

Students Operate Food Services

Storrs, Conn.—(I.P.) -- When it comes to student-operated food services, undergraduates at the University of Connecticut are writing the book for the whole nation.

The Associated Student Commissaries (ASC) was organized about a year ago, and recently, President Michael Duane reports that the \$2.5 million-a-year operation appears to be in for a bright future.

Mr. Duane, a junior, heads the non-profit corporation which provides about 2,000,000 meals annually for more than 4,000 students. The ASC operates this way:

Undergraduates in 58 dormitories delegate the management of their kitchens to the ASC which hires a chef, buys the food, provides dietary supervision, insures quality control, maintains records and trains food handlers.

Students pay from \$220 to \$310 each semester for food services. For these prices students receive three meals a day, five days a week, plus between-meal snacks. "The women's units usually pay the smaller amounts -- the girls don't eat as much as the men," quipped Mr. Duane.

Kent Banning, coordinator of the University dining halls, reports that the ASC units provide well-balanced meals, high in nutritional value. What's more, he says, students receive very generous portions -- with seconds or thirds for most items.

Mr. Banning, who gives a helping hand to the ASC, noted that nutritional experts on the faculty of the School of Home Economics serve as consultants to the ASC to insure wholesome menus.

Mr. Banning also noted that

ASC buys quantities of steak, lobster, roast beef, turkey and other dietary mainstays. At the same time, however, a liberal amount of hamburg and hot dogs also are on the ASC menus because "that's what the students want."

This bulk buying -- of both food and supplies -- actually saves money for each of the dining units, says Mr. Duane. He also notes savings result from centralized accounting procedures, and the investment of extra capital. Last year, investments earned \$19,000.

Under terms of the ASC constitution, the organization consists of individual housing units which select one representative for the ASC governing council.

The Council is served by a Board of Directors which actually handles the ASC operations. The president receives a \$1,000 stipend, the treasurer \$500, and board members, \$50 per semester.

Virtually all of Mr. Duane's spare time is spent in the ASC offices, or on the circuit communicating with stewards, assistant stewards, chefs and others in the various dormitory kitchens.

The ASC hires its own professional personnel, including purchasing officer E. W. Graffam. It employs a total of 140 full-time and 700 part-time workers. Though on paper, the ASC might appear to be a cold "big business" kind of operation not responsive to the individual student, nothing could be farther from the truth.

Each residential unit has control over its own menus and if the students don't like the fare -- they change it.

Morals and Ethics

University Park, Pa., Apr. -- Must a university worry about social responsibility as well as profits when assembling a stock portfolio?

A "moral minimum" obligation and guidelines to attain it are outlined in a new book, "The Ethical Investor," co-authored by Jon P. Gunnemann, assistant professor of religious studies at The Pennsylvania State University.

"Schools of higher learning," the book notes, "recently have been urged to manage their endowments so as to respond, in some fashion, to the fact that they own stock in companies which pollute or strip-mine, operate in South Africa, fail to hire or house blacks, make DDT, napalm, and unsafe cars -- or take other action believed to impair the human condition."

The agitation accompanying these demands impelled Professor Gunnemann and his two co-authors, John G. Simon and Charles W. Powers, both of Yale, to offer a seminar on the topic there. One outgrowth of their discussions was the book, which was published by Yale University Press.

"We concluded that all men have a 'moral minimum' obligation not to impose social injury," Professor Gunnemann explains, "and as shareholders, they should take whatever actions they can to prevent or correct social injury. By extension, then, when a university is a shareholder, it has the same responsibility."

But shareholders who seek moral purity alone are characterized as "hopelessly naive" by the authors, who wrote:

"To attempt to cleanse one's portfolio of dirty stocks and to invest only in clean stocks would involve one in an endless series of illusions and arbitrary decisions . . . Too many people, however, let the matter rest here: because one cannot avoid contamination, one cannot do anything . . . We may not be able to avoid the world's guilt, but we can seek to reduce the level of injury . . ."

Because the authors fear the politicizing of a university community which is continually being torn apart by disputes over what to do with its stocks, they have established a set of guidelines to be followed as an investment policy. These include:

--Giving final decision-making powers on all investment decisions to the university's trustees.

--Establishing a university investments council, comprising faculty, students, alumni, and others to make specific recommendations to the trustees.

--Allowing sources outside the academic community to generate broad criteria for investment management.

--Basing decisions on criteria generally acceptable to most of those within the academic community.

--Minimizing or excluding any involvement of the entire university community in social investment decisions.

--Taking care that social investment decision-making does not become so time-consuming that the educational process is impaired.

--Involving the university in social investment questions only when an issue is thrust upon it by other stockholders, except in unusual circumstances.

--Not permitting social investment decisions to impair university finances to the

detriment of educational functions.

--Allowing an institution, in cases where action would cause serious reprisals or deep internal divisions, the flexibility to adjust its social investment policies.

Professor Gunnemann and his colleagues do not recommend that universities divest themselves of stocks in corporations with whose policies they disagree. They write:

"... the sale of holdings even several times as large as that likely to be owned by any one university would not have anything but a brief market price effect; accordingly, corporate managements would not be punished by such a sale and would have little reason to be deterred by the prospect of similar sales . . ."

The book includes a chapter of case studies showing how the basic guidelines can be applied in actual situations and another analyzing the legal aspects of investment responsibility.

Professor Gunnemann has also prepared a report for the Ford Foundation on the foundation as investor and conducted a research seminar on institutional investments and corporate responsibility for the Center for the Study of Religion and Human Resources at Penn State.

He holds a bachelor of arts degree in philosophy from Harvard University and a bachelor of divinity from United Theological Seminary. He has obtained a master's degree in social ethics at Yale, where he is currently completing a doctor of philosophy degree.

Security



Capitol's Security force was recently increased, Mr. Paul has announced. The new Security Patrolman is Mr. James Shoop who will be in the Main Building from 10 PM to 7 AM.

After leaving the Air Force, Mr. Shoop served as the Chief of Police for the city of Covington, Oklahoma. He has joined the Capitol force in the night security capacity, but will be going on to other facets of campus security as time passes, according to Mr. Paul.

Mr. Paul has made this announcement with the hope that students will get to know Mr. Shoop, and that now they will know to see him for help during the above-mentioned hours.

Hershey Receives \$2.2 Million

Governor Milton J. Shapp signed the bill on March 22nd appropriating \$2,217,000 in support of the Center as a part of a total appropriation bill of \$76.2 million for the University for the 1971-72 fiscal year. The initial amount of \$74 million was approved last August with the amount for the Medical Center deferred.

Dr. John W. Oswald, president of The Pennsylvania State University, expressed his gratitude to the Legislature and the Governor of the Commonwealth for providing support for the Milton S. Hershey Medical Center of the University and said the action "will be far-reaching in its contribution to medical education in the Commonwealth."

IS THERE HOPE?

New York, N.Y.—(I.P.) -- "Almost every group or constituency can claim victory on some issues; almost everyone has had the experience of defeat," states a report on the first two-year term of the Columbia University Senate.

"There are few members who have not gained respect and affection for their colleagues, transcending faculty-student-administration lines."

"The 101-member Senate was the first central policy-making body in any American university composed of a diverse constituency -- students, alumni, staff, faculty, and administration.

The report was prepared by Wm. Theodore de Bary, executive vice president for academic affairs and provost. It concludes that the Senate has proven itself effective in dealing with several key issues facing the University and has also begun to create "a new community" on campus.

The report points to a list of 107 items brought to a decision during its 1970-71 term, a capacity to complete its agenda, and a record of surviving disruption without yielding to rancor and recrimination. "And from this, indeed, has grown a new community, still small, still struggling, but something different from what we have ever known before."

Meeting 23 times in its first two years, the Senate made 15 landmark decisions, Dr. de Bary notes. They include resolutions upholding freedom of expression

on campus, the declaration of an open recruiting policy assuring equal access to the campus for all groups, and a regulation on externally funded research, and instruction prohibiting secret or restricted research at the University.

In an editorial titled "Ivory Tower I", Columbia Spectator protested the findings of the report, condemning it as a "propaganda offensive" of the Administration.

The editorial accused the Senate of being ineffectual and a tool of "Low Library" (Administration) and declared that "the Trustees have castrated it by ignoring it." It defined Dr. de Bary as a man "cloistered in an ivory tower."

Responding in a letter to the editor, Dr. de Bary admitted that "many of the basic problems of the University remain to be faced, and the Senate's future success depends largely on the willingness of members of the University to serve it and make it work."

He emphasized, though, that "no elite group dominates the Senate and frustrates the general will, however misguided."

Dr. de Bary concluded: "If there is anything at all to the cliché about the ivory tower, its putative serenity is certainly not enjoyed by those who spend long hours in meetings of the Senate and its committees. The problem is rather how the editors of Spectator can be brought out of the alabaster alcoves of Ferris Booth (hall) -- into more positive participation in the life of the Senate."

Statement of Purpose

The Hot Line is a telephone connection. At the end of the line is a student. He or she is there to help with your problems from 8:00 PM until 8:00 AM. The Hot Line is run by the members of the Head Shop. Since January of last year, we have researched organizations that can help you with specific problems like Abortion, Pregnancy Tests, Draft Information, Drug Information, etc. If you call we can tell you how to contact the right people. If you are just feeling down, we can talk about that too.

944-1033.