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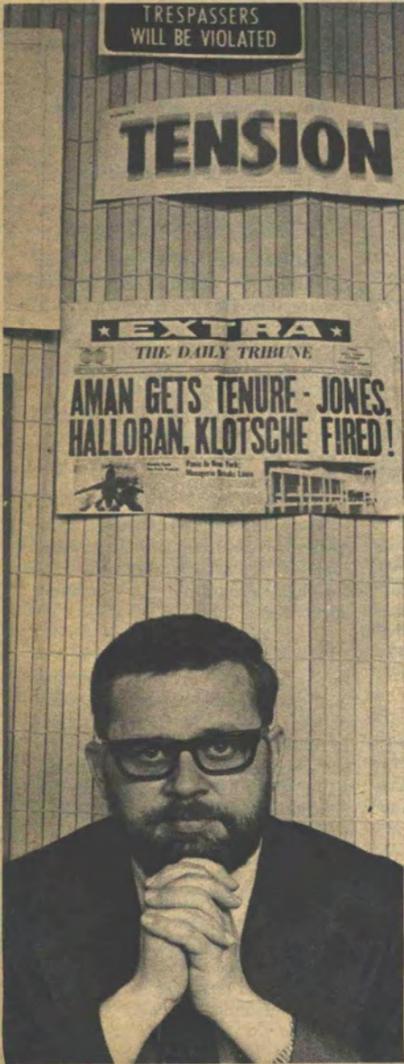


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MILWAUKEE JOURNAL PHOTO

Reinhold Aman says he was fired by the University of Wisconsin for "rocking the boat."

'Hard Times' and Freedom In Academe

Half of complaints by professors have an economic twist

By Philip W. Semas

An avowed communist is denied reappointment and tenure by his university and then dismissed by order of a local judge.

A tenured professor is dismissed, apparently for "moral turpitude," because he advised the teen-aged daughter of a colleague on the use of birth-control devices and suggested that she leave home.

A professor is dismissed as head of his department and then suspended from the faculty when he refuses to relinquish the chairmanship.

A professor is denied tenure by a committee of departmental colleagues whom he has sharply criticized.

Financial Exigency Cited

While mass firings of faculty members because of colleges' financial problems have drawn the greatest public attention during the past year, more familiar cases such as these continue to occur on many campuses.

But even where "financial exigency" is not directly involved, it is often "hovering around" in the background, says Jordan Kurland, associate general secretary of the American Association of University Professors, which has handled more than 1,100 complaints from faculty members during

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'Resignation' in Dallas

S.M.U.'s President Hardin is pushed out . . . Page 3

New Man at A.A.U.P.

He is Joseph Duffey, a political activist . . . Page 5

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More Women in Graduate School

Their numbers are steadily increasing in medicine, law, and engineering—but many still shun physical sciences

By Cheryl M. Fields

The number of women being admitted to graduate and professional schools is steadily increasing, stimulated by college and university recruitment and affirmative-action programs.

Women made up 16.8 per cent of last fall's entering medical-school class. They were 16 per cent of the applicants. This fall they are expected to form 22 per cent of the entering class, according to estimates by the Association of American Medical Colleges.

In comparison, women made up only 12.8 per cent of the 1972-73 first-year medical-school class—and only 6 per cent of 1955's.

In law schools, women this past year made up 15.6 per cent of the enrollment, according to the Association of American Law Schools. No estimate was available for this fall, but women's share of the enrollment is expected to continue its steady increase. There were 16,760 women in law

schools in 1973, compared to 12,172 in 1972 and 8,914 in 1971.

Some universities have also reported making headway in increasing the female enrollment in such male-dominated fields as engineering and business.

Both the University of California at Berkeley and Purdue University, for example, have recorded sizable increases in female enrollment in their engineering schools. Purdue's freshmen engineering class last fall included 69 women, an increase of 40 from the previous year, and the engineering college expects to enroll at least 120 women in its freshman engineering class this fall. The college has designed publicity material and a slide show emphasizing engineering as a good field for women, has several women in its counseling department, and invites female high-school students to summer seminars.

The proportion of women in Berkeley's engineering class this past year rose from 2

to 5 per cent and is expected to reach more than 7 per cent this fall. The college of engineering distributed publicity brochures that encouraged women to apply and described what a woman would experience as an engineering major.

Women now make up about 15 per cent of Stanford University's master's candidates in business administration. Stanford revised its promotional literature to make women more aware of their opportunities in professional and business administration programs.

Use of Recruiters

At the University of Pittsburgh, 27 women enrolled last year in the graduate school of business, where no women were enrolled a few years earlier.

Using women's pictures in publicity, increasing the number of female faculty members, holding seminars for high-school students, and using women as recruiters were

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