Money squeeze threatens some research projects

By PHILIP E. MILLER

Financial support for basic research in the sciences is getting the axe. Damage to MSU research projects is minimal compared to what is happening nationally, but what lies ahead is not certain.

"We have reached the era when research proposals have to be mission-oriented if they are to stand a good chance for support," said John Nellor, assistant vice president in the Office of Research Development.

"The shifts are evident. Humanities and arts are getting more while physics, physiology, chemistry and other hard sciences are getting less."

Science funding has leveled off in recent years and deep cuts are drawing the life-blood from projects all over the nation.

It is not a random attack of anti-inflation measures, according to the Senate Appropriations Committee's report on biomedical research and education. "...Not only did the Administration request a cut in health research projects," the committee reported, "but also asked that we cut research training projects. The implication of this action is unmitakable. The cutback in health research is not intended to be temporary."

"Lurking below the surface of the budget and the House allowance for health research training is a subtle budget policy with long-term implications for the production of future teachers of physicians and medical technicians, the supply of which is falling further behind with every passing day."

This approach is dangerous to the whole health education system, said MSU's chairman of pharmacology, Theodore M. Brody.

Brody, along with some other researchers on campus, believes that the bias described by Finch is a myth.

"It isn't true," said Brody. "For example, in the most prestigious medical schools in this country, only about 4 per cent of the graduates eventually find their way into academic medicine."

Contrary to what Finch says, medical schools are in great need of basic medical scientists and teachers.

"Brody adds. "Furthermore, the bulk of the research is performed by non-M.D. scientists. There is a critical need for most of the Ph.D.-trained basic medical scientists. Already, 10 new medical schools in the nation are being planned. Existing schools already have shortages of basic medical scientists and teachers in many specialties. Our pharmacology society receives a letter every day about academic and industrial positions for pharmacologists."

"I don't think that people are fully aware of the acute situation that research is in," he said. "Another real danger is that NIH (National Institutes of Health) will cut back training funds. This is a serious threat to graduate education in the medical sciences. Already NIH has told us that training cuts this year will be extensive. We don't know what we will do if NIH cuts funds for training."

NIH-SPONSORED research has already dropped 3 per cent from 1967 levels, although funds to medical schools have risen 7 per cent in the same period.

"As the organization and delivery of health services become more structured," NIH Director Robert Q. Marston, "increased visibility given to the health dollar and its uncontrollable nature will make strong competition among health areas. Research, in such circumstances, might fare poorly as compared with immediate health care needs. Finally, the support of research does not of itself have strong popular appeal."

Pharmacology researchers are not the only MSU scientists being threatened.

"NIH told me," said Loran L. Bieber, assistant professor of biochemistry, "that my research proposal to the Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases had very good ratings, but that they don't have funds to support it. In effect, they have approved but not funded the same research project they supported in the past. Now we will be unable to replace a technician and a postdoctoral fellow."

CHEMISTRY has also felt the recent (Continued on page 4)

Some favor collective bargaining

More faculty voice in budget?

At least four proposals relating to collective bargaining for faculty are in various stages of consideration on this campus.

Before the Committee on Committees is a proposal from the MSU Chapter of the American Association of University Professors to establish a standing committee on budget allocation and faculty compensation.

A motion now before the Board of Trustees, however, would give the University Committee on Business Affairs jurisdiction in budget allocation. The University Committee on Faculty Affairs now has jurisdiction in faculty compensation.

The AAUP proposal would divert these two committees of these responsibilities.

Local AAUP President Jack Steiber, professor of economics and director of the School of Labor and Industrial Relations, said the faculty affairs committee already has too much to do. But Erwin Bettinghaus, assistant dean of communication arts and chairman of the faculty affairs committee, explained that his committee spent several years reviewing and proposing amendments to the faculty bylaws, also in the committee's jurisdiction. Now, with that completed, the committee has been able to concentrate more on faculty compensation, Bettinghaus said.

To further complicate the matter, the faculty affairs committee will examine the proposed new AAUP proposal and be considering a proposal to establish a standing committee to be responsible for the bylaws, thus leaving the faculty affairs committee free to consider only faculty compensation.

(Continued on page 2)

Pharmacologist Theodore Brody: People don’t realize the “acute situation research is in.”
Collective bargaining raises questions

Faculty voice

(Continued from page 1)

Some prefer to call it "collective negotiations or professional negotiations. But that's a game of semantics. It's still collective bargaining. And the model is that of adversaries seeking compromise.

One group represents one interest; another group represents the other side. They negotiate, recognizing that conflicts will be reflected. No side is necessarily right or wrong. They negotiate, with the hope of reaching an agreement that might best serve the needs of both parties.

Testa said the proposal is not a substitute for collective bargaining but is instead something the group thinks is more appropriate for a faculty at this time.

But Albert Blum, professor of labor and industrial relations, said he thought the AASP proposal was a step toward unification. Blum is chairman of the Professors' Organizing Committee, which is investigating the question of collective bargaining.

This group has been meeting for about a year, according to 40 to 50 faculty, according to Blum.

He said that the Professors' Organizing Committee is looking outside the existing committee structure because committees haven't done anything. And, he said, committee members "cannot criticize the administration because they are part of the establishment.

BLOM said he didn't think his group is ready for collective bargaining. Its main concern is faculty compensation.

"We want money," he said. "It is the administration to argue back or to find it and give it to us. The faculty are competent to talk about their well-being, but not about whether we need a new heating plant.

"We're just opposed to unilateral decisions on the use of funds."

He cited as an example the recent granting of mid-year salary increments which is studying the question of which is patently unfair.

He also said "some deans" have expressed support for the group.

MARVIN D. SOLOMON, professor of natural science, surveyed the University for his group on their sentiment toward organizing the college for collective negotiations.

The 109 faculty who responded to Solomon's poll, 82 favored organization and 27 opposed it.

Solomon said he initiated the poll because of comment by Charles C. Killingsworth, University Professor of labor and industrial relations, during a discussion on the Masse Committee Report on student participation in academic governance.

Killingsworth mentioned that with passage of the Masse (now the McKee) Report, all segments of the University would be attaining the faculty so students would be attaining the faculty on committees and in the Academic Council, probably with voting privileges.

Solomon said he is not connected with any organization nor did he have contact with any organization while collecting the poll.

He wasn't sure what his next step would be, other than notifying the University of the faculty results.

"We've got to discuss this," he said. "I'm going to cast about for advice."

He said he would talk to the Michigan Education Association, and probably to the president of the AAUP.

The 1969 annual report of the University Faculty Affairs Committee covers issues concerning faculty compensation and fringe benefits in which the committee was involved.

Five recommendations were made regarding fringe benefits:

That a comprehensive study be made of fringe benefits policies and comparable institutions. (That study has been completed and the committee will report further in the New Year and make additional recommendations.)

That all faculty be provided with professional liability insurance as a paid fringe benefit.

That all faculty be provided with professional liability insurance as a paid fringe benefit.

That the current disability insurance program be examined for possible reduction in rates with the University contributing to the program. (Rates have been reduced, but the committee reports that it will continue to press its request that the University assume the burden of the liability insurance as a paid fringe benefit for all faculty.)

That the University investigate the possibility of making permanent term insurance coverage available to the faculty. (This is being done by the Office of University Affairs and a decision is expected within a couple of months.)

A SUBCOMMITTEE was established last fall to consider a proposal on compensation issues of the faculty and this subcommittee relates to the level of compensation desirable for faculty and in the manner in which increased levels of compensation can best be achieved. The subcommittee has been working with the Office of the President in the quest for a set of recommendations early this year.
Osteopathy: Questions and a response

The letter...

The Faculty News welcomes letters. They should be sent, with the writer's name, to Faculty News, 296 G, Administration Building. We reserve the right to edit letters, when necessary, to meet space requirements.

Sir:

A very important matter is being considered on this campus and I find it is not openly and fully debated. In fact, because of real Nature, each of us, I know more about the debate over the proposed Human Science curriculum at Oakland University, Michigan, than I know about the proposed College of Osteopathy at MSU. The State News, the State Journal, and the minutes of the Academic Council give me some information, but not enough of the kind of information I want.

I want to know more about osteopathy. In the Oct. 30 issue of the State News, the reporter stated: "Basically, osteopathy differs in that their theory of disease and method of treatment rests upon the supposition that disease is the result of deformation of some parts of the body and can be cured by some form of manipulation." Since I am a biologist much interested in biological theories, I would like answers to questions that came to mind when I read the above statement in the State News. I hope that answers to my questions will be published in the public press as the discussion about a College of Osteopathy goes forward.

What does osteopathy's theory of disease differ from what other theory or theories of disease? Does the osteopathic theory of disease include, exclude, or complement the other theory or theories?

Are there other postulates to the osteopathic theory besides the one given: "Most diseases are due to deformation of some parts of the body and can be cured by some form of manipulation" that make this postulate plausible?

Since any theory gives special meaning to a group of words, what is the group of words that make this postulate plausible?

What extent and limitations are placed on the word "most"?

* * *

The POSTULATE says "due to deformation of some parts of the body and can be cured by some form of manipulation." Does this postulate to this theory, will they give us any class concerning the origin of deformations? Or must we assume they arise de novo?

When did the osteopathy theory first appear as a viable theory? Who were the most active proponents of the theory? What are the references to the first explained, or understood in terms of the carried out to test predictions from the most active proponents of the theory?

Within the theory since it was first appear as a viable theory? Who were the theory in its viable form?

Osteopathy is a possible addition to our postulates of the theory?

What are the facts that make this postulate plausible?

The unifying factor of the body are the various and circulatory systems. The skull and spine are part of nature's protective covering for this vital system of the body. The spinal nerves emerge from between the segments of the spine in specially constructed sheaths and are insulated all over their length. Anything causing abnormal irritation to these nerves can and does affect widespread body function.

Because these nerves cross between joints and through muscles and are also responsible for their function, any abnormal alteration in the function of the musculoskeletal system can cause disease in the organized and healthy unity of the body. When this balanced interrelation of body systems is disturbed, disease processes are prone to develop.

HEALING POWER OF NATURE

The recognition of the mechanical factor of "via medicatrix naturae" is distinctly osteopathic in its concept. Until the advent of osteopathic medicine, it was a missing link in the study of man.

Basically, all treatment should be designed to support, stimulate and in some instances initiate a body's trend toward health. Relief, removal or repair is necessary and helpful, but is primarily designed to cope with the by-products of disease rather than with the disease itself. It is in the field of prevention and the support of health that osteopathic medicine maintains an emphasis.

A PRINCIPLE TENET

The structure - function concept has always been a cornerstone of osteopathic principle and practice.

No careful student of biological medicine can escape the validity of this approach (structure - function concept). Whether one alters the gross structure of the body by manipulative therapy or body to "manipulates" the molecular structure of a cell by radiation, chemicals and means yet to be determined, the resulting altered function cannot be denied.

TREATMENT

The removal of diseased gall bladders or the use of an antibiotic to combat germs that cause disease is a valuable and acceptable practice for osteopathic physicians. However, osteopathic medicine does not believe that the removal of diseased organs or the shooting of "dysperdo" germs with magic antibiotic bullets rids the biological community of all man's disease or constitutes the sole answer to man's health problems. It does little to rid the body of the proper environment, conditions within and without that permitted the disease to grow in the first place.

THEORY OF DISEASE

Disease is a total body response. It is not merely a stomach ulcer, a broken bone or a troublesome mother-in-law. It is a disturbance of the structure-function of the body and not an isolated or local insult. Slowly but surely there is a growing recognition that disease is cause. The understanding that multiple causes of disease can arise from remote but interconnected parts of the body will ultimately emerge into a unifying philosophy for all of medicine. When this will be, it will embrace many of the basic principles of osteopathic medicine.

The role of osteopathic lesions (which rest in the muscle, e.g., sprains) as dysfunctions of various body joints has been demonstrated as a frequent cause of malfunction and pain in the musculoskeletal system itself. It has been equally well demonstrated that other disorders co-exist in many of the other systems and body systems. However, it is the contention of osteopathic medicine that the other systems and body systems of osteopathic lesions that occur in it can and do affect the function of other organs of the body.

If disease is a process rather than a "thing" and it involves total man, (then) the musculoskeletal system, its disorders and its treatment must receive adequate emphasis in understanding and management of human illness.

New show focuses on sight, sounds

A half-hour television series designed to "relate the essence of the University to the Lansing community" has debuted on WJIM-TV.

The program, "MSU: Sights and Sounds," is the product of graduate and undergraduate students in television and radio. It is seen at 4 p.m. Saturdays. Its executive producer is Chuck Demery, a graduate student in TV-radio and WJIM newsman.

Demery said he hopes the series will attract faculty involvement as a means of communicating faculty projects and research to viewers outside the campus community.

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Published weekly during the academic year by the Department of Information Services. Reprints postage paid at East Lansing, MI. First class permit no. 485.
Central Michigan University is the first four-year college in Michigan whose faculty have elected to negotiate a contract through collective bargaining. The CMU administration had previously set a tight margin last fall in favor of representation by the Michigan Association of Higher Education (MAHE), a branch of the Michigan Education Association.

Negotiations for representation on the Board of Trustees took any part in the campaign before the election, according to a professional employee-negotiation attorney's firm.

The negotiating team for the faculty includes seven people, all holding doctorates and representing various departments, according to Gordon Gilchrist, assistant professor of industrial education and technology, and president of CMU's Education Association. CMU's member of the Board of Trustees.

House said the administration has at least one member of the negotiating team: Someone from the present administration, the university administrators.

ROGER M. BUSFIELD JR., chairman of CMU's Board of Trustees, said that the five academic deans would probably serve as an administration negotiator since they are more familiar with situations in their schools.

If the Board said that the board prefers to keep the president and provost "outside the negotiating situation," because, as chief academic officers of the University, "they should not have to bear the brunt of hammering that a contract proposal, the faculty would have to decide what the senate role, if any, would become.

DEPARTMENT chairmen at CMU are divided over whether they should be classified as faculty or administrators, according to Jerry M. Anderson, chairman of the department of speech and theater, and former MSU faculty member.

Department chairmen are now classified as faculty and thus are represented by MAHE. Because some chairmen teach and edit, because communication is primarily downward from the chairman to the faculty, Anderson said he would prefer to be aligned with the faculty.

On the other hand, he said, alignment with faculty would put chairmen across the bargaining table from the deans.

And department chairmen have the past been involved in salary determination. Anderson's department was almost completely autonomous, he said, with some "gives," such as total amount available.

If, under collective bargaining, the department chairmen were to lose their responsibilities in salary and hiring, Anderson said he would prefer to be aligned with the administration.

THE TRUSTEES have said, but not officially, that the senate may have to lose some of its prerogatives to the bargaining unit, such as grievances, faculty compensation and fringe

benefits, according to Lloyd Cofer. This is unofficial, Cofer said, because the bargaining unit has not yet officially approached the Board.

There is some doubt that Public Act 379 - the basis for collective bargaining in public institutions - applies to CMU. This could result in a "friendly suit," according to both Cofer and Busfield.

And professor of chemistry, is a member of the faculty group that opposes collective bargaining and circulated the petition. Delia said he wasn't sure if the petition would even make any difference.

His group is now "providing information" to see if some faculty might reconsider their decision on collective bargaining. The group also is bargaining, "to see what happens when they come up with a contract," he said.

If the contract covers non-financial areas, Delia said his group might campaign to have it voted down. But an election to certify the union cannot be conducted until 90 days before the first anniversary of the vote for collective bargaining, which was last September. If a contract has been settled before then, nothing can be done, Delia said.

There are 524 full - time (and thus faculty) at CMU.

BEVERLY TWITCHELL

Science faces money squeeze

(Continued from page 1)

anti - research volley, though they were reenacted for.

The MSU students' research graduated are increasingly concerned about the growing desperation on research, said Alan Golansky, professor of physical sciences. Project all over the nation have been discontinued.

"As a student in a state in emphasis rather than a halting of basic research," said Golansky. "It may take a few years for many of us to adjust. This adjustment probably has been stopped after eight years of backing by the Navy. Sen. (Mike) Mansfield wouldn't see a cut in support between the research and usefulness of the Navy."

Golansky's cut in funds for cancer research is related to effect, about $40,000 short due to reduction in its support of basic research. Projects that do not comply with the demand for more money in the next academic year. Department of Human Development.

"So we preferentially get more money than other medical school departments. Almost all of the medical departments are hurt. Research-training project funds are withering away.

Clearly, the direction of support is changing," Golansky said. "As happens when you come up with a contract," he said.

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