Dancers, 'Mame' headline series

It's a busy week for the Lecture-Concert Series as it presents the African Dance Company of Ghana tonight, and the Broadway hit "Mame" this Thursday and Friday.

The 45 Ghanaian dancers, singers, drummers and flutists feature tribal dances in their program in the Auditorium at 8:15 p.m. It is a Series "A" attraction.

The substance of the dancers is ritualistic, w'ar, harvest, and work dances, and dances for funerals and for courtship. Some "recreational" dances will also be included.

The Thursday and Friday performances of "Mame," also at 8:15 p.m., in the Auditorium, are "specials" in the Lecture-Concert Series. Sheila Smith plays the title role.

Miss Smith, understudy for "Mame" when Angela Lansbury played the lead at New York City's Winter Garden, first took over when Miss Lansbury twisted her ankle.

Tickets for the events are available at the Union Ticket Office, 355-3361.

Melos Ensemble to perform tonight


The ensemble consists of nine instrumentalists, each a soloist in his own right.

In its appearance here, the group will perform "Divertimento for Bassoon and Strings" by Jean Francais, "Contrasts for Clarinet, Violin and Piano," by Bela Bartok, "The Concertino for Piano, two Violins, Viola, Clarinet, Horn and Bassoon" by Leos Janacek, and "Quintet in A (The Trout)" by Shubert.

Big Ten tuition comparison ranks University in middle

A comparison of nine of the Big Ten Universities shows that MSU ranks highest in its resident tuition and fees and sixth in nonresident tuition and fees.

Of the nine state-supported Big Ten Development centers, a private school, is not compared, Purdue has the highest resident tuition and fees with an annual charge of $700. Michigan State University's resident charges are $590, based on a 15-hour credit load, and included State News and student government fees. Wisconsin has the highest tuition and fees for nonresidents, $1,726 a year.

MSU's nonresident charge (based on the same rates as above) is $1,400 a year.

By EDWARD ZABRUSKY
Editor, News Bureau

A center of excellence in science is becoming a reality at Michigan State.

The departments of physics, mathematics and chemistry all report substantial progress toward their collective goal of excellence since one year ago when the National Science Foundation announced the award of $4,307,000 to Michigan State.

Milton E. Mehlder, vice president for research development, said that the grant, one of the largest ever to NSF, "has made it possible to accelerate the pace in the three departments which are basic to all of our research development in science."

"Michigan State was one of some 20 universities throughout the nation selected through a highly competitive process to receive awards to participate in the NSF's University Science Development Program."

The program seeks to select those universities which already had good programs and to make them better.

Each university had to develop a full five-year coordinated program, explains Michael J. Harrison, professor of physics and the institutional representative of the program.

He said, "Each of the participating departments of physics, chemistry and mathematics in the College of Natural Science, headed by Dean Richard U. Byerrum, had to demonstrate in a very definite way that they were already very productive in research and in training graduate students."

"The development of the proposal took almost a year. It involved the efforts and cooperation of many faculty members in the participating departments as well as considerable administrative level support. Harrison commended the 450-page proposal."

"In addition to the increased recognition from the award itself," Dr. Harrison pointed out, "there have been a number of developments in one short year."

By EDWARD ZABRUSKY
Editor, News Bureau

"In mathematics..." **

A $1-million, three story addition to Wells Hall is under construction to accommodate additional faculty and supporting staff as well as a vastly expanded mathematics library. Some $700,000 of the funds are from NSF. The building is expected to be completed in August of 1970.

The mathematics department and the other two departments have been able to attract several new distinguished faculty members, such as Branko Grunbaum, an outstanding mathematician in combinatorial geometry, and Ward Cheney, whose field is approximation theory.

Mathematics was also able to provide selective summer research support for instructors and graduate students, and to conduct important conferences. **

IN PHYSICS

"The Science Development Program in physics was extremely important," Harrison reported, "for it enabled the University to begin a major, new research effort in high energy experimental physics." He said the grant will very nearly support this high energy research for several years.

"We have been trying for many years to attract a group in the field," according to Harrison. "It has already greatly surpassed its research goals at this point."

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NSF grant helps develop excellence in chemistry, mathematics, physics

NSF grant helps develop excellence in chemistry, mathematics, physics
Robert Weil:
Reclaiming human resources

By GAIL MORRIS
Assistant News Bureau Editor

About 30 years ago someone put a drawing pencil in a young boy's hand and unknowingly advanced the frontiers of equal opportunity.

Massey pointed out that the report's recommendations are neither "radical nor unusual." They are similar to measures already adopted or under consideration on other campuses, he added.

The motion to place the matter back into committee for further consultation was offered by Gino Schach, an undergraduate student representative. It passed, 36-13.

"Art," Weil believes, "can help reclaim human resources." (Photo by Bill Mitcham)

indiscriminately to anyone from low income situations. To him, the term has little to do with poverty.

"Disadvantaged means being out of touch with your full creative potential," he explains. "I see these so-called 'disadvantaged' students as advantaged. Like most people, they have a lot of skills that are related to art. Take the way they dress, or talk about the way they express individuality.

But these skills, which are all related to the body, are related to

"Most of them also have a real gut-level, bedrock feeling about life... and death."

The art achievers program at MSU will capitalize on the potential of the talented youth who have been labeled an academic underachiever.

Beginning winter term, 10 young artists who lack the verbal facility and test scores for regular admission to MSU will be given a chance to remedy these deficiencies and succeed in academia.

In essence, the guiding philosophy of the program and of Weil's teaching is: "Success builds good people." Explains Weil. "We are condensing all the introductory material in the regular art program into one course so they can move right into one of two specialties-graphics or environmental sculpture. We are trying to orient them in other artistic media, television and film work, to environmental and spatial sensitivities. * * * in teaching any student, Weil believes in distinguishing among levels of readiness. "I start them where they are and let a student see and discuss his vision as quickly as possible, in the easiest medium. Once he's seen it, then he knows he has the power to evoke it again." Weil's concern for helping people realize their potential is matched by an intense desire to improve his own environment by getting the community in the quality of its surroundings.

"It's time for East Lansing to get enthusiastic... it's just a great big bedroom and that is all. It's wide open for community development."

The annual sidewalk art show is a step in the right direction, but the town should be like that all the time. "What's the frontier of novelty, variety and involvement?"

Weil would like to see more environmental sculpture in the campus. It might solve the problem of property defacement and vandalism, he says. "People tend to grow to like things they can get involved with," he explains, citing the movable playground equipment.

Some free rein to redesign the whole campus Weil says he would conduct an international sculpture contest here. "I'd like to see some sculpture at MSU other than that done by the WPA. This could be the sculpture showplace of the United States."

...
By GENE RIEFTORS
Editor, Faculty News

John Cantlon, more than just his 21 years of teaching and research experience to the provost’s chair. Those who have known him know that he wants an institution that will be recognized in the world through faculty eyes, an ability he calls on every time he considers a program, makes a decision, ponders the future.

His challenge, as he explains it, is to retain this sensitivity to the faculty viewpoint and at the same time remind himself that what’s best for a university professor may not always be best for society.

Cantlon says: “I think the practicing teacher wants the action is and therefore has up-to-dateness about the way he faces decisions.”

“But having said that, I would concede that the brain scientist, the creative scholar, the classroom teacher-necessarily cut off from the many tough kinds of political considerations needed to have their decision-making supplemented by people who are aware of political forces and who are looking at all departures simultaneously.”

He adds: “It would be easy to make a case of decisions that would be excellent from the professor’s viewpoint but which wouldn’t have any long-term viability in society or taxpayers are concerned.”

Cantlon, a faculty member since 1948, took over as provost on Sept. 1. He had been professor of ecology in botany and as a member of the Lilly Endowment, heavily engaged in teaching and research.

The roles of a teacher-researcher and a provost are quite different, obviously, and Cantlon sees both rewards and drawbacks to being chief academic officer.

He expresses enthusiasm for the challenge of being involved in resource allocation and to encourage “bright young teachers to be involved in resource allocation.”

But he finds disadvantages, occasionally worrying over his time.

“By this job,” he says, “you don’t have the same command of your time that a professor does. You’re an activator for other people’s ideas, and you’re trying to get support for those ideas. It’s a different role with a different set of rules.”

The provost Cantlon supports the idea that it is a tradition of isolation which is essential for some university scholars, provided that isolation is voluntary.

“Any professor must have the freedom to essentially ‘to go and hide’ while he is given birth to a burst of creative energy,” Cantlon says. “Sometimes to ‘to go and hide’ may mean for him whole creative lifetime.”

Each individual has a response to the creative pressures within him. And enforced isolation would stifl a substantial number of the faculty, he points out, “because they derive their stimulus from the world of problems around them.”

Cantlon offers this description of the problem:

“The main responsibility is to make decisions on the allocation of state funds to the academic departments, on the decisions about whether you partition resources out evenly, or whether you assign priorities to favor growth in certain areas.

“The provost also tries to see areas appropriate for change and respond to the ideas that emerge from departments—things that bright young assistant professors want to do to change things, for example.

“You have to mediate between the desires of a department that wants to grow and the always limited pool of funds and space.”

Concern for society’s problems has been in Cantlon’s mind as a Michigan State, says Cantlon. “It’s the guts of this place.”

In the University’s future he foresees increased pressure on academic units to shift in service priorities. Areas for more attention will include urban problems, the environment, the behavioral sciences.

It is not yet clear when this shift will come in because, Cantlon says, “problem-solving machines very often continue solving problems that no longer have the same priority.”

“This amounts to a perfectly natural lag, and you can make a case of this to the faculty viewpoint.”

Provost John Cantlon: “You don’t have the same command of your time that a professor does.” (Photo by Bob Smith)

in government. It isn’t a mistake, it’s simply a characteristic of institutions.”

“If we were to look for tomorrow’s big wave, we’d probably find it churning around in some congested office here, and we’re probably underfunding it by at least 100 percent,” observes Cantlon.

“But it would be a mistake,” he warns, “to assume that problem-solving is restricted to the social and natural sciences or to the professional schools. One of mankind’s current hang-ups is the lag in humanities, or at least in bridge-building between C.P. Snow’s two cultures.”

“The humanities at Michigan State should plan on helping us through these troubled signs.”

Part III: Why a law school belongs at MSU

Part III of the proposal for a College of Law at Michigan State explores the advantages of locating a college here and the student interest in a law school.

Subsequent parts of the report will be printed in future issues of the Faculty News.

D. The Desirability of Locating a New Law College at Michigan State

Michigan State University has long desired a new law college to be located on its campus for the following reasons:

1. The outstanding law schools of the nation, many of them at major universities, are not without exception. MSU in a major institution with considerable resources to help develop a service-oriented approach and for its programs of professional education is well served by its membership in the American Association of Universities.

2. Michigan State University is among the top 100 universities and ranks among the largest in the nation; it has a chapter of the Beta Kappa and an Honors College which has attracted and served highly capable students, many of whom in the past have gone on to the study of law; and it views a College of Law as an extension of its basic concept of a large land-grant university in the state of Michigan.

3. Colleges of law from strong supporting departments. Michigan State University has outstanding faculty members and strong departments in a large number of areas which a College of Law would look to for support and contribution, as for example, Departments of Accounting, Communication, Computer Science, Economics, Philosophy, Psychology, Sociology and many others.

3. A College of Law lends strength to a wide range of programs found at a university. It is expected that a College of Law would stimulate and add strength to such existing programs as public administration, social work education, medicine, agriculture, the social sciences and the humanities. A College of Law would, in other words, contribute to the development of excellence in a large number of programs, just as the College of Medicine has already strengthened related departments.

4. Colleges of law benefit from local resources and opportunities for observation (including governmental agencies and the bench and Bar). Lansing is the state capital which has a College of Law to be located); the Public Administration Department, the State Office of the Attorney General and the State Bar of Michigan which has an active Law Library, containing one of the most complete sources of legal reference in the state, the State Office of the Attorney General of Claims, a Court, a Court, a Court, a Court, a Court.

5. The State Office of the Attorney General and the State Bar of Michigan have many fine legal resources now available. Located in the immediate area, the State of Michigan contains the most complete sources of legal reference in the state, the State Library of Michigan, the State Office of the Attorney General and the State Bar of Michigan.

6. The U.S. District Court now sits in Lansing and many other available court facilities and efforts are underway to have it located here.

In addition, Lansing is the headquarters for the State Bar Association and for such state agencies as the Workmen’s Compensation Department, the Attorney General’s office, the Liquor Control Commission, the Corporation and Securities Commission, the State Insurance Commission, to name only a few.

Lansing has the capability of becoming one of the nation’s legal centers.

5. Michigan has no College of Law outside the Great Detroit Area. Michigan now has four law schools. Two are attached to state universities in Detroit and Ann Arbor; one is attached to a private university in Detroit, and one is an independent school in Detroit. The factors of property and cost distance involved in attracting and serving students are borne out by the relatively heavy attendance at law schools by residents of their environments. The distribution of population in the state suggests that any new law school be located outside the Great Detroit Area where it could serve a relatively large segment of the population. The population of the state is divided into seven counties, according Lansing has now risen to a million or more, and the population of the other 23 counties in southern Lower Michigan, outside the Great Detroit Area, has risen to an additional two million or more. More than 3 million people should be served by a College of Law.

E. Student Interest in a College of Law

During the academic year 1967-68, the Law School Admissions Test (LSAT) was administered to 393 persons on this campus. Most of these were MSU students. Sixty percent of these scored at or above the national median.

These data suggest that a well-qualified entering class could be recruited from the undergraduate student body of the University alone. Furthermore, the approval of a College of Law for the University would no doubt increase the interest in law education and attract undergraduates to existing programs, as the College of Human Medicine has done for related programs in recent years.

The Educational Testing Service (Princeton, N.J.) which administers the LSAT reports that 3,225 permanent Michigan residents took the test at the more than 250 centers around the country in 1966-68.

It also reports that in 1960-69 large numbers of LSAT test takers elsewhere had their LSAT scores sent to Michigan institutions: The University of Michigan, 3,527; the University of Michigan, 3,291; Detroit College of Law, 3,232; and the University of Detroit. A large number of these presumably did not qualify for admission, but from those who did and from those from Michigan, considerable selection had surely to be made and qualified students rejected.
Academic Council is the hub of governance

Tuesday, Nov. 4
12:10 p.m. UNDERSTANDING OUR COMMUNITY TO ADVANCE THE UNIVERSITY, To Black Hills.
3 p.m. MORE ROOM FOR LIVING.
5 p.m. JESSA'S WORLD. The world of a Florida girl.
8:30 p.m. Wednesday, Nov. 5
2:30 p.m. THE WORLD. YOUNG MUSICAL ARTISTS. Baritone Arthur Thompson; pianist Stanley Waldoff.
8 p.m. Thursday, Nov. 6
7 p.m. THE JAZZ IDiom. EXTENSION. Selected by Dr. George Rasul (Lake Lansing)
6:30 p.m. FRIDAY, THIS WORLD OF CREDIT.
7:30 p.m. ASSIGNMENT 10. Tentatively scheduled by Dr. George Rasul (Lake Lansing)
Saturday, Nov. 8
6:30 p.m. INNOVATIONS.
11:30 a.m. GAMUT. "Why this emphasis on 4:20 p.m. AUTO MECHANICS.
6:30 p.m. THE JAZZ IDiom. EXTENSION. Selected by Dr. George Rasul (Lake Lansing)
Sunday, Nov. 9
7:30 p.m. YOUR DOLLAR'S WORTH.
6 p.m. (AM-FM) JAZZ HORIZONS.
10:30 p.m. (AM-FM) NEWS 60. (Monday through Friday)
12:30 p.m. (AM-FM) NEWS 60. (Monday through Friday)
10:30 p.m. (AM-FM) LANDSCAPE.
6:30 p.m. (AM-FM) NEWS 60. (Monday through Friday)
5:30 p.m. FORSYTE SAGE.
6:30 p.m. BLACK JOURNAL.
8:30 p.m. PBS: "A little bit of home".
11 p.m. NET PLAYHOUSE. American Chrysler Corporation.
Monday, Nov. 10
6:30 p.m. (AM-FM) NEWS 60. (Monday through Friday)
8:30 p.m. CHICAGO. Pollution control.
4:20 p.m. (AM-FM) MUSIC THEATRE. "Fascinari," concert of the school orchestra.
6 p.m. (AM-FM) MUSIC THEATRE. News.
6:30 p.m. (AM-FM) MUSIC THEATRE. "Miles Davis: Life of a Jazz Giant." Presented by the Children's Television Workshop.
7:00 p.m. SPARTAN SPORT.

Planetarium features "Return to the Moon"

"Return to the Moon," a sequel to the historic July moon landing, is being presented at Abrams Planetarium.

Voice collection now radio series

The voices of Thomas Edison, Theodore Roosevelt, P. T. Barnum and other history-makers are included in a new series of radio programs produced by G. Robert Vincent founder and curator of the National Voice Library at MSU.

"Spin Back the Years" is aired each Sunday from 5:30 to 6 p.m. on WJIM-FM. It is also being offered nationwide by the Mutual Broadcasting System. The series features past presidents, sports figures, scientists and entertainers. The programs are drawn from Vincent's collection that includes some 16,000 voices.

Family swim time includes Sundays

The Academic Council has the hub of governance.