

SEARCH, seminar classes adopted Faculty votes to expand regular curriculum

By WALLY BENSON
Of the Emerald

A move to bring "open-ended" courses into the realm of permanent classifications took a giant step Wednesday at the General Faculty meeting.

The faculty approved the report of the Curriculum Committee, which increases by 273½ the total number of credit hours offered by the University. According to Al Urquhart, chair of the committee, the increases are mostly the result of incorporating SEARCH, seminar and experimental courses into the regular curriculum.

He said of the 110 courses listed in the report, all but seven or eight are currently being taught in this manner, and will continue should the report not be approved.

Approval appeared threatened when economics Prof. Jim Tattersall introduced a motion to refer the report back to the committee for "an additional and more rigorous review of the appropriateness of the new courses" with respect to several considerations.

In defense of his motion, Tattersall said "the financial implications of the report would conservatively be in the area of \$300,000," and he was concerned whether the report reflected the best possible use of the funds.

Several members of the faculty supported the motion, and after their comments, Tattersall surprisingly moved to withdraw his motion. He said he introduced it merely to stimulate a discussion on the curriculum report, which he felt was achieved.

The withdrawal attempt was objected to, and the faculty later overwhelmingly voted down his motion to refer the report back to the committee. A page-by-page review of

the report ensued, with the only major alteration being the deletion of Theatre 215, Movement for Actors, from the theatre area of the speech department. The report was approved by the faculty, with Tattersall casting the sole "no" vote.

Before the changes become official, however, they must be approved by the State Board of Higher Education which, according to Urquhart, should be no problem.

The faculty also approved a proposal by economics Prof. Barry Siegel and psychology Prof. Richard Littman, providing votes of the Graduate Student Council be published in *Oregon Week*, the faculty and staff newspaper. Littman termed the intent of the proposal "straightforward."

"The Graduate Council is an elected body," he said. "It seems proper that they be identified with the actions they take." The proposal passed easily.

The name that drew campus violence...

Editor's note: This is the fourth in a series of five stories dealing with the changes in campus attitudes over the past eight years. Tomorrow's story will deal with the Eugene community.

By BRAD LEMLEY
Of the Emerald

ROTC

feeling within the military toward campus protests of the period.

"We were deeply concerned," he says. "We were afraid that we would not be able to do our jobs." Skinner says that most people did not realize that ROTC officers were public servants, controlled by the civilian side of government. Much of the campus protest was aimed at ROTC because, he says, "the activists were just focusing on the available target. While this was unjustified, I can fully understand the frustration that led to the hostility against ROTC."

Col. Jack Davis, head of the University's Army ROTC program since July of 1974, also was not in ROTC during the activist period, and recalls that the feeling within the military was "one of bewilderment. A lot of us were so far removed from the campus that we just couldn't understand what was going on. Since that time history has proved that they (the protesters) were right about a lot of their complaints and wrong about some others."

One man who wasn't removed from the campus is Greg Malkasian, who went through Army ROTC from 1966 to 1971. Malkasian went into the program because he "screwed up" his chance for a student deferment by spending his 18th birthday overseas. "In ROTC I could get a 1-D, which makes you a reservist."

Malkasian says that he can remember "a few examples" of overt hostility.

"On a few occasions a group of protestors came running through our building and ripped down some stuff. We had a drill once that we had to cut short because we were told that we were going to be 'confronted.' I went home and put on my cutoffs."

Malkasian says that the cadets in the program weren't upset by the hostility. "It really didn't bother us, it was just kind of a big joke. When they came through to rip down the stuff out of the building we just sat there, we weren't mad or anything. In fact, we thought we were kind of lucky to be there to see it."

Keith Alston joined the Army program in 1971, Malkasian's last year. By that time, he says, "we were still having a few incidents; things like people carrying signs and calling us 'warmongers.' Even in '71 and '72 you were taking a chance wearing your uniform on campus."

But today, Alston says, "nobody ever worries about it. A lot of cadets wear their uniforms when

they walk across campus and no one ever bothers them. The protest was pretty much related to the war; when the war died down the protesting died down."

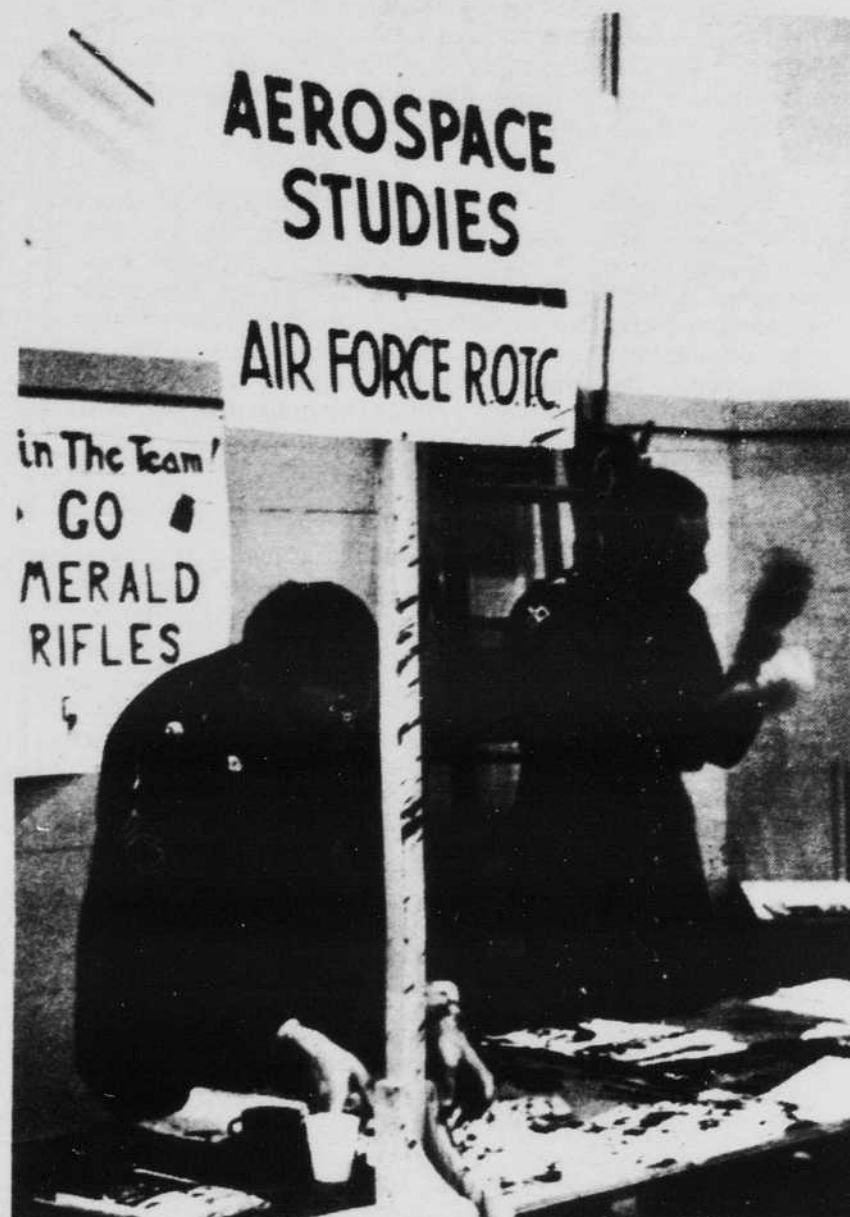
Skinner agrees. "The protests were directly related to the progress of the war," he says. "It was the fuel for the protestors, so now the bulk of the protests have stopped."

As a result, Skinner says, "we feel safer." He says that AFROTC has kept a low profile since 1970, but now it is beginning to make itself known through devices like ads in the *Emerald* and recruiting tables in the EMU. Skinner says that such promotion is necessary.

"In my time here (4 months) I've made a point of walking all over our campus in uniform and talking, being open with students. My observation has been that I am happily surprised by how much they know about the world, but I am concerned about how little they seem to know about the military. Eugene is in the middle of a place with no military environment. People don't know if I'm an over-dressed bus driver, a policeman from across town or what."

Although some feel that the attitude of the campus has shifted from too much attention to ROTC to not enough, Davis sees the general change in society's view of ROTC as positive.

"Nationally, the attitude has improved. There is a lot of goodwill."



During the height of campus dissension from 1968 to 1972 ROTC was the victim of several incidents. A ROTC recruiting table was "bombed" with plastic bags filled with animal blood in one incident. Today's attitudes toward the military on campus have cooled.

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Today Chuck Shafer leans back and thinks a moment while the speakers of his stereo send "Dream Weaver" bouncing between the paneled walls of his room in Delta Tau Delta fraternity. "I don't think I've ever seen any hostility against us," says Shafer, in the middle of his third year of Army ROTC. "In fact, I would be surprised if many people are even aware of us, since ROTC has kept such a low profile and our building is stuck way off in a corner of the campus. Students really don't think too much about us."

As anti-war activism faded, much of the anger directed at campus military training institutions faded as well. But the memories of that hostility of the late 60's and early 70's is fresh in the minds of the leaders of the University's two ROTC installations, Air Force and Army.

Col. Hosea L. Skinner, current head of AFROTC, wasn't in the program in the period from 1969 to 1971, but he can remember the