

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

INSTITUTE OF CURRENT WORLD AFFAIRS

IJS - 3: THE PROGRAM IN PUBLIC POLICY STUDIES:  
THE FOUNDATION YEAR  
(PART I)

Program in Public Policy Studies  
of the Claremont Colleges  
120 Bonita  
Claremont, California 91711

June 30, 1971.

Richard H. Nolte  
Executive Director  
Institute of Current World Affairs  
535 Fifth Avenue  
New York, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Nolte:

Attached you will find my report on the Program in Public Policy Studies of the Claremont Colleges (in two parts), which I founded last year.

This report ought to be of more than passing interest even to those who know little of Claremont. Although the Program may have been unique, its problems were not. And in the future there will be many experiments quite like the Program here and abroad.

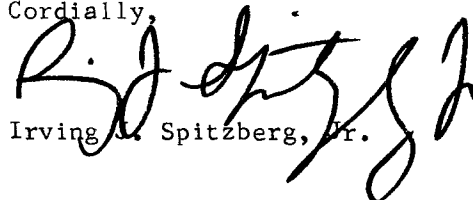
The first section of the report, contained in this newsletter, reports the history of the Program and gives an account of the work of the research teams.

The next newsletter contains the second part of the report, which provides an analysis of the problems of the Program and then some observations on the character of the Claremont Colleges.

The report taken as a whole is a commentary on the relationship between one university community and the society in which it finds itself.

Perhaps these two newsletters will also offer some insight into the perspective through which I shall view other experiments in education.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'R. J. Spitzberg, Jr.', with a stylized, cursive script.

Irving L. Spitzberg, Jr.

8 June 1971

CHAIRMAN'S ANNUAL REPORT  
THE PROGRAM IN PUBLIC POLICY STUDIES  
THE FOUNDATION YEAR

I am pleased to offer the first annual report of the Program in Public Policy Studies of the Claremont Colleges. It is no mean achievement to have a viable Program on which to report, for a year ago today the Program was not even a glimmer in the eye of student, faculty member, or administrator. Yet in the past academic year we have created a program which is significantly different from any other educational experience in the Claremont Colleges and which has through its research had a meaningful impact on the communities in which it finds itself.

The Program in Public Policy Studies has offered a new approach to relating the Colleges to society. The manner in which the Program has contributed to this relationship will be of interest throughout this report. The way in which a further transformation of this relationship can enhance both the Program and the Claremont Colleges will be the point to which I shall return at the end of this report.

First, I offer a brief narrative of the history of the Program in order to place in proper perspective a critical analysis of its activities and of its problems.

## I. HISTORY

The actual development of the Program in Public Policy Studies began in the late summer of 1970. However, one must go back to the spring of 1970 to understand the genesis of the Program. In that spring the Claremont Colleges, as other institutions of higher education in the United States, were rocked by a series of demonstrations protesting the invasion of Cambodia. At that time not only were the motives and actions of the Nixon administration called into question, but also the relationship between the Colleges and their world was reevaluated. This questioning process at the Claremont Colleges involved a group of students, faculty members, and administrators who went to Washington to talk to Administration officials. These persons wrote a report requesting that new ways be developed in the Colleges to channel the interests and energies of students into the problems of America in the 1970s.

Out of the report of the spring of 1970 little emerged. However, in mid-summer of 1970, the Presidents of the Claremont Colleges asked the Academic Deans to appoint faculty members from each of the Colleges to a committee to consider exactly how the Colleges could better relate their educational programs to social problems. This committee was convened by Professor Gordon Douglass of Pomona College. Its members included

Professors John Niven of the Claremont Graduate School, Theodore Waldman of Harvey Mudd College, Ralph Ross of Scripps College, Morton Beckner of Pomona College, and myself from Pitzer College. The Dean of Claremont Men's College did not appoint a representative to this committee. After some deliberation this committee decided to recommend to the Presidents of the Colleges that they establish a program which would allow students to participate in research teams investigating topics of some social importance. Professor Morton Beckner of Pomona College was asked to lay the groundwork for implementing the recommendations of this committee.

At the end of August, 1970, Professor Beckner asked me to found and chair a program which we decided to call the Program in Public Policy Studies of the Claremont Colleges. I accepted.

The Program was designed to field a series of research teams, each involving both students and faculty from a number of disciplines and colleges, to investigate particular public policy problems facing California and the nation. With the initial announcement of the Program, twenty-eight faculty members and twenty-seven students attended organizational meetings. During the course of the first term, approximately twenty-six students and a dozen faculty members participated on a regular basis in the activities of the Program.

After considerable discussion among the participants in the Program, it was decided to organize the Program into three teams dealing with environmental problems, educational problems, and urban and suburban problems. During the first term, the environmental studies team decided to investigate the Los Angeles Air Pollution Control District. The educational problems team decided to undertake a study of the delivery of child care services; and the urban and suburban team decided to focus on the problems of low income housing in the City of Pomona and to pursue this problem for the whole academic year.

Early in the first term much time was spent learning how to organize research done as a team made up of people from a number of disciplines. The time schedule for adequate research was not clear. Much time was wasted in the beginning trying to narrow general topics to particular issues. Indeed, the lesson of the first term was that one term is not really sufficient to do research and to write meaningful public policy analysis.

The Program was governed by a Coordinating Committee organized during the early weeks. This Committee included student and faculty representatives; it was convened and chaired by the Chairman of the Program.

In addition to the work of the research teams, the Program sponsored a series of Wednesday afternoon seminars dealing with the problems of public policy analysis. These seminars were very informal and were attempts to provide for an exchange of information among members of various teams about common problems. These Wednesday afternoon discussions did not prove to be as helpful as we in the Program had hoped them to be.

Prior to the end of the first term the Program was featured on the KNBC television show "On Campus". The preparation and production of this show gave us our first opportunity to communicate to Southern California the character of the enterprise which we had undertaken and some of the substantive policy research which we had done. Also at about this time the Christian Science Monitor featured a story on the Program, written by Harrison Stephens, of the Claremont Colleges.

By the end of the first term it was apparent that adequate policy research could not be completed in a single term. Indeed, both the investigation of the Los Angeles Air Pollution Control District and child care services had not been completed. The written reports turned in at that point in time were very rough and were not of sufficient quality to be distributed. Small editorial groups drawn from both research teams were organized to edit and rewrite the reports for publication during the second semester. Nevertheless, all students were given academic credit for their work during the first term.

Topics for research teams to pursue during the second term were selected at the end of the first semester. It was decided that the environment team would pursue an investigation of solid waste disposal in Claremont; that the education team would investigate student rights in high schools in Pomona; that there would be an additional team looking at the delivery of emergency medical services in the Pomona Valley; that the housing team would continue its study of low income housing in Pomona; and that there would be a team preparing a pre-collegiate tutoring program for the Philippines, with the cooperation of students who would be Volunteers in Asia during the coming summer. Initially forty-five students and about a half dozen faculty members signed up to participate during the second semester.

During the second term a methodology seminar, which was undertaken earlier in the first term, was continued. In this seminar faculty members from various disciplines analyzed the relationship between their disciplines and the public policy analysis undertaken by research teams in the Program. These methodology seminars were never completely successful, for faculty members had a great deal of difficulty relating their disciplinary expertise to the analysis of public policy problems. However, at least a start was made in understanding the common issues.

The solid waste disposal team prepared an application for a grant of money under the Pinto Interdisciplinary Project for the Academic Community of the Ford Motor Company. They were awarded \$1,500 and the use of a Pinto automobile for part of the term.

In addition to the formal research teams, two mini-teams were organized. One such team, which later became just one student, undertook a study of the California Public Records Act and the federal Freedom of Information Act, because both of these statutes were found to be relevant to the search for information by other research teams. Also, a team was organized to study the most effective methods of delivering the information discovered by research teams to the general public. This delivery team was composed of members of other research teams who had an

interest in this particular problem. The results of both teams culminated in internal reports for the Program.

In place of the Wednesday afternoon meetings of the fall term, in the spring we started a series of mini-seminars. These mini-seminars were designed to communicate quickly and early in the term disciplinary information which would be useful to various teams in their research. These seminars featured lectures about the techniques of analysis available from various disciplines by members of the faculty who had participated in the first term. These mini-seminars were completely unsuccessful. Attendance was negligible, and most students and faculty felt that these lectures were an inappropriate medium for communicating this type of information.

The editorial groups from the investigation of the Los Angeles Air Pollution Control District and the delivery of child care services worked on their reports during most of the second term. Each editorial group extensively rewrote initial drafts of their teams' reports. Both groups brought their reports up to publishable quality midway through the second semester.

The first report to be published was: CHILD CARE CRISIS. This report was distributed to policy makers identified as being important in the legislative process, for significant child care legislation was known to be under consideration in Congress at that time. Response from national recipients was quite positive; however, local child care personnel were less enthusiastic, thanks to an unfavorable article in the Progress-Bulletin.

The Los Angeles Air Pollution Control District report was published in early May. After extensive review by people knowledgeable in the field of environmental problems, the report was formally presented to the public in a press conference at the Los Angeles Press Club. The response to the report was overwhelming -- the document and the reaction to it constituted a major news story on radio and television and in the written press for more than forty-eight hours in California. Also, stories about the report appeared in the national press. In spite of antagonistic reaction by the Air Pollution Control District, not a single major error was found in the report by knowledgeable readers. And the response to the report by most of those who have contacted the Program has been enthusiastic and complimentary. At this writing reaction to the report is still coming in, but it is already evident that this report may indeed have significant impact on the development of future policy in regard to stationary source polluters in Southern California; for example, members of the team have testified before the Los Angeles County Grand Jury and have been invited to testify before the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors.

Each team doing research during the second term completed its research and writing by the end of the term. Each report has been submitted to a reader with some expertise in the subject under review before being typed for final publication. Most reports of the spring term will be published before the fall term begins in September 1971. Two reports

will require more work: first, the team preparing the precollegiate tutoring program for the Philippines will implement their plan this summer and then add a critique of the actual operation of the program before publication of their report; second, the team investigating low income housing will revise their report once again prior to publication.

In addition to the work of the research teams during the second term, the Program sponsored a series of public policy forums for everyone in the Claremont Colleges. These forums began with discussion of the future of the Claremont Colleges, featuring a debate between Dean John Rodman of Pitzer College and Chancellor Howard Bowen of the Claremont University Center. This debate was followed by discussions of population and abortion, in cooperation with the local chapter of planned parenthood, unemployment and college seniors, and delivery of health services. Each discussion featured presentations by persons representing different points of view and also provided for extensive conversations among those in attendance at the forums.

Also, the Program cooperated in sponsoring the visit to Claremont by Ralph Nader.

Another service to the Claremont Colleges provided by the Program was a list of courses offered at various colleges, which were relevant to public policy analysis. This list was distributed to assist students and faculty members in the design of academic programs for those interested in policy analysis.

This narrative of the past year must conclude with a report on the reorganization of the Program. With the withdrawal of Scripps and Harvey Mudd College from the financial support of the Program and the continued abstention of Claremont Men's College, the governing structure of the Program was formally amended. In addition to the Coordinating Committee, a Review Committee was established by the participating colleges providing financial support and faculty to the Program, which at this writing includes Pitzer, Pomona and the Claremont Graduate School.

Also, at the end of the academic year, an ad hoc committee of the Academic Senate, appointed at the invitation of the Program and the curriculum committees of Pitzer and Pomona, reported an evaluation of the Program. Professors J. Arthur Campbell of Harvey Mudd, John Vieg of Pomona, and John Snortum of Claremont Men's College, found: "...scholastically the time and energy students have devoted to research and writing on these issues of public policy have yielded benefits at least equal to those they would have derived from a regular course, and in not a few cases the rewards have been considerably greater."

The Academic Senate committee recommends that all of the colleges support the Program; the long range impact of this recommendation is yet to be seen.

To guide the Program in the next academic year, the Coordinating Committee, with the consent of the Review Committee, has selected Prof. Forest Harrison of the Claremont Graduate School Department of Education as Chairman.

Before turning to the lessons of this past year, it will be helpful to look in more detail at the activities of the various research teams in the Program.

## II. ACTIVITIES OF THE RESEARCH TEAMS

The heart of the Program in Public Policy Studies has been the work of the intercollegiate and interdisciplinary research teams. These student/faculty teams undertook to analyze particular public policy problems of special interest to the Claremont Colleges community. One can best understand the spirit and accomplishment of the Program by looking at the activities of each research team.

### A. The Study of Child Care Services

The genesis of the child care team is of special interest. This team was originally organized as an education team. When the education team set out to pick a topic, there was a great deal of disagreement among the participants. One clique of the team was committed to the study of child care services. However, the majority of the team seemed to be interested in studying either the elementary or high schools. But in order to accommodate those students with the special interest in child care, the whole team decided to study the delivery of child care services in the Pomona Valley.

During the course of the child care investigation, the team studied a cross-section of existing child care facilities in the Pomona Valley. Also the team surveyed the literature on child care services and did elaborate research concerning the delivery of child care services in other countries.

In the midst of the term members of the team attended a national child care conference in Los Angeles. When the team members returned from the conference they were very depressed; they decided that everyone already knew all that needed to be done in regard to child care services and that they had little to contribute to the debate. But after this temporary depression the team regrouped and decided that they could contribute information about the overall child care picture and relate the national and local problems.

One disappointing characteristic of the child care team experience was that the students who were so committed to the child care topic in the beginning ended up by not participating fully in the activities of the team. These students were ideologically committed to a political position which led them to believe that the Program in general and the child care team in particular should not be involved in research but instead should actively establish child care services. These students became disillusioned with the research orientation and in fact for all practical purposes dropped out of the team by the end of the term. This dissatisfaction of radical students was a problem which was never really overcome by the Program during this first academic year.

This team found that child care services were inadequate and that existing state and local policies did not provide any hope for meaningful change at the local level. Indeed, the recommendations at the end of the report were all directed to the federal government, for it was the major policy conclusion of the child care team that only the federal government could solve the child care crisis in the United States.

The report of the child care team was enthusiastically received by national legislators.

The child care team was guided by Professors Forest Harrison, of the Claremont Graduate School, Pat Thompson, of Scripps College, and Martin Ijere, of the Black Studies Center and Claremont Men's College.

#### B. The Investigation of the Los Angeles Air Pollution Control District

The environment team investigated the Los Angeles Air Pollution Control District (hereafter APCD) during the first term. The team decided upon this topic because it needed to restrict an interest in air pollution problems to a project manageable in a term. Also, it was felt that an investigation of the APCD would be especially instructive, because the APCD was reputed to be the best stationary source pollution control agency in the country. The students and faculty members on this team undertook this investigation with a completely open mind; it was during the course of the investigation that the team became very critical of the operation of the agency.

At the end of the first term there was some doubt as to whether there would ever be a final report, for all the team had in hand was a series of discrete research essays on particular aspects of the APCD. The report was salvaged by an editorial team of students and faculty. After two months of further work the team submitted its final report in April of 1971.

The report of the team was published in May 1971. Prior to publication the report was circulated to a number of informed readers for information about potential errors in the report and advice about the presentation of the document. After some discussion, it was decided to publish the report with a formal press conference in Los Angeles. In preparation for this conference, the editorial committee undertook intensive conversations about the potential issues which might arise at the press conference. The conference was held on May 25, 1971.

The response to the press conference was dramatic. At the conference itself, most major broadcast and press organizations were represented. The team members performed in an unexpectedly professional way. The response to the report by the APCD was a classical response of a bureaucracy threatened by outside criticism, although the tone of this response was far more extreme than one might have expected. The APCD characterized the report as being full of "major and minor errors." The students were accused of being corrupted by radical environmental groups and radical professors. However, it should be noted that at this writing not a single person and/or group, including the APCD, has been able to cite a single major error. And we have, on our own, been able to find only five minor mistakes.



For at least forty-eight hours in Los Angeles County and indeed throughout the country, the issue of air pollution control was a matter of public importance as a direct result of the report of this research team. The long term effects of this report are not clear; but it is likely that a number of reforms in the future may be traced directly to it.

The APCD report concluded that the agency was not doing an effective job in protecting the public health. It was especially critical of the smog alert system, which was designed to protect against sudden disasters but which the team thought ought to be used to communicate the continuing disaster of air pollution in the Los Angeles basin. The report also suggested in a subtle argument that the APCD was structurally unsound and that the organization of the agency and its placement in the political arena of Los Angeles County guaranteed that political and economic considerations would be put above those of public health. This subtle argument was often misunderstood, especially by the APCD. The argument was that the direct links with the County Supervisors made the APCD refrain from more vigorous enforcement of air pollution control. This argument was answered by the APCD by claims that the Board never explicitly interfered in APCD activities; a response which missed the point. Although the subtle argument about the political character of the APCD was missed by that agency, a number of commentators were able to understand it.

To date the overall response to the APCD report has been overwhelmingly favorable.

This team was guided by Professors Daniel Guthrie, of the Joint Science Center, and Franklin Tugwell, of Pomona College. Also assisting the team were Professors Jon Veigel, of the Joint Science Center, and Robert Wolf, of Harvey Mudd College. Professor Wolf and I assisted in the editing of the report.

### C. The Study of Low Income Housing in the City of Pomona

For the past academic year two consecutive teams of the Program have been investigating low income housing in Pomona. There has been some continuity between the teams in the persons of the chairman, Bill Hartgering, a student at Claremont Men's College, and one team member, Ian Grenzeback, a student at Pomona College. Initially when the urban/suburban team decided to investigate low income housing, it was evident that the conceptual and empirical difficulties would require a year's study. And both such problems turned out to be even more difficult than originally anticipated.

During the first term, the team wrote an interim report which included a great deal of general information about the problem of low income housing, although very little hard information on the problems in the City of Pomona. This team suffered from two difficulties in the initial term: first, there was a difficulty of communication among members of the team and between the students and faculty; second, much of the hard data needed was not available then from the 1970 census.

During the second term more hard data was made available about the housing needs of the City of Pomona. Also, the members of the team were better able to conceptualize the problem in a way which allowed for concrete policy analysis and development of particular recommendations.

This team has found a need for low income housing in Pomona and will suggest in its final report that the City join the Los Angeles County Housing Authority. Its final report will be published in the fall of 1971, after extensive editing and revising.

The faculty member leading the team during the first term was Professor Craig Stubblebine, of Claremont Men's College, with the assistance of Professor Ted Tsukahara, of Pomona College. In the second term, Professor Forest Harrison provided faculty leadership.

#### D. Solid Waste Disposal Investigation

During the second term, the environment team turned its attention to the problem of solid waste disposal in the City of Claremont. This team did a survey of solid waste in Claremont by rifling through garbage cans of random families and surveying attitudes of those families. The team also examined the literature on solid waste disposal. After interviewing a number of people in Claremont, the County, and the State, the team prepared a final report which was complimentary about the current program of solid waste disposal in Claremont and Los Angeles County, but which also pointed out long term problems and potential improvements.

This team was assisted by Professor Robert Feldmeth, of the Joint Science Center, and Assistant Dean Arthur Lange, of Pomona College.

#### E. An Examination of Student Rights in the Pomona High Schools

The group of students investigating student rights in high schools engaged in a very interesting process of narrowing their research topic. Initially they were interested in examining the "democratic environment" or lack thereof in the high schools in Pomona. However, this was a very difficult task to manage. So, in the course of their investigation, and especially while writing their report, the students narrowed the topic to a consideration of the rights of high school students. They examined these rights as case studies of the "democratic environment" provided or deprived in the Pomona high schools.

This team found that Pomona high school students were far more restricted in their rights than the current law on the subject seems to prescribe. And where the law is not clear, the environment of the Pomona schools seems to subvert the very democratic responsibility which the schools state to be one of their goals. This team report will be published in late June.

Professor Pat Thompson, of Scripps College, advised the student rights team.

#### F. The Study of Emergency Medical Services in the Pomona Valley

The generation of this team is of special interest. The Chairman of this team, Linda Spiegel, was a student member of the housing team during the first term. She had hoped to persuade that team to study the delivery of emergency services during the forest fires in Claremont in the fall of 1970. When she was unsuccessful in convincing her first term teammates she continued to work on the housing team. However, in preparation for the second term, she organized a group of students to study the delivery of emergency services. She and her associates came to the Program and said that they were interested in doing such a study, and we accepted them as a team to undertake it.

This team found that the emergency medical facilities at the Pomona Valley Community Hospital were among the best in the nation. However, the communications and transportation systems, which are crucial in the delivery of emergency medical services, left much to be desired. In their report, the team members recommend the establishment of a unified communication and transportation system.

This team was advised by Professor James Grant, of Claremont Men's College.

#### G. The Development of a Pre-Collegiate Tutoring Program for the Philippines

Another student initiated research team was the team which developed a pre-collegiate tutoring program for the Philippines. All of the students were or planned to be Volunteers in Asia. They had a series of orientation programs featuring experts in Asian studies, pre-collegiate teaching, and foreign area living. Also, they developed a detailed strategy for implementing their own program.

In the summer these students will in fact carry out the tutorial program and write an evaluation of it and their preparation for it. After the actual implementation of the program, a final report will be published through the Program.

This team was led by Mary Bratt, a graduate of Pomona College and a staff member at Honnold Library, and was advised by Professor James Gould, of Scripps College.

This description of the activities of the various teams in the Program in Public Policy Studies gives some indication of the diversity and vitality of this inaugural year. However, the account leaves open a number of questions often asked. One area of interest to a number of people is the exact role of faculty members on these teams. An answer to this question must be qualified by saying that the role varied from team to team according to the personalities of students and faculty. However, in most team activities, the faculty members and students participated as peers in both the research and investigation. Much of

the writing was initially done by the students. However, the arguments about the analysis of the problem and the development of policy alternatives as well as the recommendations involved both students and faculty. The writing of the final report was done by the students under the editorial eye of faculty members. It should be explicitly stated that when students and faculty disagreed, if the students argued their position reasonably, the faculty never forced a change in the report. These research efforts were very much student and faculty enterprises.

Each team's report was published only after being read by the Chairman of the Program and by independent readers from outside the Program. The delivery process to the world at large was undertaken by faculty and students together. However, all members of the Program were careful not to engage in any manner of lobbying but only to communicate effectively the findings of their studies.

So was the heart of the Program in Public Policy Studies.

Received in New York on June 30, 1971.

# Much-Heralded Los Angeles Smog Agency Is Assailed as Lax by College Study Group

By EARL C. GOTTSCHALK JR.

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

LOS ANGELES—“The war Los Angeles has been waging against air pollution is already a modern legend,” says Robert Chass, chief air pollution control officer in smoggy Southern California. “I wouldn’t fix an air pollution ticket for my own grandmother,” he added.

Indeed the Air Pollution Control District of Los Angeles County has long had the reputation as the strictest and most effective agency of its kind in the world. Many cities in the U.S. and abroad already have modeled their air pollution control efforts after Los Angeles—and each week the district is host to air pollution control officials from all over the world.

But the first recent independent investigation of the highly regarded Los Angeles Air Pollution Control District, released today, disclose a far different picture of Los Angeles’ smog war. A faculty-student research team from the Claremont Colleges concludes, in a 153-page document that took six months of investigation, that Los Angeles continues to suffer the ill effects of air pollution because the air pollution control agency has placed “economic and political considerations above the protection of public health.”

The interdisciplinary research team, which included a biologist, a physicist and experts on government and political science, charges that automobiles’ contribution to Los Angeles’ pollution has been consistently exaggerated and that the district has been inefficient and short-sighted in its enforcement of air pollution controls and too easy on industry.

Robert G. Lunche, the air pollution control district’s deputy chief, called the report “slanted, colored and full of misinterpretation.” “Someone decided to make an attack on the district and prepared a report with malice aforethought. I’m so bitter I can hardly talk about it,” he said.

The Claremont investigators found that inspections supposedly are “the backbone of the district’s enforcement policy” yet the average company is inspected on an average of only 1½ times a year. The district’s Mr. Lunche doesn’t disagree with that figure, but he says the agency investigates some companies once a week and the district concentrates its inspectors on the big polluters.

The investigative team said that industries can pollute with relative impunity in the night and early morning hours because of the limited numbers of inspections at these times. Mr. Lunche agrees that inspections in the early hours are limited, but he says that the district has found that there really isn’t that much pollution in the early hours.

The team also found the average fine levied by the courts on a polluter is “a mere \$65”—and “defendants are rarely jailed and such ridiculously low fines can be considered encouragement to polluters.”

“We agree the fines are low,” says Mr. Lunche. “We’re unhappy about this ourselves, but these days adverse publicity is worse for a company than a fine,” he went on to say. Mr. Lunche notes that the district doesn’t set the fines; it only gathers evidence.

The interdisciplinary team said an air pollution hearing board grants variances to industries who can’t meet pollution laws—and some 73.5% of all variances requested are granted—“a percentage which slights public health.” In fact, adds the team, the hearing board is 84%

financed by the taxpayers of Los Angeles County—and “therefore the county taxpayer is subsidizing the operation of a board, which serves to legalize air pollution.”

Mr. Lunche doesn’t dispute the 73.5% figure, but says out of 100,000 sources of pollution in Los Angeles, “We only have about 70-to-100 sources at variance.” It isn’t reasonable when a new emission standard is announced, he says, to immediately close all companies that can’t meet it.

The report asserts that the district’s system of smog alerts is “a public relations tool—designed to produce a politically acceptable number of smog alerts.” The “high alert levels”—established on the basis of massive disaster prevention rather than on public health—assure that industries will rarely, if ever, be forced to cease operation, the team said.

The investigators said the smog alerts are designed for a so-called “normal, healthy person,” but in reality, most people in the Los Angeles basin don’t fall into this normal category. Anyone who drives a car, a child under 12, an adult over 60, anyone with a respiratory illness—all these people are seriously affected by far lower levels of pollution than the so-called Los Angeles smog alert levels, the team stated.

Thus, the Claremont team suggests that the Air Pollution Control District design a comprehensive alert system for all segments of the population—including growing children, the aged and the infirm. Mr. Lunche maintains that smog alert levels are reviewed periodically, and he isn’t impressed that adjoining Riverside County has lower levels for smog alerts than Los Angeles County. “Riverside County wants to show that they’re concerned,” he says.

The investigators said that as the chief of air pollution control in Los Angeles is directly responsible to the Board of Supervisors, decisions are “unduly influenced by the political expectations of the supervisors, institutional demands of a bureaucracy and the economic demands of industry.” The team recommends that a special scientific committee, free from the control of the board of supervisors, should search the county to find a chief for the Air Pollution Control District and implies that the current chief, Mr. Chass, should be dismissed.

Mr. Lunche called the charge that the district is influenced by politics, “poppycock.” The supervisors, he says, have taken a tough approach on air pollution.

The team doesn’t agree. Even though much of the air pollution legislation in the U.S. and many techniques are modeled after Los Angeles County, the team says it is “not clear” that progress is being made to eliminate smog in Los Angeles. What’s more, the team charges that the district didn’t particularly cooperate with it and is “adverse to public scrutiny.”

It isn’t the industrial sources that are causing the Los Angeles air pollution problem, insists Mr. Lunche. It’s the fact that Los Angeles has more automobiles today—and automobiles are under the control of the State of California, he says, referring this issue to the state’s Air Resources Board.

The investigation is only the first salvo in an intense political controversy that is developing over how to combat smog in California. A group called The People’s Lobby is collecting signatures on an initiative aimed at vastly overhauling pollution control in the state and establishing stringent new standards for both autos and industry.

WALL STREET JOURNAL

← MAY 24 1971

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Los Angeles’ air-pollution district has placed “economic and political considerations above the protection of public health,” according to a Claremont Colleges study. It said that automobile contribution to the city’s pollution has been grossly exaggerated and that the district has been too easy on industry.

LA TIMES MAY 24 1971

Smog control enforcement in Los Angeles County often has been “inefficient and short-sighted,” a 13-member college student-faculty team charged in a 153-page investigative report. The Claremont Colleges team called for a new smog-alert system which would take into account the health problems of children, old persons and those with respiratory ailments. It said present alert levels are set to prevent an “air pollution disaster,” whereas the real danger lies in the daily exposure to low levels of contaminants. Air Pollution Control District officials praised the team for its eight-month-long study but said the report was full of “major and minor errors.”



**CLAREMONT TEAM**—A team of 14 students and faculty members at the Claremont Colleges, including, from left, Miss Lynn Peterson, Forest Harrison of the faculty and Miss Deborah Davis, has issued a study on "Child Care Crisis," claiming "substandard care of children" is a "national disgrace." Times photo by Harry Chase

## U.S. Child Care Called a 'Disgrace'

BY MARY LOU LOPER

Times Staff Writer

A team of 10 students and four faculty members at the Claremont Colleges is claiming that "the substandard care of children (in the United States today) is a national disgrace."

The 55-page report, "Child Care Crisis," was issued after a nine-month study under the Program in Public Policy Studies.

Already it has drawn criticism from several child care administrators in the Pomona area who are charging that it is unrepresentative and in error by suggesting that nursery schools in the Pomona area "espouse no real theory in conducting their programs" and that there is "no national effort to coordinate child care programs or to set minimum standards for licensing centers."

However, the team members, ranging in age from 18 to 31, seem undismayed by criticism and

they have sent copies of the report to policymakers responsible for pending legislation dealing with child care.

In the report preface, Irving J. Spitsberg Jr., who headed the team, writes: "We believe that through the Program in Public Policy Studies we have added a new dimension to undergraduate and graduate education, and most important, we expect that our suggestions for change will lead to the adoption of some of our recommendations. Social change through constructive criticism is part of what we in the program set out to do."

The program is an interdisciplinary and intercollegiate undertaking drawing upon resources of all the Claremont colleges. Other faculty-student research teams are investigating the Los Angeles Air Pollution Control District, low-income housing in the Pomona Valley, emergency medical servi-

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## CHILD CARE CRISIS

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ces, student rights in high schools and solid waste disposal.

The child care report makes these observations:

—"There is a critical, immediate and urgent need for child care—high quality child care services which ensure the maximum development of human potential.

—"Alone, families cannot meet all these comprehensive child care needs, which include needs of children from birth to early adulthood.

—"Existing child care facilities, nationally and locally, do not begin to meet the needs of American children and their parents for good quality child care.

—"We lag far behind in development of child care services as they exist in other parts of the world. We have determined from these models what quality child care could be in this country."

It also lists recommendations on the national level "designed to provide a blueprint for alleviating the crisis in child care."

These recommendations are:

—"Every child from birth to adolescence should be guaranteed an equal opportunity to re-

ceive child care of the highest quality.

—"The federal government should provide for the establishment of the child care facilities to meet the needs of the whole family.

—"The federal government should implement a program of child care education and information for parents.

—"The funding for these proposals in the interests of the national social welfare should be a federal matter.

—"A national institute should be established to . . . research and study child care . . . disseminate information . . . provide funding for experimentation . . . help set criteria for national standards for quality child care . . ."

Forest Harrison, associate professor of education at Claremont Graduate School, who will head the team next year, said a followup study of the franchising aspects of day care centers is being considered.

Students and faculty who participated in the study are Ross Burke, Deborah Davis, Laura Eagleton, Michele Gosselin, Debbie Gross, Dena Hamilton, Forest Harrison, Martin Ijere, Mary Kushner, Margaret Mintz, Lynn Peterson, Jim Perry, Mark Sprowl and Patricia Thompson.

Miss Peterson, a Pitzer

sophomore, said she participated in the study because of her interest in a career in urban planning.

"Children don't give me any satisfaction or pleasure," said the pretty blonde, "... but well-educated, happy and fully developed citizens are essential to our civilization." At this point in her life, she said, she is not interested in marriage or having children. "I like to see

them (children) only at a distance."

On the other hand, Miss Davis, interested in child development, a graduate student at Claremont Graduate School and a former public school teacher said:

"I'd like to have children. I enjoy being around them. I am not interested in having them, however, unless I can be assured that I alone will not have

the full responsibility for their education.

"I am involved with Women's Lib and it seems clear to me that anyone who has to spend 24 hours a day with a child will lose some aspects of his humanity and his ability to respond. A child should be shared and enjoyed by a number of people, not only for his health, but the health of the other people involved."