The report raked Headstart over the coals, concluding that, in the main, the children who went through the program came out no better for their experience than did those who never went near Headstart.

But an academic tempest began brewing soon after the report was made public; Dr. William G. Madow, a Stanford University statistician who had been a consultant to the study, refused payment for his work and asked to have his name stricken from the report. He considers both the research plan and the conclusions of the report to be incorrect.

And Dr. Madow's disenchantment has drawn sympathetic responses from Dr. Martin Deutsch, director of the New York University Institute for Developmental Studies; Dr. Alfred Yankauer of the Harvard School of Public Health, who was another consultant to the survey; and Dr. Edward F. Zigler, director of the Child Development Program at Yale University and a member of the original Headstart steering committee.

The critics have centered their attack on what they regard as the survey's shallow approach to Headstart, on its allegedly faulty evaluation of children's test scores, and on its statistical methodology.

Dr. Deutsch charges that the report has "created a situation in which many policymakers in the Federal establishment seem to misinterpret implications of the research and ignore the potential impact of well-ordered early childhood learning programs."

Dr. Deutsch adds that his studies show that the concept of Headstart can be successful if carefully planned and carried out without the frantic haste which has often marked Headstart efforts.

The study was defended by Dr. Verne S. Atwater, president of Westinghouse, and by Dr. Sheldon White of the Harvard School of Education, who served as a consultant. Dr. John W. Evans, head of evaluation for the Office of Economic Opportunity, which originally commissioned the inquiry, also upheld its findings.

UNIVERSITIES

Indignation and a wrist slap

"Our youth now loves luxury. They have bad manners and contempt for authority. They show disrespect for their elders. Children are now tyrants, not the servants of the household. They contradict their parents, chatter before company, gobble up their food and tyrannize their teachers."

—Socrates, 400 B.C.

Twenty-four hundred years later, the prestigious American Council on Education reflects some of the old philosopher's concerns in its "Declaration on Campus Unrest," a manifesto on how to cope with angry young men which has been distributed to its 1,538 member colleges and universities.

The declaration was hammered out at a meeting in a Chicago motel over the Easter vacation by a galaxy of academic luminaries that included the presidents of Harvard, Michigan, Minnesota and Illinois, and the chancellors of Berkeley, UCLA and Wisconsin.

It states that basic to the operation of any university, certain conditions must prevail. "Disruption and violence have no place on any campus. The academic community has the responsibility to deal promptly and directly with disruptions. If the universities will not govern themselves, they will be governed by others.

"The historic concern of the university community with academic freedom needs to be restated, reaffirmed and vigorously defended against all, within or without the university, who would obstruct the right of scholars to investigate, teachers to teach, or students to learn."

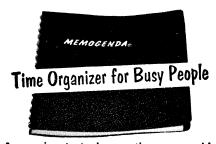
At the same time that the council's report was being released, university administrators were being chided by Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Robert H. Finch.

"Academic institutions," the Secretary told a House subcommittee, "in attempting to serve many masters—Government and industry among them—have tended to serve none of them well."

He observed that the colleges had brought many of their current troubles upon themselves through failures of self-examination and self-renewal, and reminded the legislators that no one should mistake campus confrontations for mere conflict for conflict's sake. The strife, Finch believes, is often rooted in legitimate grievances.

The council and Finch were in agreement on one subject: The universities should have the major role in controlling their students, without the help of special laws.

"Violations of criminal law," says the council report, "must be dealt with through the ordinary processes of the law, and the universities must attempt to deal with disruptive situations firmly before they reach the stage of police



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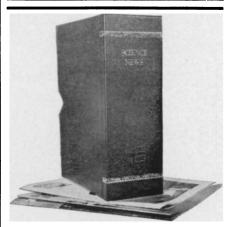
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action. Governmental attempts to deal with these problems through special, punitive legislation will almost certainly be counter-productive."

This position was backed by Finch, who later told the House Special Subcommittee on Education that punitive legislation would "penalize the majority for the conduct of the few."

Finch was particularly strong in his opposition to bills introduced by Republican Representatives William Harsha of Ohio and Dan Kuykendall of Tennessee, which would freeze Federal funds going to any disrupted college until it had restored order and taken steps to prevent a recurrence of the disorders. The bills would also deny any Federal payment to a teacher, instructor or lecturer convicted in connection with a campus disorder.

Not only did Finch throw his weight squarely against the punitive concept of campus pacification, but he also committed the Administration to the more lenient of two laws currently on the books which attempt to deal with students convicted of rioting.

Finch backs the law which requires a cutoff of aid to a student after a court conviction, but not before the college holds a hearing and also finds the student culpable. This procedure allows the college to retain final discretion, which Finch thinks more desirable than the stricter law which simply requires a cessation of student aid funds once a student is convicted by a court.

TRANSPLANTS

An eye for an eye

Transplanting human corneas from one eye to another is a well established way of correcting blindness in persons whose lenses have clouded over. But there are times when such surgery is insufficient. Such was the case with a man from Conroe, Tex.

Last week, for the first time, Houston surgeons attempted to restore sight to 54-year-old John Madden by giving him a whole new right eye. Dr. Conrad D. Moore, with Dr. Dan Sigband, performed the delicate surgery at Methodist Hospital. "The main problem," Dr. Moore says, "is connecting the nerves of the donor eye with those of the recipient to make vision possible. We're hopeful of this man having some uniting of his nerves, but we'll have to wait and see." The waiting time is three weeks.

The rejection threat which plagues patients with transplanted hearts, and other organs, is less a problem with eyes, because the organ contains few blood vessels. Antibodies which throw off foreign tissue course through the blood.