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University suffers decline in research grants, contracts

By DAVE LUDWIG
Of the Emerald

Despite a slight upswing in 1973, the relative position of the University in receiving grants and contracts has substantially declined since 1968.

According to the National Science Foundation (NSF), the University ranks 73rd among the 100 leading universities and colleges in annual federal support. The University has slipped from a high of 26th in 1968 to 43rd in 1969, to 67th in 1970, to 88th in 1971 and finally to record low of 90th in 1972. The figures for 1974 are not yet available.

The University received from external funding sources a total of \$16,129,445 in 1974 for research, instruction and extension activities. This represents an increase of \$300,664 over 1973, or an increase of slightly two per cent in total funds received.

According to Joanne Carlson, assistant dean of the

Graduate School, the grants and contracts the University receives this year will neither decrease or increase from last year's total.

"I would estimate that we won't be far off," said Carlson.

In a comparative analysis of grants and contracts she prepared for Pres. Robert Clark, she noted that considering the fact that approximately two out of three institutions in the top 100 recorded a decline from 1972 to 1973, and given a decline in total federal support in 1973, she felt the University's relative position in 1973 was encouraging.

	1972-73	1973-74	Difference
	Amount	Amount	Amount
Research	9,449,941	7,635,960	-1,813,981
Instruction	4,248,528	4,504,739	+256,211
Extension	2,130,312	3,988,746	+1,858,434
Total grants	\$15,828,781	\$16,129,445	+\$300,664

For all universities and colleges, the NSF report showed that total support to universities and colleges declined by seven per cent during 1973 and declined by four per cent among these leading 100 institutions. The relative concentration of funds, however, for the first 100 increased from 65 to 67 per cent of the total obligation to these institutions. In all major fields, excepting life sciences and engineering, funding levels were lower in 1973 than in 1974. Using 1967 as a basic year, the 1973 obligation to universities and colleges decreased 11 per cent from the 1972 level of funding.

The 1973 drop in federal support institutions of higher education was largely the result of a decrease in funds from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW)—a reduction of \$267 million, over three-fourths of which mirrored reduced funding for activities the Office of Education sponsors. In addition, the NSF, the Department of Defense and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration lended decreased support to universities and colleges.

The University has not escaped this unfavorable trend, and has also bore the brunt of several other negative trends.

According to Carlson, agencies now place heavier emphasis on solicited proposals and applied research rather than basic research as a basis for funding new projects and programs.

"Faculty interests lie more in basic research rather than applied research," explained Carlson.

Sate colleges that emphasize disciplines that lend themselves to applied research fare much better than liberal arts institutions that emphasize basic research. A school such as Oregon State with its schools of forestry

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Year of the Rabbit

Photo by John Dong

Chinese New Year was celebrated in traditional style Sunday night at a banquet staged by the Chinese Student Association in the EMU Ballroom. The dance of the dragon is symbolic of chasing away evil spirits and preparing for the new year. Five to six-hundred persons attended the dinner.

'Creative man will synthesize his values'

By ANNE HURLEY
Of the Emerald

The stocky middle-aged man once described by a close friend as dressing like a "tacky Bulgarian tourist at a Black Sea resort" hardly appears, at first glance, to be a prominent political philosopher.

But Charles Hampden-Turner, who visited the University Thursday and Friday, is the author of *Radical Man* and the articulate founder of a unique "synthesis versus polarization" outlook of man's value system.

This philosophy condemns man's tendency to "polarize" his values. Hampden-Turner feels that all human values come in dichotomies (for example, selflessness vs. individualism, innovativeness vs. faithfulness), and that man's problem lies in leaning too heavily toward one set of traits to the exclusion of the other. The truly creative man, says Hampden-Turner, will "synthesize his values."

"Take, for example, the American Puritan culture," he says with a disarming British accent. "There was no synthesis whatsoever." The Reverend Arthur Dimmesdale in Hawthorne's *The Scarlet Letter* personifies a battleground of opposite, pulling dichotomies, surface actions versus suppressed ones. Hampden-Turner likens Dimmesdale to Nixon in his final days in office because of this lack of conciliation between inward and outward values. The result for both was disastrous: their "guts, as it were, rotted."

Hampden-Turner feels that it is possible, however, to successfully synthesize seemingly opposing values. "Martin Luther King," he points out, "was innovative and revolutionary, but at the same time he was faithful to the traditions of the Southern Baptist faith."

More recently, Hampden-Turner has become involved with an organization that independently discovered and enacted the value synthesis philosophy. The Delancey Street Foundation, a



Charles Hampden-Turner

halfway house for convicted felons in San Francisco, is the subject of his new book, *"Sane Asylum: the Dramas of Delancey Street."*

Delancey Street, the brainchild of a New York convict, works to overcome the discouragement and frustration of life for the felon fresh out of prison. A structured lifestyle borrowing elements from the left and right, socialism and capitalism, hierarchy and egalitarianism prevails in the independently-run organization.

Hampden-Turner, upon discovering the existence of a living situation which embodied his philosophy, immediately went to San Francisco to live with the convicts and experience their struggle for wholeness.

Hampden-Turner was so moved that he applied for and received a government grant to write about the foundation. The rights to the book have been purchased by NBC for a pilot to be aired sometime this summer. If the pilot is successful, a TV series on the Delancey Street Foundation may be produced in the near future.

Hampden-Turner, presently touring college campuses to explain his philosophy and to promote his new book, presents an interesting dichotomy himself. Though he is dedicated to mankind and its development of a more perfect value system, he is also quick to admit his own self-interests. "If you think, incidentally," he confesses chuckling, "that I came here to hustle my book, you're quite right."