Admissions Commission sets fall hearings in four cities

The first in a series of public hearings called by the Presidential Commission on Admissions and Student Body Composition will be held Sept. 23 in Detroit, according to Ira Polley, consultant to the president and commission staff director.

Other public hearings are scheduled for Sept. 29 in Marquette and Oct. 19 in East Lansing. A hearing will also be held in Grand Rapids, on either Oct. 13 or Oct. 14, Polley said.

The commission has not met formally for several weeks, but Polley reported that the five subcommittees have been holding sessions throughout the summer. Subcommission reports will be made during fall term, with the first report expected in October from the subcommittee on the academic goals and Future of the University.

Other subcommittees are studying admissions, procedures and standards; high-risk students, minorities and open admissions; enrollment mix; and special programs. Polley expressed hope that "all persons in the campus community will continue to follow developments of the commission and will offer their views to commission members."

New A-P appeal procedures to be considered by Board

A new hearing procedure for administrative - professional employees is scheduled to be considered at the Sept. 17 meeting of the Board of Trustees. The procedure - which could be used in the case of termination, suspension or demotion of an A-P employee with a least a year's full - time employment - was tabled at the Board's July meeting after some trustees said they had not had adequate time to study the document.

HERE IS how the procedure would work:

An A-P employee who feels he has been unfairly discharged, demoted or suspended may appeal the personnel director. The intent to appeal must be made known within five working days after the employee is notified of impending action against him.

The personnel director or his representative will arrange, within five working days after receipt of the appeal notice, a meeting with the employee, a member of the Administrative - Professional Association (if the employee wishes), and the administrative head or representative head of the employee's department.

Within working five days after this meeting, the personnel director will issue his decision. If the employee is not satisfied with the personnel director's decision, he can appeal the decision to a hearing board made up of two members of the A-P Association and two non-A-P persons selected by the executive vice president. The hearing is closed and confidential, and the parties may call witnesses.

The hearing board will issue its findings within five working days after the hearing, and its findings will be binding unless the employee seeks arbitration.

Other employees may appeal to the University and the employee, but if the result is in the employee's favor, the University will pay all costs.

Any finding in the employee's favor will also result in his immediate reinstatement without loss of employment status, wages and benefits.

University maps plans for water re-use

By PHILLIP MILLER
Science Editor, News Bureau

We mine, process and ship at considerable cost the very elements which raise havoc in our watercourses, lakes and oceans, says Howard A. Tanner, director of Michigan State's Campus Water Plan.

"Sewage treatment is one example of how wastes of elements such as phosphorus and nitrogen - instead of being recycled into farmlands or into chemical houses - are being turned against us. But a group of Michigan State scientists plans to build a 500-acre example of how sewage water can be used to benefit humankind."

The plan, already backed by grants totaling almost $2 million from the Kresge, Ford and Rockefeller Foundations and the Michigan Legislature, calls for secondary effluent to be piped about five miles from the East Lansing Municipal Treatment Plant to the campus.

Three million gallons of the effluent will course slowly through four man - engineered depressions in the campus landscape. Result: Four lakes, some of which will be used for boating, fishing and other water recreation. Picnic sites will be at lakeside.

SINCE WHEN does a university get involved with community, state or national problems such as sewage disposal and pollution?

"It is one of the most studied of rivers in the world. It has been the battleground for many a research project and a data-mine for many an MSU academic degree. It is incumbent upon the University to contribute," says Tanner. "We have been working on scientific developments of new and imaginative methods for water quality for decades. Our new water quality plan is one culmination of that previous work."

The Red Cedar River, which has a vital role in the MSU Campus Water Plan, is one of the most studied of rivers in the world. It will be the battleground for many a research project and a data-mine for many an MSU academic degree.

Now it will be getting something besides pollution in return. The Red Cedar will receive much of the purified water from the four - lake system on campus.

Recycling water waste: The proposed lake development area bounded on the north (left) by Jolly Road, on the south (right) by I-96, and on the west (bottom) by College Road.
When Don Paschke says he has to "look" at the new Braille lettering on the Administration Building's elevator panels, he means it. And when he says he'd love to try water skiing, he means it, too. Though blind since 18, Don believes that "there's nothing you can't do if you set your mind to it." For 22 years, he made his way around Detroit as a door-to-door salesman — without the help of a leader dog. He can even drive a car, with directions from a passenger. And when his youngsters were small, he would walk with them on his back around the ice rink.

Four and a half years ago, Don moved his wife, who is also blind, and his family to Lansing to begin a new business career. Today, heinglehandedly operates the combination coffee lounge-lunch counter in the Hannah Administration Building — serving most of the building's employees daily. The snack shop, offering everything from cigarettes, coffee and rolls to hot sandwiches, chili and goulash, grosses approximately $3,300 a month.

Since THE University installed Braille lettering beside the new lighted floor buttons on the Administration Building elevators a few weeks ago, Don has had to rely again on his sense of touch to find his way to work on the second floor. Ironically, no one told him that Braille was being added to the control panel.

Because he was blessed with sight, albeit failing, for 18 years, he was able to read and study regular books and newspapers. Since his blindness, he has not used Braille very much.

Like his counterpart, the sighted self-employed businessman, Don puts in a Yugoslav seminar provides 'total educational experience'

(Doctor's Note: Associate Editor Beverly Tschinkel spent eight weeks this summer participating in the International Seminar in Comparative Journalism in Omiš, Yugoslavia. Here is a report of her stay.)

The setting was probably ideal for almost anything except studying. The deep azure Adriatic Sea, the sun, the mountains, the slow and casual Dalmatian way of life. . .

Nevertheless, the 35 students who attended MSU's first International Seminar in Comparative Journalism in Omiš, Yugoslavia, this summer were seen — books in hand — on the beach, on the terrace, in their rooms. And hours were found to work on the special independent projects, also required for the two-week seminar.

More often, students were in conversation with the 18 guest lecturers who came during the six weeks, representing nine nationalities.

Bill Bryson, food supervisor in Case Halls, is a graduate student in political science, described the seminar as "much more of a learning, living concept, a total educational experience, than anything I have ever had in the past."

Don, the associate editor for information services and a graduate student in journalism, said he was impressed not only by the expertise of the lecturers — editors and correspondents from some of the top newspapers and broadcasting networks in the world — but also by their willingness to share their time in informal sessions.

THE SEMINAR was arranged and conducted by Richard Rush, associate professor of journalism. Yugoslavia was selected as a course site because of Smith's friendship with the country, but also for its political and geographical accessibility to both western and eastern journalists.

During morning classes were lectures by the deputy director of Reuters, Doon Campbell; Mark Hopkins, Moscow correspondent for the Milwaukee Journal and author of "Mass Media in the Soviet Union;" Iverach McDonald, associate editor of the London Times; and W. Harford Thomas, managing editor of the London-Manchester Guardian. And on . . .

Then the students' questions were posed: What are the pressing questions? What role does the government play? Questions concerning objectivity, propaganda, flexibility, revivals, journalism training. How did your country cover the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia? How was communication between the press of various countries encouraged? . . . and on . . .

It was difficult to describe the totality of the educational experience. We probed journalistic concerns with the speakers, but we found equal interest on both sides in other contemporary issues — racism, campus unrest, pollution. The discussions were sometimes broad, but more meaningful with the international contributions — interjections on various political-social struggles in Africa from Frank Bartok of the International Press Institute; the industry (pollution) vs. tourism question in Yugoslavia, discussed with Richard Sudhalter, UPI correspondent in Belgrade; discussion on solutions to racism with Albert Georges Salvan, who had covered the Algerian revolt for Agence France Presse . . . and on . . .

And the climate . . . not only the sun and sea and sky and the beauty in soaking it all in . . . but the people. Being the first American group to stay in the small Yugoslavia country town was better, some students thought, than staying in London, Paris or Rome, not only because of the different culture, but very simply because of the direct contact with people.

It was, in all, as Don Christensen said, an opportunity to gain understanding of other newspapers, of other press philosophies and of other peoples.

Lunch counter operator Don Paschke (left) with Vonder A. J. Tomljanovich: "There's not much you can't do if you set your mind to it." Photo by Bob Smith long day, most of it on his feet — restocking counters and shelves, brewing fresh coffee, cleaning tables, and bringing smiles and chuckles to his appreciative customers.

"Most of the time, I feel good. I made up my mind a long time ago that you have to come to work so you may as well enjoy it."

"Sometimes I hear someone who's kind of grumpy, so I try to say something to cheer them up."

One of those somebody's touched and cheered by Don's concern for other people is Shirley Slecp, an office assistant in research and overseas contracts. A divorced mother of two, she drives Don from work to his home in southwest Lansing every night. And sometimes, she has a lot on her mind.

On just such a night, Don startled her when he said, "Come on, Shirley, smile." She couldn't imagine how he knew I wasn't smiling," she said. "But I wasn't. I seems to have a sixth sense about people."

Without his sight, Don, of course, has come to rely on other senses with an amazing degree of success that has not gone unnoticed by his customers.

"Don is the type of fellow who remembers the different things people do," says Lyle Ruth, from the business office. He explained, "I am usually humming a song or something when I come in to the snack shop, and before I say 'Hello,' Don says, 'Hi, Lyle.'"

Lyle also noticed that Don always talks as if he had sight. For example, when discussing television programs, he will say, "I watched that program last night."

DON'S HANDS are his eyes to a large extent. And in combination with his sense of direction, they help him enjoy activities common to the sighted.

It amazed his over the - the back - fence neighbor, Jerry Jacobs, another MSU employee, to see Don shoveling his driveway last winter. Don also mows his own lawn, helps his wife hang out the laundry, and makes necessary repairs on their own.

Jerry watched in fascination one summer day recently as Don conducted a landscape project in the back yard, the planting of three young trees.

"If doubt if I could or I could have spaced them more evenly or in a straight line," said Jerry."

It must have been his willingness to try anything that prompted this 49-year-old businessman to take the wheel one day while driving in Detroit ambushed with his brother.

"I drove right through Daytontown," he said, smiling broadly, "But it's not recommended."

"And if someone gave him the chance, he probably would try water skiing."

Water re-use . . .

Plants will strip nutrients from the wastewater as it passes through these lakes," says Tanner. "In this way, the wastewater will contribute to the production of plants that have potential equal to most forage crops as animal food. Thus, the plants will be harvested and their nutrient and economic values determined."

"To complete the nutrient extraction of the water we will use the lakes as a source of irrigation water for a land - plant complex. Here the water will be applied to forage crops, row crops, pine plantations, forested areas and natural plant succession. Each will be harvested and used."

Tanner continued:

"Excess water from the irrigation will enter the ground as pure water and aid in the recharge of a rapidly dwindling supply of ground water in the region. The aquifers are porous regions of sand, gravel or limestone."

"From their project will emerge subsidiary developments," says Tanner. "As competence and confidence grow, the amount and kinds of wastes to be recycled will be increased. We look forward to the time when this campus can, as a functioning community example, show the way to completely recycle all of our wastes."
School offers 'alternatives'

By DEBORAH KRELL
Interim Associate Editor

Parents normally vow to give their children the things they themselves didn't have. But when it comes to elementary education, today's parents usually have been allowed to provide only as good as they received.

Starting next month, an "alternative school" in East Lansing will offer parents an opportunity to involve their children in a new educational concept that draws from some of the best-known advocates and institutions of educational reform.

The Paul Goodman Community School (named for the noted social critic whose books include "Growing Up Absurd"), was founded by James and Marilyn Uleman and Gordon Smith to cater to students' interests. The Ulemans contend that learning grows out of "subjects," so the school will teach no "subjects" -- the children will decide what they want to learn.

"But it's not an elitist school or a hippie - freak - out scene," James Uleman says. * * *

The NEW school will enroll 3-year-old to kindergartener-age children and will operate weekdays on a half-day basis. It has a day care license, but its founders want to avoid any parental notions to "love 'em and leave 'em" at school. They are demanding a strong commitment by parents.

The Ulemans and Smith plan to actively involve themselves with the Goodman School. James Uleman, assistant professor of philosophy at MSU, seems to be the school's spokesman; his wife Marilyn will be one of two teaching assistants, J. ding Smith, who will be the school's teacher. Smith has an M.A. degree in educational psychology.

Twelve children have been enrolled so far for this fall, Marilyn Uleman said. The founders want 15 to start but will take no more than 25 for this first year. * * *

The ULEMANS say they believe that learning grows out of a child's own interests -- "the teacher will be the conveyor of what the child wants to learn" and "the older kids can teach the younger kids," is how Uleman put it.

"The Ulemans contend that learning grows out of a child's own interests -- "the teacher will be the conveyor of what the child wants to learn" and "the older kids can teach the younger kids," is how Uleman put it.

Add. Mrs. Uleman: "We plan to approach a curriculum from the point of view of what children that age like to do.

As for learning aids, toys and school equipment, "there will be no fully equipped room -- we hope the kids will equip them," she said.

"There will be some basic equipment," she continued, "the usual nursery school supplies. And, by the way, if anyone has any old radios and things, we'd like them -- we need things that children like to take apart.

Mrs. Uleman said that various people from MSU and the community have volunteered their talents in areas like music and biology. "Some medically oriented people are going to try creative movement with the children," she said.

And in art, "We're going to supply them with lots of paint and paper and water -- the materials that seem relevant," she said.

There will be no set daily routine at the school. If the youngsters want to go to the library, "why, they'll go," Mrs. Uleman said. * * *

SHE ADDED that evaluating each child will have to be done from a very subjective point of view. "There will be no standard evaluation -- it doesn't seem relevant to the goals we set.

The Ulemans's main concern for the school now is having somewhere to put it. They said that it appears they will be able to rent space from the public school system (James Uleman said one of the Paul Goodman School's goals is to have the public school system eventually adopt the same kind of "alternative school.

Mrs. Uleman said they thought about buying and renovating an old house, but that involves us too permanently -- we don't know if we want this, because we want to be incorporated into the school system.

But both Ulemans said that in order to introduce an idea such as theirs into the present school system, "some restructuring in the schools and in parents' ways of thinking would be required. * * *

TUITION for each child enrolled this first year will be $5.50. "There will be no scholarships this year," Uleman said, "but we hope to be in the position to offer scholarships.

Two long-range roals for the Ulemans and the Paul Goodman School are a heterogeneous enrollment and federal funding.

Uleman said that he eventually wants to bring children from other economic and ethnic groups to the school. And, he added, "in the coming year, we have lots of important things to do -- we've got to get funding."

Faculty honors, projects

BILL L. KELL, professor of technology and an assistant director of the Counseling Center, is coauthor of "Developmental Counseling and Therapy" (Houghton Mifflin Co., 1979). He wrote the book with Josephine Morse Burrow, a former faculty member here.

JACK B. KINSINGER, professor and chairman of chemistry, has been named 1970 chairman of the American Chemical Society's Division of Polymer Chemistry.

MARK O. KISTLER, professor German and Russian, is the author of "Drama of the Storm and Strife," published in Twenye World's Authors Series.
July's gifts and grants totaling $3,390,832—will support more than 65 faculty research and student programs.

Last month's largest gift of $647,900 is from the National Science Foundation for projects in the engineering and management of environmental systems. H. T. Loomis, professor and chairman of electrical engineering and systems science, will direct the new program through the College of Engineering, the Natural Science, and the Office of Research Development.

The National Science Foundation for International Development grants will support a series of communications seminars ($235,055) directed by Lawrence Sarbaugh, associate professor of communication, and will continue developmental programs in Tunisia ($155,636) directed by H. L. Case, professor in the Institute for International Studies in Education.

The National Institutes of Health provided funds for training programs in animal behavior ($129,711) directed by J. C. Braddock, professor of zoology, in social work ($60,540, directed by Max Beiser, professor of social work) for pre- and post- doctoral work in biochemistry ($102,341, directed by W. T. Butts, professor and chairman of biochemistry).

Two grants from the Atomic Energy Commission—$4,000 for research in biology by Virginia Mallmann, assistant professor of microbiology and public health, will study the effects of radioactive cesium on Michigan's food chains ($73,000) from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Other research grants were awarded to: G. L. Devey, horticulture, $10,000 from U.S. AID to complete Nigerien Rural Development project; L. V. Mandrell, agricultural economics, $12,500 from Economic Research Service, USDA, to improve the Federal-State marketing and processing industry; J. J. Delfs, agricultural economics, $4,000 from Economic Research Service, USDA, for evaluation of alternative distribution channels for farm market products; L. V. Hanover, forestry, $4,000 from U.S. Department of Agriculture to develop improved species model of the United States; R. E. Vann, biology, $6,000 from NIH to determine the role of the brain in sexual behavior, and L. G. Faust, veterinary medicine, $15,000 from USDA for the study of the effects of various insecticides.

Other receiving grants were: J. H. Hook, archaeology, $4,000 from Ford Foundation to support research in Egypt; Michael Chubb, park and recreational resources, $5,555 from Waterways Commission, Michigan Department of Natural Resources, $1,648 from U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare to determine the amount of water consumed by deer and controlling their release; and R. S. Marsh, forestry, $3,000 from U.S. Forest Service to estimate the amount of water consumed by the water樱桃 in the National Forest system.

Additional grants were awarded for: Michael Chubb, park and recreational resources, $5,555 from Waterways Commission, Michigan Department of Natural Resources; R. J. Swain, education, $15,000 from Ford Foundation, Michigan State University, to study the amount of water consumed by the water cherry in the National Forest system.

Seven grants totaling more than $2,500 were awarded to 74 students in crops and soils science to evaluate the effects and effectiveness of various chemical herbicides. Also receiving grants were: Graham Trout, agricultural economics, $1,310 from USDA, U.S. Department of Labor to study rural labor trends; H. L. Beedle, animal husbandry, $7,200 from Rice Industries for research on development and evaluation of corn. Other recipients were: J. F. Dorre and B. D. Knezev, crop and soil sciences, $500 from Great Salt Lake Minerals & Chemical Corp. to investigate the effectiveness of potassium on sweet corn, kidney beans, potato, and to study 1,000 from Michigan Crop Improvement Association to build improved bean varieties; E. Ewson, crop and soil sciences, $1,000 from Michigan Crop Improvement Association to develop new wheat varieties; E. C. Roseman, crop and soil sciences, $5,615 from Michigan Foundation Seed Association to develop improved corn hybrids, continue studies on corn breeding methods and genetics; and J. F. Beedle, crop and soil sciences, $4,000 from USDA Green Section Research & Education Fund, Inc., to study the effects of various insecticides on Michigan's crop populations.

Other grants were awarded for: W. F. Miggitt, crop and soil sciences, $800 from Vichy Chemical Corp. to evaluate experimental herbicides for weed control in corn and soybean; E. E. Whistle and J. F. Schneider, crop and soil sciences, $7,000 from Washtenaw County to assist in field mapping Washtenaw County; J. L. Heber, dairy, $5,000 from Krafto Research Lab to determine the amount of high quality dairy cows to high quality milk and why; Proctor & Gamble, dairy, $19,314 from National Institutes of Health (NIH) to study biochemical control mechanisms regulating acetate metabolism in ruminants; L. G. Haeminen, food science, $6,804 from NIH to determine the role of the brain in sexual behavior.

Other research grants were approved for: D. R. Dewey, horticulture, $1,000 from Michigan Apple Commission, Inc., to improve the internal quality of apples for fresh market and processing, and D. C. Ewing, plant physiology, $1,500 from National Rice Federation Association for research on woodcock populations with Department of Natural Resources; J. W. Singer, entomology, $7,624 from the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare to determine the amount of water consumed by the water cherry in the National Forest system.

In addition to the above grants, the following grants were approved for: H. E. Case, professor and chairman of the Office of Research Development, to develop improved species model of the United States; R. E. Vann, biology, $15,000 from USDA for the study of the effects of various insecticides.

Other research grants were awarded to: W. F. Miggitt, crop and soil sciences, $800 from Vichy Chemical Corp. to evaluate experimental herbicides for weed control in corn and soybean; E. E. Whistle and J. F. Schneider, crop and soil sciences, $7,000 from Washtenaw County to assist in field mapping Washtenaw County; J. L. Heber, dairy, $5,000 from Krafto Research Lab to determine the amount of high quality dairy cows to high quality milk and why; Proctor & Gamble, dairy, $19,314 from National Institutes of Health (NIH) to study biochemical control mechanisms regulating acetate metabolism in ruminants; L. G. Haeminen, food science, $6,804 from NIH to determine the role of the brain in sexual behavior.

Other research grants were approved for: D. R. Dewey, horticulture, $1,000 from Michigan Apple Commission, Inc., to improve the internal quality of apples for fresh market and processing, and D. C. Ewing, plant physiology, $1,500 from National Rice Federation Association for research on woodcock populations with Department of Natural Resources; J. W. Singer, entomology, $7,624 from the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare to determine the amount of water consumed by the water cherry in the National Forest system.

In addition to the above grants, the following grants were approved for: H. E. Case, professor and chairman of the Office of Research Development, to develop improved species model of the United States; R. E. Vann, biology, $15,000 from USDA for the study of the effects of various insecticides.