans not to chair a subcommittee, or Sens. D'Amato (R-NY), who chairs the D.C. Subcommittee, and Andrews (R-ND), who chairs the Transportation Subcommittee.

Senate Budget - While no members of this Committee lost, there is a possibility that Sen. Hollings (D-SC), currently ranking Democrat, may become ranking Democrat on the Commerce Committee due to the defeat of Sen. Cannon (D-NV). If Hollings chooses to do so, then Sen. Chiles (D-FL) is in line to become ranking Democrat on Budget.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation - Sen. Schmitt (R-NM), who chairs the Science, Technology and Space Subcommittee was defeated. Next in line is Sen. Goldwater (R-AZ).

Sen. Cannon (D-NV) was defeated. He was the ranking Democrat and could be replaced by either Hollings (D-SC) or Inouye (D-HI).

Finance - Harry Byrd (I-VA) retired, creating a Democratic vacancy.

Governmental Affairs - No Change.

Judiciary - No Change.

Labor and Human Resources - No Change.

Veterans' Affairs - No Change.

HOUSE

Agriculture

Democrats: Bowen (MS) retired, Richmond (NY) retired, Fithian (IN) ran for other office.

Republicans: Wampler (VA), ranking Republican, was defeated, Findley (IL), 2nd ranking Republican, also defeated, Hagedorn (MN) defeated, Napier (SC) defeated, and Roberts (SD) defeated. Jeffords (VT) is in line to become ranking Republican.

Appropriations

Democrats: Benjamin (IN) died before the election, and Ratchford (CT) was added to the Committee, Ginn (GA) was defeated in the primary.

Republicans: Burgener (CA) retired.

Budget

Democrats: Mattox (TX) ran for other office, Benjamin (IN) died before the election. In addition, the rules require members to rotate off the committee after serving 6 years. Obey (WI), Simon (IL), and Mineta (CA) therefore will no longer serve on the Committee.

Republicans: Tribble (VA) elected Senator, A. Smith (AL) defeated, Johnston (NC) defeated, and Regula (OH) rotates off.

Education and Labor

Democrats: Peyser (NY) defeated.

Republicans: Erdahl (MN) defeated, Fenwick (NJ) ran for Senate, Johnston (NC) defeated, DeNardis (CT) defeated, W. Bailey (MO) defeated.

Energy and Commerce

Democrats: Moffett (CT) ran for Senate, Santini (NV) ran for Senate, Mottl (OH) defeated in primary.

Republicans: C. Brown (OH) ran for governor, Collins (TX) ran for Senate, Marks (PA) retired, Lee (NY) lost in primary, Benedict (WV) ran for Senate.

Government Operations

Democrats: Fountain (NC) retired (he chairs the Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations and Human Resources), J. Burton (CA) retired, Moffett (CT) ran for Senate, Fithian (IN) ran for Senate, Atkinson (PA) switched to Republican party and defeated, Peyser (NY) defeated.

Republicans: C. Brown (OH) ran for governor, McCloskey (CA) defeated in primary for Sen., Deckard (IN) defeated, W. Bailey (MO) defeated, DeNardis (CT) defeated.

Judiciary

Democrats: B. Evans (GA) defeated in primary.

Republicans: McClory (IL) retired (he was ranking Republican), Railsback (IL) defeated in primary (he was 2nd ranking Republican), Butler (VA) retired. Fish (NY) is in line to become ranking Republican.

Rules

Democrats: Chairman Bolling (MO) retired, Chisholm (NY) retired, Zeferetti (NY) defeated. Pepper is in line for the chairmanship.

Republicans: Rhodes (AZ) retired.

Science and Technology

Democrats: Blanchard (MI) elected Governor, White (TX) retired, Ertel (PA) ran for Governor, Shamansky (OH) defeated.

Republicans: Goldwater (CA) defeated in Senate primary, Hollenbeck (NJ) defeated, Heckler (MA) defeated (she is chair of the Science, Research & Technology Subcommittee), Dunn (MI) defeated. Rep. V. Weber (MN) is in line for the ranking Republican slot of the Science Subcommittee.

Veterans' Affairs

Democrats: Brinkley (GA) retired, Mottl (OH) defeated in primary, Stump (AZ) re-elected, but as Republican.

Republicans: Heckler (MA) defeated, Jeffries (KS) retired, Dunn (MI) defeated, A. Smith (AL) defeated, Napier (SC) defeated, Nelligan (PA) defeated.

Ways and Means

Democrats: Holland (SC) retired, Brodhead (MI) retired, D. Bailey (PA) defeated in primary.

Republicans: Bafalis (FL) ran for governor, Rousselot (CA) defeated.

The Impact for Higher Education

Two Senate results are of immediate concern to higher education. Sen. Howard Cannon (D-NV) lost an election based primarily on local concerns, and raising questions of personal integrity not fully resolved in the voters' minds. He is ranking minority member of the Senate Commerce Committee. A number of Democratic senators are "positioned" to seek that top role, which, if the Senate reverts to Democratic rule in '84, would mean the chairmanship. But one of these could be Sen. Ernest Hollings (D-SC), who has declared ambitions for the presidency. The Budget Committee, on which Hollings now serves as ranking minority member, is no place to do anybody any favors, or attract any support, including financial support. The Commerce Committee, on the other hand, has a great deal to do with American business and industry, where PAC's bloom. The Senator might seek the Commerce post and retain membership on the Budget Committee.

Sen. Harrison Schmitt (R-NM), chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee responsible for health, education, labor and related programs, and also of the Commerce Subcommittee concerned with science and technology, lost. He has been a strong supporter of biomedical research, but has opposed some funding measures for student aid and elementary and secondary programs. While a strong supporter of new science programs, he also has been engaged in an unusual turf confrontation with Sen. Hatch (R-UT) over NSF authorization. Sen. Slade Gorton (R-WA), a moderate who has won much respect in his freshman term, has no subcommittee chairmanship and could move in this direction. It is

also possible that Sen. Danforth (R-MO), who chairs a minor subcommittee, might choose to move into this potentially significant committee chairmanship, which could be dealing with productivity and other science education legislation in the 98th Congress.

On the Appropriations Committee, Sen. Andrews (R-ND) is a likely candidate for Schmitt's slot, but he would have to relinquish the Transportation Subcommittee. Sen. Weicker (R-CT) would be an ideal replacement from higher education's perspective, but he already chairs State, Justice, Commerce, and may be committed to that post. Whatever the outcome here, the change will be significant to higher education programs.

In the House of Representatives, the most significant election result may well be the remarkably unprepossessing stature of most of the losers in this election, including 14 freshmen. In 1980, the Democratic Whip was defeated, as was the Chairman of the Ways & Means Committee, and many other senior members of committees up and down the House lineup. A number of senior House members will not be back in '83, having chosen to retire or run for the Senate or governorships in their states, but most of the members defeated on November 2 were relatively junior members, with the usual exceptions. This means, in brief, that the leadership alignments for both parties will be much the same in the 98th Congress.

On the Education & Labor Committee in the House, education lost an outspoken friend in the defeat of Peter Peyser (D-NY), who was primarily a victim of re-districting.

The House Science & Technology Committee, losing eight members, will see numerous changes in the 98th Congress. Rep. Margaret Heckler (R-MA) lost to Rep. Barney Frank (D-MA) in an incumbency battle. Heckler is ranking minority member on the Science, Research & Technology Subcommittee, and had been active recently in introducing legislation on science education. Also defeated was Rep. Hollenbeck (R-NJ), who had been a strong supporter of good funding levels at NSF and on other university research issues. Reps. Goldwater (CA) and Dunn (MI) are gone, and Democrats Blanchard (MI), Ertel (PA), White (TN), Schamansky (OH) will also not return.

On the House Government Operations Committee, the retirement of L.H. Fountain (D-NC), chairman of the Subcommittee on Governmental Relations and Human Resources, could be significant. Fountain had been responsible for many oversight hearings and helped form congressional attitudes on indirect costs and university research management. The Committee also loses five other Democrats, and five Republicans, creating the potential for a modified agenda.

The House Agriculture Committee will undergo significant changes. Three Democrats leave, two are retiring, one lost a race for the Senate. The Republicans lose Ranking Minority Member William Wampler (VA) and Rep. Paul Findley (IL). Rep. Jim Jeffords (VT) could move up to be ranking minority member.

That same committee will lose three other Republicans. Arlen Erdahl (MN), who voted with the President in the last Congress, but whose prior record and continuing sympathies were heavily pro education, ran into trouble when the

Minnesota Republican party rejected him in favor of a more conservative congressman (who lost in the election). Lawrence DeNardis (CT) benefited from the Reagan sweep in 1980 to win election in a district long represented by Democrat Robert Giaimo, who retired while chairman of the Budget Committee. The basically Democratic district went back to form during this election to defeat DeNardis. A third defeated Republican was Wendell Bailey (MO), who is serving on the National Commission on Student Financial Aid.

There was considerable dismay among the international education community at the defeat of Rep. Paul Findley (R-IL). An exception to the generalization above, Findley, who had been in Congress for 22 years, was the senior supporter of funding for such international programs as BIFAD.

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Other Developments

While attention has been focused on the indirect-cost fracas, HHS has moved forward with its "single audit" proposal, and is about to put it into effect. The agency feels that a too-large percentage of its audit personnel staff is auditing universities, while the "big buck" programs are receiving short shrift in audits. The proposal is for universities to conduct their own audits, by bringing in independent auditors who will be required to follow the principles established by HHS in a new manual. Initial response by higher education may well be that it would be a blessing to have federal auditors off the campus. But determining how universities will pay for this new service, which business offices believe can easily run into hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, may prove difficult.

In the Health Profession Student Loan Program (HPSL), the Administration is teaching us that there are many ways to kill a program. After you succeed in cutting appropriations, then establish regulations with which very few can comply. The newly proposed regulation for HPSL establishes a 5% delinquency rate for eligibility. Unlike the NDSL program, where failure to comply with established delinquency rates cuts off new money, but permits the program to continue running at that institution with revolving fund cash, in this program losers lose everything. It will affect medical schools, of course, but also smaller health-professions institutions training podiatrists, veterinarians, optometrists, and so on. These schools may seek litigation if the regulations are not changed in response to comment.

Postal rates continue to remain on the higher education federal-relations agenda. Small increases were scheduled for the beginning of this fiscal year for second, third, and fourth class rates. Attempts made recently to increase the rates by greater amounts are likely to reappear in 1983.

The Defense Production Act reauthorization, brought out of the Banking Committee in the House before the election break, would not only have continued those authorities needed by the Defense Department for procurement purposes, but would have established a new \$6.5 billion program enabling Defense-oriented industries to obtain modernizing equipment. Substantial funds were aimed at training technicians through vocational schools, and there was a five-year, \$100 million-per-year provision to allow universities to obtain equipment needed for training students heading toward professions in Defense-oriented industries.

During its development, the bill picked up provisions affecting Davis-Bacon labor law and the corresponding antipathy of numerous interest groups. Their concern generated enough problems on the floor of the House to force the bill from consideration. Instead, Congress chose to pass a simple extension of current law to enable procurement to continue.

In mid-September, the House Science & Technology Committee reported H.R. 7130, the Science & Engineering Manpower bill, principally sponsored by Committee Chairman Rep. Don Fuqua (D-FL). The five-year, \$500 million authorization bill would concentrate attention and new funds in the National Science Foundation on a variety of programs, including the training of teachers at the elementary and secondary level, predoctoral fellowship funding, and the revival in a new format of some tested programs of science education. During markup the Fuqua bill absorbed certain amendments previously contained in proposals by Rep. Margaret Heckler (R-MA) and Rep. Doug Walgren (D-PA).

Time pressures suggest that the bill may not go to the floor this year, but it will still serve as a notice to the Administration of serious congressional interest in action on science education. Several similar bills have been introduced in the Senate. [J.R.]

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NASULGC Student Aid Committee Reviews Graduate Education

The NASULGC Committee on Federal Student Financial Assistance held a very productive session at the Annual Meeting in November, during which it reviewed a paper on the Federal Role in Graduate Education, drafted by AAU and AGS, giving it a general endorsement. This paper makes several recommendations to the Federal Government on financing graduate education, among them:

- Stipends awarded students for merit fellowships should be increased to meet a student's essential living expenses, and the institutional allowance should equal tuition and fees.
- Four hundred merit fellowships in the arts and humanities, currently authorized in Title IX of the Higher Education Act, should be funded.
- NSF and other R&D agencies should establish institutional fellowships to support advanced training in areas of basic research, allocated on the basis of merit.
- Special consideration should be given to encouraging increased minority participation in graduate education.
- Research assistantships are one of the most effective means for supporting graduate training in the sciences and engineering disciplines.
- GSL is essential for graduate students, but the tremendous debt burden facing many graduates creates the necessity to devise ways to reduce that debt burden, and,
- College work-study should be substantially increased.

The NASULGC Executive Committee may consider this paper at their February meeting. (For further information, contact Joel Packer, NASULGC.)

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items of note

Temple Will Not Appeal Title IX Ruling Affecting Athletics

Temple University decided in November to drop its fight over Title IX's applicability to sports, and will have the equity of its men's and women's athletic programs determined in court on the merits.

"We have made tremendous progress in the area of women's athletics and believe very strongly that our men's and women's programs have reached a level of equity that complies with the Title IX regulations barring sex discrimination," President Peter J. Liacouras said. "Rather than pursuing technical arguments any further, we will let the U.S. District Court decide the case on its merits, and we hope other universities involved in Title IX litigation will follow our lead."

The Temple president said that any problems that may have existed in 1980, when 11 female athletes brought suit against the University, have now been resolved or are being resolved.

"Why spend any more money on lawyers' fees and having briefs printed?" Liacouras asked. "We can use that money in better ways to maintain excellence in our educational programs."

The president's decision means that Temple will not ask the U.S. Supreme Court to review the legal claim that Title IX does not apply to Temple athletic programs because they do not receive federal funds. When this claim was turned down by the U.S. Supreme Court of Appeals last September 7, the University considered appealing the adverse decision to the highest court in the land. That course has now been rejected by the University.

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Wisconsin Profiles University-Business Links

The University of Wisconsin System has produced a computerized inventory of the services it provides to Wisconsin business and industry. Also available as a publication, the extensive report shows that more than 1,300 business and industrial firms have received some direct help in the last two years from one or more of the 182 university service units listed.

UW System President Robert M. O'Neil called the report the initial response to a pledge made a year ago "to seek new ways of working with Wisconsin's business and industry for our mutual benefit and the enhancement of the state's economy."

"The critical need we identified at that time was for more accurate and detailed information about the extent of collaboration between Wisconsin higher education and the private sector," O'Neil said. "Without such a data bank, we could do little to improve collaboration or shape the future."

The required data were compiled by a UW System task force headed by Chancellor Robert S. Swanson of UW-Stout and are contained in a publication titled A Profile of University Service to Business and Industry.

The university service units cited in the report include centers, departments, programs, institutes, research groups and specialized laboratories and libraries throughout the UW System. They are listed alphabetically, with a brief description of services available and the type of industry or business served.

O'Neil said limitations of time and methodology kept the task force from including every industry-related contact or contribution, but added that regular updating and computerization would make the data as current as possible.

"While contributions of the University of Wisconsin System to the state's economic well-being are extensive and widely known," O'Neil said in a forward to the publication, "the unavailability to business and industry of accessible information about the System's resources has surely limited the ability of our institutions and faculties to contribute as much as they might to Wisconsin's economic development."

"At the same time, new studies currently emerging from governmental, business, industrial and academic sources refer with great consistency to the vital role of universities in economic recovery and growth."

The president called the compilation and release of the service profile "especially timely."

"In very concrete ways, the Profile serves both as a report on some of the many cooperative links between the private sector and the institutions of the University of Wisconsin System, and as a directory of resources which can be used by businesses or industries interested in learning of relevant university services and expertise."

Some Good Words About Money and Education From the Washington Post

Calling it a state with "clear ideas about priorities," the Washington Post praised North Carolina recently for making public education "a creed and a passion."

In an editorial on "Tuition, Fees and Quality," the Post singled out the University of North Carolina as one large and impressive university which has been able to keep its charges to students from skyrocketing out of control simply because the state is committed to the idea of education as an investment.

"The people of the state make it a point of pride not only to run a university that is manifestly one of the finest in the country," wrote the Post, "but to keep its doors open to students who haven't much money."

On a broader note, the editorial concluded with the following timely thoughts:

"Here in Washington, there is much urgent talk about the need to strengthen the national economy and the country's technological base. That talk usually drifts eventually toward tax gimmicks to push companies into more industrial research. How about investing that money, instead, in the people who are going to be running the companies and doing the research?"

"Congress, so far, has done a fairly effective job of protecting the student-aid programs from the administration's budget-cutters. But much of that aid is delivered in the form of loans, which means that young people emerge from four years of college with substantial burdens of debt. As public policy, that practice grows more questionable as the tuitions, and the debts, grow larger. A more useful and elevated example can be found in North Carolina, where the state keeps the threshold costs low and collects its interest in the broad benefits of a rising level of education."

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Los Alamos Physicist Will Head the National Science Foundation

Edward A. Knapp, for 25 years a physicist with the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico, was sworn in last month as director of the National Science Foundation. Knapp joined the agency last summer as assistant director for mathematical and physical sciences. He replaces John Slaughter, who left the directorship to become chancellor of the University of Maryland at College Park.

Although he has spent most of his career at a defense-related research facility only marginally connected to a university, Knapp is said to be champion of university basic research and to favor increasing the agency's commitment to graduate fellowships. He told the Chronicle of Higher Education that, while he has "no grand scheme of turning things upside down" at the foundation, he would "like to help our country have a very active and enthusiastic basic-research community in the universities."

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University of Florida President Marston Plans 1984 Retirement

University of Florida President Robert Q. Marston has announced plans to step down from the presidency he will have held for 10 years on September 1, 1984.

Marston, an M.D. and former director of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), will take a year's leave of absence following his retirement then return to the University as a professor in the School of Medicine.

Marston, newly-elected Chairman of the Association, will serve out his term as chief elected officer of the Association and will serve as Immediate Past Chairman in 1984.

Marston commented that NASULGC President Robert L. Clodius believes the timing of the retirement announcement is beneficial.

"First, it means that I will be able to give NASULGC more of my time," Marston said. "Secondly, I can be viewed more as a national spokesman for higher education than as a university president with only parochial interests."

Marston received the M.D. degree from the Medical College of Virginia in 1947, and gained a B.Sc. as a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford in 1949. He held faculty positions at the Medical College of Virginia and at the University of Minnesota before taking over as dean of the College of Medicine and Vice Chancellor of the University of Mississippi in 1961. He served as Associate Director of NIH from 1956-1968 and was Director from 1968 to 1973.

The chairman of the University of Florida Board of Regents, DuBose Ausley, paid tribute to Marston's "outstanding leadership" at Florida and noted that he has successfully led campaigns which have raised millions in non-governmental funds for student scholarships, endowed chairs and other forms of financial support for the University.

Marston said he is stepping down as president before age 65 because "there's a tendency to retire at that age but I plan to be a long way beyond that before I retire. There's always the danger in this kind of job of a person staying on too long. I don't want to risk not looking forward to coming to work every day."

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Bryce Jordan Named to Penn State Presidency

Bryce Jordan, executive vice chancellor for academic affairs for the University of Texas System, has been elected President of Pennsylvania State University, effective July 1, 1983. He will succeed John W. Oswald, who announced last year that he will retire on June 30, 1983, after serving as president since 1970.

Jordan was elected executive vice chancellor of the Texas System in 1981, after having served for 10 years as president of the University of Texas at Dallas. During his years there, U.T. Dallas grew from an institution with 50 faculty and 40 students, housed in a single building, to a university with 215 faculty and more than 7,000 students in the fall of 1981.

Jordan earned his bachelor and master of music degrees from the University of Texas at Austin and his Ph.D. degree from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in historical musicology and comparative literature.

From 1954-1962 he was a member of the music faculty at the University of Maryland, College Park, where he also served as director of graduate studies in music and acting head of the department of music. From 1963 to 1965, Jordan was professor of musicology and chairman of the department of music at the University of Kentucky. He left that assignment to become chairman of the

department of music at the University of Texas at Austin, serving from 1965 to 1968, when he was appointed vice president for student affairs at U.T. Austin. In 1970 he served as president ad interim of the Austin campus.

Nationally, Jordan has served as president of the Association of Upper Level Colleges and Universities and on various committees of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities. He is a member of the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, the National Commission on Higher Education Issues, and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting's Task Force on the Long-Range Financing of Public Broadcasting.

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Former NEH Chairman Duffey is New Chancellor at Amherst

Joseph Duffey assumed office as the new chancellor of the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, in October.

From 1977 to 1981, Duffey was chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities. He served for one year as assistant secretary of state for education and cultural affairs during the Carter administration. From 1974 to 1976, he was the executive officer of the American Association of University Professors.

Prior to that, Duffey was an adjunct professor and fellow at Calhoun College at Yale and a fellow at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University.

The new chancellor received his Ph.D. from the Hartford Seminary Foundation in 1969. He holds bachelor's degrees from Marshall University in West Virginia and from the Andover Theological School in Newton, Massachusetts. He also holds a master's degree from Yale University.

Duffey ran for political office in 1970, in an unsuccessful bid to unseat U.S. Sen. Lowell Weicker, Jr., of Connecticut. He was co-chairman in Connecticut of Eugene McCarthy's campaign for president and chairman of the Connecticut branch of Americans for Democratic Action.

An ordained Congregational minister, he is married to Anne Wexler, previously an assistant to President Carter and former deputy undersecretary of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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On Cooperative Efforts . . .

In his address to the Association Senate at the Annual Meeting in St. Louis, President Clodius outlined the continuing development of cooperative coalitions in higher education in Washington and described the manner in which they are operating effectively today.

Here are excerpts from the President's address on this subject:

"...I assume that every president and chancellor who pays dues to this Association deserves to get the biggest advantage possible for our mission, relative to the dollar spent or, conversely, for a given level of advantage to have the job done at the least cost. The operating principle that flows from this assumption is what we might call the principle of leverage. In this Association we try to 'leverage' the representation of the federal relations interests of our 140 members through cooperative arrangements with other associations that also represent higher education. Depending upon the issue, we build a coalition of interests among the different associations, such that we shall have the greatest clout with the Congress or the Executive branch.

Take the example of health. Many NASULGC institutions have programs of teaching, research, and service in biomedical fields, but not all do. And our Association does not include the private universities with health programs. The Association of American Universities (AAU) has NASULGC members and private members with health programs but not all in the field. With the addition of the American Council on Education, we can pick up the health programs of universities which hold membership neither in NASULGC nor in AAU. The coalition through which we leverage our interest is called the Joint Health Policy Committee among the three associations, and it is further supported by the associations of the deans of medicine and health fields and by the vice presidents of health centers. It is very effective and much more so than the effort of any single association. Let me give you other examples.

In the field of student financial assistance we bring together the largest number of presidentially based and specialized associations. The coalition created here is called the Action Committee for Higher Education and was designed to head off cuts in student financial assistance.

Specifically, the campaign has involved chief executive officers, federal relations, and communications representatives from the associations of higher education. The committee, to which associations, including NASULGC, contributed financially, has conducted news conferences, interviews, a national telephone campaign, and has delivered a series of press packets to national media outlets and to universities and colleges across the country to document the anticipated effects of the proposed slashes in federal assistance.

Another example is the DOD-University Forum--a joint operation of AAU, ACE, and NASULGC that brings together an optimal representation of institutions doing business with the DOD that can address those particular problems and issues of importance.

Another example is the joint operation with the American Association of State Colleges and Universities to advance the interests and programs of the historically black public institutions. Between the two Associations, we have the whole set of these institutions and can speak with one voice through the Office for the Advancement of Public Negro Colleges.

Also with AASCU, we are building a coalition of the institutions that have major program interests in urban affairs. We look forward to the time when a joint legislative effort may look promising.

And, just in the last few months, we have established regular monthly meetings of the President of AASCU, Allan Ostar, myself and Dale Parnell, President of the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges. We wish to ensure that the interests of students attending public colleges and universities receive federal attention appropriate to their numbers and significance. When the subject needs coordination to include students going to private institutions, we turn to the ACE for that function.

The most recent example of joint effort is in the field of research instrumentation and equipment among AAU, NASULGC, and COGR, the research administration wing of the business officers association.

We shall be building more coalitions in the future as specific issues and opportunities arise. The reason for the coalition is that there are different associations representing higher education in this country. There are multiple associations because no one association is yet ideally composed in membership to represent the multiplicity of interests that come along. Pluralism is the name of the game, and there is a price that each of you pays in support of the pluralism. Therefore, it is up to you and me to see that through cooperative coalitions among associations, the interests of dues-paying members are represented effectively and efficiently.

I might mention in passing that there are a couple of areas where NASULGC would appear to have almost natural monopolies for almost exclusive representation of members' interests. I refer to agriculture and to sea and marine affairs. But even in these areas we must be continually alert to put together something across associational boundaries to give us greater leverage on the Hill.

In the area of your contacts with your congressional delegation and others, we know that the campus chief executive officer is a very busy person. I assume that you do not want to hear the cry of "wolf" unless the wolf is at the door. Another way of saying this is that the president is likely functioning on the hazardous side of "information-action overload," and if the Washington office wants to capture that attention for action, we should not overload the circuits even further. The operational principle that emerges from this is that the call for contacting the congressional delegation should be used sparingly and for those items of highest priority.

Accordingly, the chief executives have been solicited for assistance by a direct contact from me on only three subjects in 1982. These were the vote to override the veto of the Supplemental Appropriations Bill, the vote to kill the balanced budget amendment, and the effort to prevent indirect costs from being singled out for budget cuts in the NIH. Needless to say, these contacts were carefully orchestrated with my colleagues in the other associations, with the outcome that you all know.

I suspect that we have not reached the end. No doubt there will be other vetoes to be overridden. Without question, the balanced budget amendment will be up again and the indirect cost reimbursement issue lurks in the background. These are extremely difficult subjects and involve sophisticated understanding and analysis that is just not available to the average person. At the same time, they are charged with emotion and a great deal of passion and, if the proponents are successful, will be costly to higher education beyond belief.

Because of these complexities, I believe that the most persuasive influence on members of the public and the Congress will be "informed judgment." Since informed judgment is the stock-in-trade of every successful chief executive, I know we shall be calling on you to deliver this scarce commodity in the year ahead.

Let me close by reminding you where we were a year ago. At that time in this forum, we spoke of our encouragement in the strategic and tactical equivalent of war--a war to sustain the academic enterprise against heavy assault. We observed that the opportunities of young people who look to state and land-grant universities for access to the means to achieve a better life were threatened, that the production of teachers and scholars, the fulfillment for adult learners and the overall quality of life in this country were all diminished because America's dependence on its system of education was being overlooked in the rush to implement the great social experiment in supply-side economics.

In the year since we last met together, the national economy and state economies have been under terrible stress, including budget crises, high interest rates, business failures and the highest levels of unemployment since the Great Depression. I am sorry to say that not much has improved in those areas that are critical to the life and vitality of our universities. It is not enough to say that, except for the efforts we have jointly made to sustain the academic enterprise, things probably would have been worse. Our friends in Washington and Oregon, Michigan and Ohio, to name a few, might ask, "How could they be worse?" but worse they might have been, I think.

Now, the challenge continues and perhaps with greater sophistication and understanding in the Congress. The struggle is not to save our universities in selfish and self-serving interest. The struggle is to save this country and its people and to meet the competition in international economics and politics. In the past year we have managed to blunt the assault on the academy and its students. In this coming year it shall be seen that higher education is not just another aspect of social indulgence, but that its teaching, research and service are critically necessary to the solutions the nation seeks."

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