

that the various agencies of HEW should accelerate their nutritional activities, especially in regard to the Indian population; and (iv) that the role of all federal agencies involved in programs directed at alleviating hunger should be reassessed, and the programs better coordinated.

But it takes more than studies and recommendations to solve major social problems, and it is doubtful, in view of the demands of the Vietnam war, that sufficient money will be available to make much of a dent. It was difficult for HEW to find even the limited amount of money necessary for this preliminary study on hunger and malnutrition, and the national nutrition study which has been promised is far from completed. In its report, HEW pointed out that, "with the present uncertainties as to future budget availability, it is plain we may not be able to do all the things we would like to do to improve nutrition and health."

Secretary Freeman pointed out earlier this month that it was impossible to fund or place in operation his goal for the provision of food stamps in this fiscal year, or even the next one.

It is obvious that the times demand more than the vague hope for future progress. As Benjamin Ortiz, resident of Resurrection City from Camden, New Jersey, said in the Senate hearing on hunger earlier this month: "Conferences, sitting-down, talk; I am tired of talking, man. Action is what we need."

The Poor People's Campaign has given top priority to demanding federal action to eliminate hunger and malnutrition in the United States; its demands on this subject are regarded as legitimate even by some members of the Administration and congressional "establishments." If these demands of the militant poor are ignored, the prospects for domestic tranquility in coming months will be slim indeed.

—BRYCE NELSON

## A POINT OF VIEW

*Excerpts from the commencement address of historian Richard Hofstadter at Columbia University on 4 June, at the beginning of which about 300 students and several teachers walked out in protest against the university. Hofstadter replaced Grayson Kirk, who, for the first time since he became president of Columbia, in 1952, did not deliver the commencement address, so as to avoid the possibility of provoking a massive incident.*

The technique of the forceable occupation and closure of a university's buildings with the intention of bringing its activities to a halt is no ordinary bargaining device—it is a thrust at the vitals of university life. It is a powerful device for control by a determined minority, and its continued use would be fatal to any university. In the next few years the universities of this country will have to find the effective strategy to cope with it, and to distinguish it sharply and permanently from the many devices of legitimate student petition, demonstration, and protest. . . . [All] our students are troubled today by two facts of the most fundamental consequence for all of us—the persistence at home of poverty and racial injustice, and abroad of the war in Vietnam. It is the first of these that we will have to live with the longer and address ourselves to much more fully, imaginatively and generously than we have so far done. But in the short run the escalation of this cruel and misconceived venture in Vietnam has done more than any other thing to inflame our students, to undermine their belief in the legitimacy of our normal political processes, and to convince them that violence is the order of the day.

I share this horror at this war, and I consider that the deep alienation it has inflicted on young Americans who would otherwise be well disposed toward their country is one of the staggering uncountable costs of the Vietnam undertaking. This war has already toppled a President; but its full effects on our national life have not yet been reckoned.

## RECENT DEATHS

**Irving H. Blake**, 80; professor emeritus of zoology, University of Nebraska, 6 May.

**Joseph H. Cooper**, 55; research chemist, E. I. du Pont de Nemours, Inc., 22 May.

**Robert Heine-Geldern**, 83; Austrian specialist on ancient cultures and founder of the Committee for Urgent Ethnological Studies under the UN; 25 May.

**Robert L. King**, 71; former professor of zoology, University of Iowa, and director of Iowa Lakeside Laboratory; 19 May.

**Earl A. Long**, 58; chairman of the department of physics, University of Alabama; 15 May.

**John Nichols**, 69; former president of Idaho State College and former president of New Mexico A&M College; 5 May.

**J. Neal Phillips**, 47; research scientist for the Central Intelligence Agency; 8 June.

**Arthur C. Shead**, 77; associate professor emeritus of chemistry; University of Oklahoma; 17 June.

**Benjamin L. Smits**, 79; former professor of chemistry at Kansas State University; 3 June.

**Karl A. Stiles**, 72; former head of the department of zoology, Michigan State University; 16 May.

**Alma G. Stokely**, 90; emeritus professor of plant science, Mount Holyoke College; 18 March.

**David H. Swann**, 53; geologist in the stratigraphy section of Illinois State Geological Survey; 25 May.

**Carl B. Swisher**, 71; professor emeritus of political science, Johns Hopkins University; 14 June.

**Lawrence A. Walsh**, 71; provost emeritus of Fordham University and former dean of Fordham College; 3 June.

**William S. Wilcox**, 45; senior research adviser, Southern Research Institute; 7 June.

**Vernon A. Wilkerson**, 68; head of the department of biochemistry, Howard University; 24 May.

**Herbert P. Woodward**, 68; dean emeritus of the Rutgers University College of Arts and Sciences; 2 June.

**Edwin A. Wynne**, 56; senior research chemist at the chemical manufacturing division, Fisher Scientific Company; 13 June.