

by now well informed about the operations of the college and in a position to make vital proposals in such areas as financial aid, admissions, staffing, and recruitment. Many of them later devoted the spring recess to recruiting applicants for the Transitional Year Program. Others participated in interviewing prospective appointees to faculty and staff positions. Whatever good will had been manifested by the faculty was fully matched by that of the students.

Late in May a crisis arose when it appeared that there would not be adequate funds to finance the TYP. The black students were understandably irate and charged a betrayal of the commitments that had been made in March. This feeling was shared by the faculty, which met in an emergency session on May 28 and adopted strong resolutions insisting on University support for the TYP. To evidence its deep concern, it adopted a proposal that faculty members be asked to contribute one percent of their salaries. Over \$25,000 was raised in this manner. In June, the Board of Trustees and the Board of Governors drew on reserve funds to make it possible for the special programs to go forward.⁴⁰

For a few hectic weeks, the college had been compelled to address the long-standing grievances of a small group of students. Very quickly after the three-day interlude of workshops and sensitivity sessions, most undergraduates turned their attention to the less troubling but more exciting diversion of basketball. The team had won sixteen straight games and was headed for the National Invitational Tournament. The faculty resumed its complex political maneuvering over the highly controversial proposals of Professor Susman for restructuring the college. SDS criticized the feebleness of the faculty's attack on racism and resumed its manifold challenges to established authority. The college scene remained lively, but race-related issues once again receded into the background.