

vate institutions that it does not intend to poach on their fund-raising preserves. University of California officials, meeting privately with officials from institutions such as Stanford and Caltech, came bearing the word that the aims of the Berkeley campaign were modest and that the appeal for funds would be confined to alumni and "friends," defined as persons who have demonstrated their interest in Berkeley.

Through its \$55-million campaign, the University of Michigan, which has no powerful private-university neighbors within the state to worry about, is revealing how pervasive the influence of a major state institution can be. With 215,000 living alumni, the university has been casting its net far beyond Michigan in its search for funds. Michigan alumni are found in the executive suites of many national corporations, and the corporate gifts have been rolling in.

In all the talk about the merits of giving to higher education, much is

said about the value of the private dollar as a safeguard to an institution's freedom to guide its own destiny. However, the Michigan experience points up the fact that a university's sense of priorities can be affected by its desire for private money as well as by its desire for federal grants and contracts. A major goal of the \$55-million campaign has been to raise \$4 million for the university's first residential college, which has been designed to show that a huge public institution can provide some warmth and intimacy. The idea of establishing an institute for highway safety research had been mentioned, but it was not deemed sufficiently important to be put down as a campaign goal.

As things have turned out, however, Michigan has raised \$10 million for the highway safety institute, but only about \$2500 thus far has been donated specifically for the residential college. When approached by solicitors, the automobile manufacturers were not interested in the college project but they did

respond to a university proposal to establish the facility for safety research. The industry gift, announced in December 1965, coincided with the Senate inquiry on Ralph Nader's charge that, in designing cars, the automobile manufacturers had been guilty of gross neglect of passenger safety. The *Michigan Daily*, the gadfly student newspaper, and some faculty members criticized the decision to establish the institute, calling it a distortion of university priorities. The criticism appears to have died down now, however. And, despite the lack of gift support, a start on implementing the residential college idea will be made this fall in existing facilities. Eventually, a 50-acre tract will be developed as a "campus-within-a-campus."

In a perfect world, fund-raisers no doubt would expect nothing but unrestricted gifts—donors would put the money on a stump and run. The campaigners are quite used to living in the real world, however, and gifts earmarked for special purposes are not only welcomed but energetically solicited. In this era, when the general trend of giving is upward, most fund-raisers appear to be counting their blessings as well as their gifts. Many share the sentiments of the Harvard development officer who says, "I find it very hard to be discouraged." As long as the U.S. economy continues to grow, private giving to higher education should be on the increase, student unrest and occasional dips in the stock market notwithstanding.

—LUTHER J. CARTER



Norwood Russell Hanson, 43, professor of philosophy at Yale University, was killed 18 April when his Grumman F8F Bearcat plane crashed near Cortland, New York, while he was en route to lecture at Cornell University.

In aviation and in scholarship, Hanson was an outstanding personality. During World War II, as a Marine Corps pilot, he won the Distinguished Flying Cross for 54 carrier-based missions, and that same year looped the Golden Gate Bridge. "My promotion

was held up for 22 months because of that," he once remarked. While following an academic career after the war, Hanson kept up his interest in flying and gained a wide reputation as a daring acrobatic performer.

His academic career was renowned. He held degrees from Chicago, Columbia, Yale, Oxford, and Cambridge universities. He also held a New York Philharmonic Music Scholarship, a Johnstone Scholarship at Columbia, a Fulbright Fellowship at Oxford, a St. John's College of Cambridge University Scholarship, and a Nuffield Foundation Prize Fellowship for work at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, California Tech, the Sorbonne, and Milan.

His teaching career started at Cambridge, where from 1952 to 1957 he was university lecturer in the philosophy of science. From there he went to Indiana University, where in 1960 he was appointed chairman of the department of the history and logic of science. He joined the Yale faculty in 1963.

He was author of *Patterns of Discovery* and *Concept of the Positron*.

Dr. Hanson was also secretary of the AAAS Section L (History and Philosophy of Science) until his resignation in February of this year.

Appointments

Richard C. Sanborn, deputy head of biology for regional campuses, Purdue University Lafayette campus, to assistant dean for academic affairs at Purdue Indianapolis campus, and **Joseph M. Biedenbach**, assistant director of the Purdue Indianapolis campus, to assistant dean for administration of the Indianapolis campus. . . . **Richard B. Curtis**, assistant dean for research at Indiana University and executive associate for research at the Indiana University Foundation, to director of the Study of Postdoctoral Education in the U.S. Office of Scientific Personnel of the National Research Council. He succeeds **Robert A. Albery**, who is to become dean of the School of Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. . . .