

Hulteng named dean

John Hulteng, former head of the University School of Journalism from 1962 to 1968, will serve as interim dean of the school effective July 1, for a two year term when a permanent dean

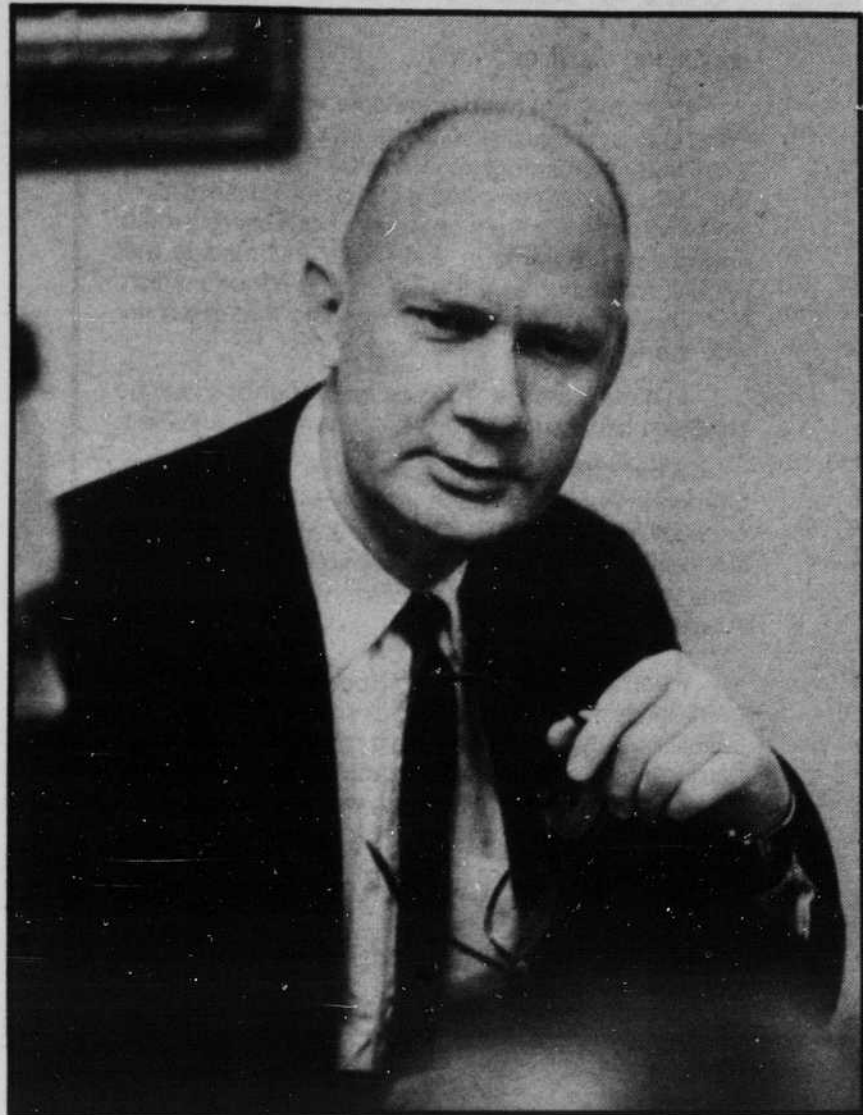
will take over. Vice President for Academic Affairs Harry Alpert said at a December faculty meeting that the interim period is to allow incoming University President William Boyd a chance to "examine the mission of the school" (finding a new permanent dean).

The announcement of Hulteng's appointment by University President Robert Clark came as a surprise to several students involved with gathering input for the dean selection process. ASUO President Robert Liberty, Jim Bernau, ASUO administrative assistant for University student affairs, and Journalism Student Union representatives Kay Hill and Diane Kutsky have been writing letters and expressing interest in seeing student opinions considered in the selection process.

"There was no formal dean search committee—there didn't have to be since only two or three faculty members were being considered for the position," Kutsky said. "But the selection came as a surprise. We weren't in on the process."

Kutsky said she was not protesting the choice of Hulteng but the method of choosing him—a method "which left students out completely."

Alpert is meeting with the four students at 9:30 a.m. Wednesday to discuss the selection process.



John Hulteng

Minority, women hiring is down

Affirmative action hiring at the University this year appears to have lagged numerically when compared to hiring statistics recorded last year. Announcement of the apparent decline in hiring of minorities and women to academic positions was made by Myra Willard, director of affirmative action, at the first quarterly meeting for vice presidents held Monday.

Willard and her staff have compiled hiring data collected between November 1973 and October 1974. Preliminary analysis shows a percentage decrease in affirmative action hiring.

"We are analyzing the recruiting and selection statistics to understand the causes," Willard said. The analysis will be required to complete the annual University affirmative action report to the Seattle Office of Civil Rights of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, due March 1.

Of 271 persons hired during the report period, 28 or 10 per cent were minority and 90 or 33 per cent were women. Statistics for the 1973-74 academic year compiled for hiring between April and September, 1973 showed a hiring total of 186 academic positions of which 73 or 39 per cent were women and 20 or 11 per cent were minorities.

Willard noted that for the same reporting period termination statistics showed that 292 persons left the campus. Of that number 195 were men, 97 or 33 per cent were women and 27 or 9 per cent were minorities.

Information on classified staff hiring practices during the reporting period is still being compiled.

The Affirmative action director said that the the University's "hires" are slightly above work force pool percentages. She stated that approximately 25 per cent of the work force is women, five per cent is minorities and the remainder white males.

Planned food stamp cutback stirs many

By WILLIAM CHAPMAN
(C) 1974, The Washington Post

WASHINGTON—The Department of Agriculture is receiving heavy opposition to its plan to reduce food stamp benefits, a major part of President Ford's budget-cutting proposals.

Hundreds of opponents of the cutback, including several large lobbies and labor organizations,

have filed letters of criticism. Congressional critics are mounting a campaign to roll back the reduction early next year.

The reduction was proposed last month as part of Ford's plan to cut spending this fiscal year a total of \$4.6 billion.

It calls for requiring virtually every food stamp purchaser to pay 30 per cent of his income in order to receive any stamps. At

present, the amount that must be paid varies according to a sliding scale based on total net income. The average user now pays only 23 per cent.

The Department of Agriculture proposed putting the new rule into effect on March 1.

Most of the comments were hostile. Officials said between 1,000 and 1,500 letters have been received and most of them oppose the change.

The major challenge was filed by consumers union and represented the views of several large labor unions and lobbying organizations.

Consumers union charged that the change will have the effect of eliminating many families from the program. Their benefits will be reduced to such a low point that they will no longer find it worthwhile to apply for the monthly allotments of food stamps, consumers union said.

The organization was joined by unions such as The United Auto Workers, The American Federation of Teachers, and The Amalgamated Meatcutters.

It also included the opposition of the National Council of Senior Citizens, a powerful lobby on legislation affecting the elderly.

The President has the authority now to increase the income requirements without action by Congress.

Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz is widely expected to approve the change. Butz has said on several occasions that he regards food stamps as part of a welfare program that should not be operated in the Department of Agriculture.

Meanwhile, critics have been working to build up momentum in Congress for new legislation which would revoke the President's authority to act unilaterally to reduce food stamp benefits.

Forty-three senators, led by Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D.,

have signed a letter protesting the cutback and are expected to introduce legislation next month to trim the President's executive authority over food stamps.

Seventy-two members of the House also have signed a letter opposing the proposal.

Organizations which favor continuing the food stamp program intact have said that 95 per cent of the persons presently receiving them will be effected to some extent by an order raising the income requirements. Agriculture Department officials did not dispute that figure but said that the impact on many would be relatively minor.

The major impact would be felt

by the very poor and the elderly who have been paying relatively low proportions of their income—some as little as five and 10 per cent—to obtain food stamps.

The consumer nutrition Institute has estimated that as many as 10 per cent of the current 15 million persons receiving food stamps would drop out of the program if the change is made in March. It contends that the benefits would become so small that these persons would not take the trouble to apply and receive the stamps.

The Agriculture Department said it had made no estimate of how many persons might drop out.

Unemployment, prices up food stamp users

By WILLIAM CHAPMAN
(C) 1975, THE WASHINGTON POST

WASHINGTON—The number of persons receiving food stamps reached an all time peak of 15.4 million in November as unemployment and high prices prompted thousands of families to seek federal food subsidies.

It was an increase of nearly 650,000 persons over the prior month and represented the largest single monthly increase in food stamp recipients since the program was expanding rapidly in 1970 and 1971.

About 300,000 of the increase came because the food stamp program was expanded that month to Puerto Rico. However, the net addition of some 350,000 persons was the largest increase of new recipients since the fall of 1971.

The new figures were reported as the Department of Agriculture—at President Ford's instructions—was preparing to cut the program by about \$650 million a year by requiring users to pay more for the stamps they receive.

The program permits poor people who can qualify to buy food stamps and exchange them at higher value for food at supermarkets.

A four-person family whose monthly income does not exceed \$513 is now eligible to buy stamps worth up to \$154 each month. Their cost would range from nothing for the poorest up to \$130.

The program expanded rapidly in the late 1960's and the number receiving stamps has gone up steadily. For the last three years, the increase had been due primarily to the fact that counties have abandoned the old commodity foodstuff distribution programs and switched over to food stamps.

The growth of the program and estimates that the total number of persons potentially eligible might exceed 30 million has aroused fears in the Ford administration that the future costs could skyrocket. Some estimates have placed the cost in the late 1970s at more than \$8 billion a year, as compared with the current \$4.2 billion.

Those potential costs are cited privately by administration officials as one reason for the projected cutback in food stamp benefits.

The department was unable to estimate how much of the increase was attributable to persons recently unemployed seeking certification for food stamps. There have been reports for weeks of long lines at welfare agencies where applicants are certified to buy the stamps.

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