Published list scuttles advisory group

Hart will receive Sigma Xi prize

Outstanding researcher, educator and humanitarian—these are the traits most often mentioned by MSU chemists to describe Harold Hart, who will receive the 1972 Sigma Xi Senior Research Award Monday (April 24).

Hart, professor of chemistry, will also deliver the annual Sigma Xi lecture. The talk, open to the public, will be at 4 p.m. in Room 138 Chemistry and is titled "Dissolution of Aromatic Compounds."

The MSU chapter of Sigma Xi science honorary annually recognizes an outstanding senior scientist on campus. The junior award went to Harvey Graham Purchase (News-Bulletin, April 13).

Hart, noted for his experimental skill that have rightfully earned him a position of leadership in his field, has been characterized by his research has been characterized by originality, imagination and chemical research problems. "His research has been characterized by originality, imagination and experimental skill that have rightfully earned him a position of leadership in organic chemistry today," said Karabatsos.

"He has set high professional standards that are admired by his colleagues, and his enthusiasm for chemistry has become a constant inspiration to younger chemists." (Continued on page 6)

Inside the library

The quiet of the MSU Library belies the extent of activities that its growth and maintenance involve. A close look at the library is on page 4.

Legislative report

Hearing produces more questions than answers

An atmosphere of caution concerning financial resources for higher education prevailed at the University's budget hearing Monday (April 17) before the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Sen. Garland Lane (D) of Flint summed it up: "We're going to try to get what you need," he said, "but the state is facing growing deficit spending."

Areas of concern to the Appropriations Committee included:

ENROLLMENT AND MIX. The Committee was concerned that there might be changes in enrollment projections. President Wharton indicated that the original figure of 41,369 students for fiscal year 1972-73 was still a true one. Sen. Charles Zollar (R) of Benton Harbor, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, expressed concern that a court decision might give in-state residency status to students who are currently considered by the University as out-of-state students. He asked Wharton what the University would lose in revenue if such a ruling was handed down in the near future. Wharton replied that MSU would lose some $4.5 million in out-of-state tuition.

ACADEMIC PRODUCTIVITY. Referring to information which the Appropriations Committee gathered from all state-supported, four-year institutions concerning faculty teaching loads, Wharton presented new figures which were based on the same criteria used by the other public universities. Sen. Lane maintained that the purpose of the information was not to compare institutions but to offer for the first time a meaningful guide in academic productivity. Wharton argued with the assumption that nonteaching time was not academically productive. He called for other categories such as research and public service. Sen. Lane attacked the (continued on page 5)
Post-Civil War period brought cutbacks

When Abraham Lincoln signed the Morrill (land-grant) Act in 1862, Michigan legislators renewed their dream that MSU (then the state agricultural college) would in a few years be automatically financed, this time from an endowment from money acquired by sale of the federal lands. But the first interest (in 1869) from the sales was a paltry $58.96. Perhaps in an attempt to prove this self-sustaining theory, legislators began to chip away at the college’s annual appropriations for operating expenses until in 1884 the funds dropped to a mere $8,385 from a high of $20,000 in 1870. By that time land sales had picked up and a quarter-million dollars had been collected, but much was drawing interest. Some appropriations running as high as $43,000 were also granted every year for “special purposes.” But the college was really introduced to hard times in 1885. Beginning that year and for the next 16 years, not a penny was appropriated by the state for operating expenses. Some meager appropriations did come for special purposes, but generally the administration had to scrape along on interest from the land-grant fund, the very low student fees and receipts from the farm.

The dearth of funds in those years could be traced mainly to the lack of enthusiasm by the farmers of Michigan for a college. Although well represented in the legislature, they displayed a lingering suspicion of book learning and their support was half-hearted.

Carelessness in administration of the Morrill grant funds, some of which were to be spent for the engineering division, a restriction later loosened, had eroded the funds. The Senate report (1885) gave the Morrill fund responsibilities as follows: “To provide for the maintenance, instruction, and equipment of a college department where the sciences and the liberal arts may be taught.” The Morrill grants could be spent for the engineering division, a restriction later loosened.

The agricultural research came to the forefront in 1887 with the passage of the federal Hatch Act and its first endowment of $15,000 in 1888. This became a yearly grant and later gradually increased until it reached $30,000 in 1913. Further federal help came in 1890 with the second Morrill Act and its initial endowment of $15,000. This had become $50,000 by 1913.

AT THE TURN of the century, the college’s desperate situation suddenly brightened. By comparison with the preceding half-century, the next 10 years could be categorized as sumptuous.

The state legislature’s appropriation for the college steadily increased, the Morris endowments, provided no more than $15,000, were only a breakthrough for college financing. The first big year was 1890, when the university earned $228,800, or 50.47 percent of the total revenue for all purposes very nearly reached $500,000. The following year the college’s enrollment over tax appropriation. By 1913 the legislature appropriated $300,000 for the mill tax to support the college from a one-tenth mills general state property tax. This represented a real outlay, and the university operated expenses alone had grown to $228,800. The legislature usually appropriated $15,000 for a new barn and $30,000 for a gymnasium, but would have none for the 1910 state fair, which was held in Grand Rapids.

Another financial crisis came in 1913 when legislators started snipping at the engineering school because they thought it duplicated the curriculum at U-M. A bill to increase the mill tax for the benefit of the college from one-tenth to one-fifth mill was passed by the Senate, but the means committee refused to report it out. Only after a hearing attended by influential persons such as the resigning principal reluctantly bring it to a vote. It was charged to one-sixth mill with a provision that no more than $35,000 could be spent for the engineering division, a restriction later declared invalid by the Michigan Supreme Court.

But despite the improved treatment from the legislature during the first decade of the 20th century, the college was in dire need of some new buildings. Its library facilities were insufficen’t, the gymnasium and football stadium inadequate for size. Then in 1911 the legislature voted $150,000 for a new library, but the governor vetoed it.

OPERATING FUNDS SEEMED fairly adequate from 1914 to 1920 with no crises of note. Things seemed to go downhill from 1920 on, with income never enough to meet the costs. By 1932 the university was in utter financial straits. By 1934 and 1935 it was in a financial crisis of over $254,706. It developed primarily because of a large increase in expenditures over a period of several years, and despite the removal of a one million dollar lid on the mill tax. The deficit was budgeted and made up in part with federal funds of more than a half-million, but no real assurance of solvency because expenses were rising so rapidly.

The financial woes of this period were in part responsible for the resignation of President Homer L. Butterfield and the appointment of Robert S. Shaw as president in 1928.

Athletic ticket orders ready

Ticket applications for the 1972 football season and information on changes in basketball and hockey ticket policies will be sent this week to all full-time University employees, reports Bill Butterfield, athletic ticket manager.

The material includes a ticket application, a cord for those who wish to change their tickets with either Master Charge or Michigan BankAmericard, and a letter outling the new policy for basketball and hockey policy.

MSU News-Bulletin

Employe golf rates are set

The Athletic Council this week approved rates for both the east and west courses at Forest Akers Golf Course.

- Single rounds will cost $1.75 at the nine-hole east course and $3 at the 18-hole west course. Season rates are $70 for a single employee, plus $40 for a spouse and $40 for each child over 14.

History in sound

‘America first, last, always’

No man could have been selected to head the institution with a better reputation for fiscal ability. Three times during the preceding five years he had been appointed caretaker president when the books didn’t balance. Each time he was able to shrink the deficit. He was referred to in Madison Kuhn’s “The First Hundred Years” as “the canny Scot.”

Shaw may have possessed some extra sensory perception because he went into action as if he knew that the nation’s financial crash and the depression years were just ahead. In one year Shaw as able to turn a deficit of $50,000 into a reserve of $98,000.

Quoting from Kuhn’s book: “By policies of cautious expansion, Shaw adjusted spending to the gradually enlarging income from property taxes and student fees. By the close of June, 1931, he had accumulated a quarter-million - dollar reserve.”

Shaw’s reserve made it possible to complete the 1931-1932 school year without drastic reductions in its programs. In the spring of 1932 the legislature trimmed 15 percent from all appropriations for the coming year. The college was able to avoid the discharge of any of the staff, although other state institutions weren’t so lucky.

W. LOWELL TREASTER

The overflow crowds at Madison Square Garden in New York were singing:

“America first, American first, last and always; So follow the crowd and shout it out loud; America first, last and always; There are 60 percent who agree with us strong, and 10 percent just can’t be wrong; America first, America first, America first, last and always.”

It was the summer of 1941, and I was there to record the rally. The America Firsters, an organization dedicated to keeping this country out of World War II, didn’t want the U.S. to aid Britain. One of its chief spokesmen was Sen. Burton K. Wheeler of Montana.

“My friends, I say to you, this isn’t my fight; this isn’t Lindberg’s fight; it is the fight of the common people of the United States against the war mongers of the United States. The war zones that the war mongers and the administration are sending American ships through are the war zones proclaimed by one Franklin Delano Roosevelt himself (prolonged life). He treated America like a bum, a nobody who isn’t here....”

I also did the recording for a dinner of the American Legion at Providence, R.I. The speaker was Theodore Roosevelt Jr., a veteran of World War I. Among his comments:

‘... As a nation, let us make up our minds that our frontiers are not in France but on the shores of this hemisphere, and that our first duty is not to all peoples of the world, but to our own citizens. Not many months thereafter, while working at my sound and recording studio in New York — on a Sunday, catching up on unfinished work — I tuned in for the latest news and heard this (via shortwave):

“... This is KGU in Honolulu, Hawaii. The island of Oahu in the Pacific, one of the most thickly populated island of the Hawaiian group, was attacked by Japan last morning, starting at about 8 o’clock.

“No one would believe it, even when reports came in from two radio stations here, that the island had been attacked. But when bombs began falling in various parts of the city, and in different Army and Navy posts and bases, people knew that Japan was endeavoring to eradicate America’s outposts in the Pacific....”

Isolationism became an unpopular belief.
Wayne, EMU set runoff races

Elections have been held but results are inconclusive in collective bargaining races at Wayne State and Eastern Michigan Universities.

According to Don Brobeck, editor of the Wayne Report, the runoff election held last week at Wayne State shows no winner yet. The Wayne chapter of the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) polled 596 votes, 1,231 cast, and the Wayne chapter of the American Federation of Teachers (AFT) polled 7,938. There were 57 challenged ballots.

The Michigan Employment Relations Commission will hold a meeting Tuesday (April 18) to settle the challenged ballots. Until those are resolved, no election winner can be declared.

The challenged ballots relate to a problem of eligible voters. In the first unionization election last month, 1,555 persons were eligible to vote.

This was based on a list of descriptions approved by MERC, to which the university was to supply names. The list now being challenged.

In that election last month, the AFT chapter had 544 votes, followed by the AAUP (191), no union (185), and the WSU Faculty Association (145).

AT EASTERN MICHIGAN the situation is even more complicated;

Notes C. Keith Grotty, MSU's assistant vice president for personnel and employee relations, because unit definitions has not been finally determined.

According to Grotty, the question of unit definition was appealed to the Court of Appeals, which asked that bargaining be conducted, but with the ballots kept separated according to sections. Since four different "appropriate" units were being challenged, ballots were not counted by color, and there were four different counts and as many different results.

Meanwhile, the university administration will be upheld since it is the governmental agency. If that is the case, "no union" received the highest number of votes, with the AAUP and AFT chapters in a close race for second place. The EMU chapter of the Michigan Education Association (MEA) was fourth and out of the runoff race, and a number of ballots were challenged.

So once the Court of Appeals rules on an appropriate unit, EMU may need a runoff election. And if the MERC-defined unit is approved, the runoff will be between "no union" and either AAUP or AFT, depending on how challenged ballots are resolved.

Spraying to save elms

In contrast to many Michigan communities whose elms have been decimated by Dutch elm disease, the University still has a population of about 1,700 of the valuable trees thanks to its spraying program.

EMU will carry out its annual Dutch elm disease spray program sometime between now and the end of April. The program, a continuing effort since 1958, is aimed at curbing the disease on campus by spraying all locations to control the disease-carrying elm bark beetle.

"Our spraying is done by helicopter, as weather conditions permit," says George Parmelee of the University Spray Committee. "If conditions are right, we can complete the entire project on a single morning. The insecticide used is M ethoxychlor, a chlorinated hydrocarbon which is less persistent in the environment than the so-called hard pesticides and is not known to build up in biological systems."

Helicopter application requires only one - third as much spray material as ground spraying, and has the added bonus of providing maximum protection in a short time, where most beetle feeding occurs. Beetle-borne disease spores generally enter the vascular system of the tree through wounds caused by the insect feeding in the crotches of small twigs.

"Spraying will be done during periods of relative atmospheric calm, when the temperature exceeds 40 degrees," says Parmelee. "These conditions usually occur at dawn and tend to minimize pesticide drift. Atmospheric calm assures maximum concentration of spray material in the target zone and minimizes the chances of accidentally spraying automobile or pedestrian traffic."

Drift is further reduced by adding a polymeric adhesive agent, Dacron, to the spray mixture. This results in larger-sized spray particles which respond faster to the pull of gravity, thereby sticking to a more compact pattern in the target area.

To insure that only elms are sprayed, the helicopter pilot carries a large scale campus map on which elms are distinguished from other campus trees by a color code. Each year the spray program is timed to precede the annual spring emergence of the tree's-carrying elm bark beetles.

Science busy at meetings

The traditional early spring crop of national scientific meetings included a large number of papers by MSU researchers at the annual meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology in Atlantic City, in Boston at the meeting of the American Chemical Society, and in Philadelphia at the gathering of the American Society for Microbiology.

Although other spring meetings attract university scientists, these three conventions produced some 60 formal presentations of research by more than 100 MSU contributors.

Topics ranged from the effects of hexachlorophene and mercury to the study of drugs and birth control hormones.

One spring presentation not involved in any of the meetings was a lengthy report, in the New York Times, about the work of a microbiology team headed by Walter N. Mack.

Classified-six-tuba players.

He said that he may ask again for an open forum on interest in faculty band.

Wayne, EMU runoff races

Wayne Report editor Don Brobeck and, George Parmelee of the University Spray Committee.

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MSU Library: A reflection of the University

In its park - like setting near the Beal Botanical Gardens, the MSU Library serves a quiet heart - beat function for the University's academic pursuits. But inside, the activity is flourishing - and so extensive that even the longest tenured may not be aware of all that goes on. Here is a look at the library's functions, resources, activities and future.

A library's resources

Some librarians on short coffee break were discussing the rewards of their jobs: Meeting so many kinds of people, one-to-one relationships with people, the good feeling of finding just the right thing for someone, and "at least the hope that we're forwarding the human condition.

And the biggest complaint: Why do they tear up our books?

These libraries are part of the staff of 195, including 70 professionals, at MSU's libraries. They have charge of some 1.8 million volumes - a figure that has doubled in the past 12 years. (The average resource library doubles in size in about 16 years.) Director of Libraries Richard E. Chapin says the MSU Library is one of the fastest growing in the country.

The growth, as might be expected, is attributed to increased recognition of library needs and to the development of graduate programs.

Yet it is seventh in the Big Ten in total expenditures, 10th in expenditures for books and binding, eighth in staff size (with less than half the staff the University of Michigan has, for example), eighth in volumes held, but sixth in volumes added.

Like anything, an acquisition program has its price. The cost of storing what comes into the library each year is equal to the annual salary of a full staff member, Chapin says.

What gets accomplished with that relatively little staff has to be impressive, and is the reason Chapin says one of the library's strengths is its staff. All of the professional librarians have at least master's degrees, and some have doctorates.

A tour from Brookover to Shakespeare ...

A LIBRARY'S STRENGTHS can reflect those of the campus on which it is located. MSU's is strong in: Biological sciences and 20th century literature, and it holds the outstanding collection in the country on the history of veterinary medicine, according to Chapin.

Most campus research, Chapin says, is done with materials published within the last 10 years. He says the MSU Library has a good current acquisition program - as good as any.

An average of about 400 books is added to the library each day - or 100,000 volumes a year.

The full - time staff is supplemented by the full - time equivalent of 125 students. Together they supervise facilities for a million customers a year. The holdings include: All, United Nations documents, listings of copyrights and patents, phone books from around the country, college catalogs, books concentrating on "out - of - the - way languages which are taught," according to librarian Bob Williams.

The reference library handles everything from lost - and - found to questions of life system, and books are still being reclassified.

The public service section houses facilities for blind students, the National Voice Library, and the audio library where schemes ranging from Chopin to an MSU sociology professor can be heard.

One of the fastest growing in the country.

There are 112 faculty carrels, lockers for graduate students, seating space for some 4,000 students or library users.

Besides the undergraduate library (with books on every conceivable subject, says William) there is an urban affairs library, the Hubbard Information Center, maps and microfilms (which contain the New York Times from September, 1851, to the present in only five feet of space). Theses and early American imprints (dating as far back as 1639) are also on microfilm.

Bound volumes of the New York Times and the State News, "a careers file," and a section devoted to current literature on "Campaign '72" (national and local) are also in the undergraduate library. The Assigned Reading section circulates 1,000 to 1,400 items to thousands of students each day.

On the ground floor is a self - contained science library (destined, eventually, for its own building when capital outlay gets that far). The special collections section includes rare books, first editions of important authors, fragile books that are irreplaceable and usually beautiful and valuable, plus science fiction, underground press editions, and - if the University has any, Williams says - the "dirty books."

From receiving dock to shelf ...

But ALL OF THIS still covers just part of the functions housed in the library. Its own "life system" covers an immense area, including an acquisitions section where existence of books is verified, and books are ordered (with multiscopies of cards) and received.

The cataloging department takes care of getting the books to the shelves in some kind of order. It also has a section for recataloging of books. In 1957 the library began reclassifying books from the Dewey Decimal system to the Library of Congress system, and books are still being recataloged.

The periodicals department covers one large area, receiving about 30,000 titles a year. There is a small section for "gifts and exchanges" - MSU publications are exchanged worldwide and book gifts come in from "all over."

Some 250 newspapers - from Variety to the Nepal Press Digest - arrive and are unwrapped or microfilmed and placed out in the main library. And there is the data processing section, where books get their IBM cards before being disassembled, sorted and shelved. And then, as Williams says, "they belong to the world."

With an average of some 400 books to be done daily, the library shop keeps pretty busy, but still some books don't get cataloged immediately and may be in storage for 10 to 12 years, Williams notes. Others go through the whole process in as little as 12 days.

And there is more. Library staff serve many functions outside the shelves - book area. There are courses in bibliography, tours of the library, course assistance, special projects like a list of MSU publications or "a how to find" series.

Fifteen branch libraries on this campus need to be coordinated. And the library serves the entire state. Often requests come from state government, for example, and anyone beyond high school age can obtain a library card.

Professional librarians have to keep up with what the library ought to be acquiring, and they are helped by faculty members to keep them informed of research and publications in their fields.

How do they select? They use bibliographies and reference tools; they must know the University in the broadest sense, courses taught, faculty strengths and research. First priority goes to current English language materials - U.S., Canadian or British, Chapin says.

Books get worn out and need to be replaced or repaired, and there is a "binding preparation" shop on the ground floor for that. In particular, some $1,000 is spent each month to replace missing items, which is a librarian's heartache, because, as Librarian D. heart, because, as Librarian D. for new books or serials.

The library of the future

NOTHING SEEMS TO STOP it. The future will be making increases he said, people will rely more on example, that the 1980 census will Instead, it will become a matter determining how to get it out for user. Other new or expanded programs: Film supervision; an art library audio facilities; a browsing room I program; orientation programs; fax areas of high use by students and service center to provide such eq office equipment; an education library.

And while this has described t forgotten. Concern is never major, is ever thrown away demand.

And, as Chapin said in one of from now on we will probably re in developing research collections, resources should probably go to collections in areas for expansion. Chapin has said it many times: faculty. It is the mirror of a good It is easy to blame a library for sevice institution, and it reflects the
Evaluation group dissolved . . .

(Concluded from page 1)

In his response to the evaluation committee's petition to disband, Wharton said that the "transchonized release and publication of a list of purported candidates has compromised the achievement of a wide participation in University governance."

He pointed out that "this was the first time at MSU that a broadly based rating committee was formed to assist in selection of a vice president for student affairs. It was a meaningful extension of the policy which I have strongly pursued for over two years to open up the decision-making processes at this University as widely as possible to members of the MSU community."

"The transient victims" are those named in the State News list. Since not all the names are now active candidates for the job, he added, "a number of individuals have had their names misused and needlessly brought up for public speculation."

(The State News countered that inclusion on the list could enhance rather than damage an individual's prospects in the selection process.)

"In the future," Wharton said, "I hope it will be possible to achieve legitimate confidentiality for individual candidates despite the widening of participation in the selection process."

"Failure to do so would leave us my only recourse making recommendation without consultation. All elements of the University must be responsible and cooperative if we are to achieve our goal of a genuine University community."

THE STATE NEWS action also caused a stir at WHVM-TV in Lansing. In a special newsmagazine (April 14), the station charged:

"Implicit in the people's right to know is their right to know the facts," the editorial said. "By publishing an incomplete and inaccurate list, the State News forfeited its journalistic prerogatives."

And the station concluded that "despite the disclaimer, it's quite clear that one or more members of the evaluation committee broke a secrecy pledge to President Wharton . . . . President Wharton would be justified in naming his own designate."

-Gene Rieferson

A committee dissolves itself

Whereas, the publication of an inaccurate list of the candidates for the post of vice president for student affairs violates the established procedures of the evaluation process,

Whereas, such revelation may seriously jeopardize the professional standing of candidates in their present positions when they and been assured of confidentiality,

Whereas, the failure to abide by the accepted policies of confidentiality regarding the potential interest of a candidate represents a serious breach of the integrity of the committee process,

Whereas, such actions gravely undermine recent progress toward greater involvement and participation by various University constituencies in the University governance process, and

Whereas, such irresponsibility undermines the public image and the integrity of Michigan State University,

Therefore, the undersigned hereby request that the president that the committee be dissolved from its original charge and cease further operation.

(Signed) Walter F. Johnson (professor of administration and higher education), Emery G. Foster (assistant vice president for business operations), James D. Rust (University ombudsman), Thomas M. O'Shea (graduate student), Susan W. Thornton (assistant professor of psychology), Rich S. Hamilton (assistant professor of sociology), Mary E. Gerow (professor of history), R. Carl Dougherty (undergraduate student), Paul Fochtman, undergraduate representative, declined to sign the resolution.

Senate appropriations hearing . . .

(Concluded from page 1)

Tenure system in higher education and called for some way of removing "dead wood" from the teaching ranks.

MEDICAL LIBRARY HOLDINGS. Provost John E. Cantlon spoke on the need for $310,000 to increase the University's holdings in medicine and literature to be temporarily housed in the University's main library. Sen. Lane and Sen. Joseph S. Mack (D) of Ironwood expressed concern over the great distance that medical students would have from the committee would try to see that the committee would try to see that security costs would also have to come from the students.

INSTRUCTIONAL TELEVISION. Cantlon called for the University's request for additional funds to upgrade and modernize the University's instructional television system on campus. He spoke in terms of the credit load carried by televised courses. Sen. Mack indicated the concern of the payment of faculty members for their part in television tapes used off campus. Cantlon indicated that the copyright question as related to television tapes in order to develop a policy and said that the University is governed by the traditional philosophy of copyrights in the development of educational materials. Sen. Lane and Mack urged the establishment of some kind of statewide systems of exchange of television tapes so as to meet needed educational resources in Michigan.

DISADVANTAGED STUDENTS. Wharton discussed Gov. William G. Milliken's request for funds to aid disadvantaged students in Michigan's public colleges and universities. He pointed out that universities are now faced with additional students who have not yet reached their academic potential due to educationally or economically disadvantaged backgrounds. Cantlon added that with its $889,000 request, MSU could help 5,000 such students.

COMMUNITY COLLEGES. Sen. Carl D. Pat R (R) of Plymouth expressed concern that in developing enlarged programs to help disadvantaged students, the four-year institutions would adversely affect Michigan's community colleges. Wharton answered that he didn't think MSU would compete with the community colleges in this area. He added that he felt the larger universities had the resources to provide much needed research on how to help disadvantaged students. He added that in fact such research would also help the universities deal with transfer students with disadvantaged backgrounds who come from community colleges and thereby would be of help to community colleges. And Wharton maintained that MSU will continue to develop working relationships with Michigan's community colleges.

SALARY INCREASES. Wharton said that MSU had been seeking a 14 percent salary increase to place the University in the upper levels of the Big Ten university salaries. But Gov. Milliken's recommendation was for a 6.5 percent increase. Wharton added that unemployment insurance and social security costs would also have to come out of this figure. Sen. Lane stated that the committee would try to get that salary level can be raised without placing State Government in the hole.

LAW SCHOOL. Wharton reviewed MSU's proposal for a law college with the committee. Sen. Lane expressed concern that the University was not the size of next fall's entering class in the College of Osteopathic Medicine in order to fund a law school. Wharton indicated that this was not true and that at present the University's request was for $100,000 in planning funds for a law college to open fall 1973. Sen. Lane called for a program in legislation that would lead to being part of the law school on the basis that there is an important need for trained persons in this area in the legislature and that no other school is training such persons. There seemed to be committee support for the law school depending on the availability of funds.

-Mike Born

Beaverly Twitchell—"In the library -- including progress. Libraries of ad use of computers, Chapin said. In the future, is information than on books. He predicts, for all not be published in the same way it has been.

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INSTRUCTIONAL TELEVISION. Cantlon called for the University's request for additional funds to upgrade and modernize the University's instructional television system on campus. He spoke in terms of the credit load carried by televised courses. Sen. Mack indicated the concern of the payment of faculty members for their part in television tapes used off campus. Cantlon indicated that the copyright question as related to television tapes in order to develop a policy and said that the University is governed by the traditional philosophy of copyrights in the development of educational materials. Sen. Lane and Mack urged the establishment of some kind of statewide systems of exchange of television tapes so as to meet needed educational resources in Michigan.

DISADVANTAGED STUDENTS. Wharton discussed Gov. William G. Milliken's request for funds to aid disadvantaged students in Michigan's public colleges and universities. He pointed out that universities are now faced with additional students who have not yet reached their academic potential due to educationally or economically disadvantaged backgrounds. Cantlon added that with its $889,000 request, MSU could help 5,000 such students.

COMMUNITY COLLEGES. Sen. Carl D. Pat R (R) of Plymouth expressed concern that in developing enlarged programs to help disadvantaged students, the four-year institutions would adversely affect Michigan's community colleges. Wharton answered that he didn't think MSU would compete with the community colleges in this area. He added that he felt the larger universities had the resources to provide much needed research on how to help disadvantaged students. He added that in fact such research would also help the universities deal with transfer students with disadvantaged backgrounds who come from community colleges and thereby would be of help to community colleges. And Wharton maintained that MSU will continue to develop working relationships with Michigan's community colleges.

SALARY INCREASES. Wharton said that MSU had been seeking a 14 percent salary increase to place the University in the upper levels of the Big Ten university salaries. But Gov. Milliken's recommendation was for a 6.5 percent increase. Wharton added that unemployment insurance and social security costs would also have to come out of this figure. Sen. Lane stated that the committee would try to get that salary level can be raised without placing State Government in the hole.

LAW SCHOOL. Wharton reviewed MSU's proposal for a law college with the committee. Sen. Lane expressed concern that the University was not the size of next fall's entering class in the College of Osteopathic Medicine in order to fund a law school. Wharton indicated that this was not true and that at present the University's request was for $100,000 in planning funds for a law college to open fall 1973. Sen. Lane called for a program in legislation that would lead to being part of the law school on the basis that there is an important need for trained persons in this area in the legislature and that no other school is training such persons. There seemed to be committee support for the law school depending on the availability of funds.

-Mike Born
Bringing jazz to campus

Jazz is becoming a serious, accepted art form at the university level, says Eddie Meadows, director of MSU's Jazz Ensemble.

The ensemble will present a concert at 8 p.m. Saturday (April 22) in the Erickson Hall Kiva. Featured with the group will be Arnie Lawrence, saxophone soloist with TV's Tonight Show orchestra.

Meadows, an assistant professor of music, contends that "jazz has been snubbed by musicians even though it is one of the most significant art forms America has contributed to the world."

But as the popularity and acceptance of jazz grow, he says, its nature will change.

"The underground jazz people will come out into the open and perform as an art form at the university level," says Meadows. "But as the popularity and acceptance of jazz grow, its nature will change."

Meadows has also taught at Kentucky State College, at Wiley College in Marshall, Tex., and in the Chicago Public Schools.

Along with his duties as professor, Meadows coordinates music extension programs and teaches Afro-American music, a course which will be offered regularly next year.

As director of the MSU Jazz Ensemble, Meadows tries to use "a variety of jazz styles. Jazz is many things to many people," he says. "You can keep this in mind as you prepare for concerts and train students for any performing situation they may encounter. You try to make them flexible musicians."

Meadows' own experience has been playing trumpet. Although his teaching duties take up most of his time, he says he plans "to get back into playing the trumpet."

He says that no jazz artists of the first rank have performed on the campus, mainly because there is no student pressure to bring jazz artists here.

"It's surprising that in a University of this size, people don't attend jazz concerts and become involved," Meadows observes.

Although a small core of jazz lovers here buy recordings and attend concerts off the campus, "you see the same faces at concerts," he says.

Photo by Bob Brown

Four more fellows are announced

Newly selected as Presidential Fellows in the fourth round of a program which involves them in the MSU administrative process are:

Judson Carlberg, director of advisement and assistant professor, Lyman Briggs College; James C. Votrub, doctoral student in higher education administration; Gary L. Reinhart, a senior in veterinary medicine; and Eugene J. Wilson, a senior in psychology.

They will serve as Presidential Fellows from September, 1972, to June, 1973. Previously, fellows had been elected for a six-month term.

The fellows will be assigned initially to the president's office for a two-to-four week orientation and then will be assigned to a University administrator for the duration of the final four-month period. They will continue to be involved in the president's office, including biweekly seminars with President Wharton.

The undergraduate and graduate fellows will not be enrolled for credit, and each graduate fellow will not have teaching responsibilities during the fellowship. Each will receive a stipend for his work.

The program, patterned after the highly successful White House Fellows Program, provides an opportunity for selected students and junior faculty members under the age of 35 to secure experience in the university administrative process.

The first fellows were selected in the fall of 1970. The program is being funded by a $75,000 grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

This year, 70 individuals were selected out of 70 who applied.

Carlberg, the junior faculty fellow, had served previously as the director of student affairs at Lyman Briggs College. He received his master's degree in college student personnel administration in 1968, and his doctorate in higher education administration in 1971, both from MSU.

He also holds the B.A. from Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill. and the B.D. from the Conservative Baptist Theological Seminary, Denver.

James C. Votrub, a doctoral student in higher education holds both the B.A. and M.A. from MSU. He has served as an instructor in sociology at Lansing Community College, and in international political science at Drake University, and a director in the Office of Student Residence at Drake.

Hart wins award...

(Concluded from page 1)

He is known for his 1956 discovery of a method which pioneered the synthesis of many important organic compounds. "His investigations on the behavior of these compounds brought him international recognition as an authority in the chemistry of small rings," said Karabatsos.

"Professor Hart has played a leading role in the field of oxidation of aromatic compounds."

Some of these compounds have served as the starting point to make unique chemicals and to test concepts of photochemistry.

Hart's more recent work has emphasized the region of photochemistry, or chemical reactions brought about with light.

"He discovered a new photochemical phenomenon," said Karabatsos, "the significance of which is now being explored..." 

Chairman of the chemistry department, Jack B. Kissing, said of Hart: "His contributions are made always with the motivation to provide for the common good, and no matter where the contribution is, it can be counted as being significant."

"Professor Hart is highly regarded in the department by both faculty and students as an extraordinary teacher, and as an adviser. His contribution to undergraduate education is as significant as his very well known contributions to graduate education."

The MSU educator has graduated more Ph.D.'s than any other chemistry faculty member under the age of 35.

-PHILIP E. MILLER

Paying 'social dues' in the ghetto

Admission and education of so-called disadvantaged students has received considerable attention. But what comes after the four years at college?

In the office of Patricia Julius, an instructor of American thought and language, there has been extensive talk of what happens after graduation...first with one student, then with as many as 50 more.

"A black student, ghetto-born and bred, ready to leave MSU with his degree, was torn between his desire to get out of the ghetto," and his conscience, which dictated a return to the ghetto and his people.

The student brought his dilemma to Mrs. Julius, "and I couldn't let him go without an answer," she said.

So she had an idea: The student could go back for three years, to work in whatever area in which he received his degree -- teaching, business, whatever. He could help people with income tax, do the books for a grocery store, tutor young people. He could live at a bare minimum; his fees can be whatever people can afford to pay. And he would have an "in" in the community. He wouldn't be an outsider coming in to do his bit for society. He would be a member of the community returning to "pay his dues."

* * *

IN SO DOING, the student could serve to encourage the young people in the community that there is a way out of the streets, Mrs. Julius said. The graduate could be "living, breathing proof that it can be changed," just by being there, she said, the student could show other youngster people that they can succeed in another world -- that there is an exit from the ghetto.

After three years, the student would no longer need to feel guilty about his own exit, she said, nor to feel torn between desires and obligations. The three years would also be practical experience for future endeavors.

Each year a new wave of graduates could return to the ghetto to work in the same manner, with previous groups serving in part as resource personnel for them.

* * *

THIS ISN'T REALLY a formalized, structured program. It's an idea which has been adopted by a group of Mrs. Julius' students -- blacks, Chicanos and Indians -- so new perhaps, she thought, an idea other faculty advisors might like to try.

Why don't the students just do it on their own anyway? Because, she said, "it's a way of life."

"People like me have to stay out," Mrs. Julius said. "The student have to do it themselves. The knowledge that they did it helps them."

She said she has learned that "kids will play any game as long as they know the rules." This plan has rules; it's clear, tangible, and has an ending, she said, and "you can do anything so long as you know it isn't 'always.'"

-BEVERLY TWITCHELL
BULLETINS

EXTENSION WIVES
The Extension Wives will meet at 9:30 a.m., Thursday, April 27 at the Beekman Center, 2901 Wabash Rd., Lansing for a tour and talk on the Center. A 11:30 a.m. luncheon at Jacobson's will follow. For reservations, call Mrs. Robert Maddex, 339-8112 or Mrs. James Boyd, 337-2211.

JAMES McCARTNEY
James McCartney, reporter for Knight Newspapers Washington bureau and specialist in national security matters, will speak at 1:50 p.m., Wednesday, April 26, in 105 S. Kedzie. His visit is sponsored by the School of Journalism.

ARCTIC MEETING
An international meeting on arctic and mountain environments will be held Saturday and Sunday, April 22 and 23 in 100 Engineering. The symposium, the first of its kind, will deal with tiny plants and animals of glaciers, health in glacial environments, and glaciers and climatic conditions.

CO-OP NURSERY
The MSU Community Co-op Nursery, at the corner of Jolly and College Roads, is holding an open house at 2 p.m., Sunday, April 23. Classes for four-year-olds are held either mornings or afternoons on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and for three-year-olds on Tuesday and Thursday. For information contact Mrs. Gary Lightfoot, 349-0397 or Mrs. James Urquhart, 393-4903.

EXHIBITIONS--
Kresge Art Center
Main Gallery: Works from the permanent collection.

SEMINARS--
THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1972
Mitochondrial DNA in vertebrates. Mary Ann Kelling, 4:10 p.m., 101 Biochemistry (Biochemistry).
Photochemical air pollutants, power stations, and vegetation. Francis Wood, 4:10 p.m., 148 Plant Biology Lab (Botany & Plant Pathology).
Filial therapy: research findings and future direction. Bernard G. Guenev, Jr., 4 p.m., 304 Olds (Psychology).

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1972
Thermodynamic and dynamics of protein conformations. Rulas Lamry, U. of Minnesota, 4 p.m., 136 Chemistry (Biophysics).
Age-month adjustment of Canadian dairy records. Ivan Mao, 12:30 p.m., 126 Anthony (Dairy Science).
Some studies in placental gas transfer. Thomas Kirschbaum, 4 p.m., 216 Giltnar (Physiology).
Oxidation of aromatic compounds. Harold Hart, winner of Sigma Xi Senior Research Award, 4 p.m., 138 Chemistry (MSU Chapter, Sigma Xi).

TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1972
To be announced. Leland C. Allen, Princeton U., 4 p.m., 136 Chemistry (Chemistry).
Applied hortiology. L.U. Wuerker, TRW Corp., 4:10 p.m., 312 Engineering (Metallurgy).
Aspects of the relationship between taste and nutrition. Rudy Bernard, 12:30 p.m., 102 Human Ecology (Food Science & Human Nutrition).
Process feasibility studies related to freezing and thawing of unpitted red tart cherries. Dave Deodle, 4:10 p.m., 110 Anthony (Food Science & Human Nutrition).
Influence of insulin and growth hormones on some bovine carcass characteristics. John Grigsby, 4:10 p.m., 110 Anthony (Food Science & Human Nutrition).
The ultrastructure of the renal cortex. Beverly Cockrell, 4:10 p.m., 346 Giltnar (Pathology).

SIGMA THETA TAU
Sigma Theta Tau nursing honorary is holding annual spring initiation and installation ceremonies at 7:30 p.m., Friday, April 28 in the Life Science Auditorium. Irene Bolland will speak.

OPENING EXHIBIT
There will be an opening at Kresge Art Center Gallery at 7:30 p.m., Friday, April 28 for the exhibition of student works in various media. Refreshments will be served.

FACULTY FOLK GOLF
Members of Faculty Folk who are interested in playing golf are invited to attend a coffee at 9 a.m., Thursday, April 27, at the Kappa Kappa Gamma house, 605 M.A.C. Ave. Those attending should know their Faculty Folk numbers and bring $1.75 for prize money.

STUDENT WORKERS
Departments or organizations desiring to employ students may contact the Student Employment Office at the Placement Bureau. Student applications are on file listing available working hours, past experience and qualifications. Each job is posted for students to view while an attempt is made to match job openings with available applicants. Referral lists are also available for babysitting, housekeeping, typing, yard work and odd jobs. Students and faculty members may wish to employ part-time typists for manuscripts and class papers. If you wish to employ an MSU student, call 5-9520.

HIDDEN LAKE GARDENS
Tipton, Michigan
Plants geographically diverse and varied in climatic adaptation are on display in the Tropical Dome, the Arid Dome and the Temperate House. Open daily 8 a.m. until sundown.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1972
The urea cycle errors—an alternate pathway for ammonia disposal. James Higgins, 4:10 p.m., 106 Plant Biology (Genetics).

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1972
Critical review of the literature on migration in the United States. Patricia Koshel, Office of Economic Opportunity, Executive Office of the President of the U.S., 3:30 p.m., 301 Agriculture (Agricultural Economics).
Control of protein synthesis of heart muscle. Howard Morgan, Penn State U. at Hershey, 4:10 p.m., 101 Biochemistry (Biochemistry).
IMLAC: a low cost computer graphics terminal—description and application. Roger Roman, Purdue U. and R. Huntley, 4 p.m., 402 Computer Center (Computer Science).
Thinking about labor markets in less developed countries: Iran. James G. Seoville, U. of Illinois, 3 p.m., 3 Marshall (Economic Development).
Preliminary investigations of the effects of stream eutrophication on the reproductive potential of selected fish species. Wayne Smith, 1:30 p.m., 221 Natural Resources (Fisheries & Wildlife).
Changes in Cyclic AMP induced by PTH in the developing rat renal cortex. Lawrence Muschek, 4 p.m., 8449 Life Science I (Pharmacology).

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1972
NAISS: a numerical analysis problem solving system. Roger Roman, Purdue U., 11:30 a.m., 215 Computer Center (Computer Science).
Behavior studies of rodent fauna of the southwestern desert. John A. King, 3 p.m., 204 Natural Science (Zoology).
The decolonization of the white highlands: agricultural reform in Kenya. Donald L. Capone, U. of Miami, 1:50 p.m., 304 Natural Science (Geography).

For general information about MSU, call 353-8720.
Friday, April 21, 1972
10 a.m. Board of Trustees meeting.
8 p.m. "The Last Question"—This new science fiction spectacular in the sky theatre was written and narrated by Isaac Asimov. Abrams Planetarium.
8:15 p.m. Graduate recital—Anita Hopkins, clarinetist, will perform. Music Auditorium.
10 p.m. "The Last Question" (see above). Abrams Planetarium.

Saturday, April 22, 1972
10:30 a.m. "Gamut"—The MSU Broadcasters and producer John Kichi bring a program on gay liberation to Channel 10.
1 p.m. Women's varsity softball—MSU vs. Central Michigan U. Men's IM Field Diamond No. 8.
1 p.m. Feeder pig sale. Livestock Pavilion.
2:30 p.m. "The Last Question" (see April 21). Abrams Planetarium.
8 p.m. World Travel Series—Walter Dodson treats his listeners to "A Taste of Israel." Auditorium.
8 p.m. Jazz festival—The MSU Jazz Ensemble and Arnie Lawrence, featured alto saxophonist with the "Tonight Show," will appear in a concert sponsored by Phi Mu Alpha. Tickets available at door. Erickson Kiva.
8 p.m. "The Last Question" (see April 21). Abrams Planetarium.
10 p.m. "The Last Question" (see April 21). Abrams Planetarium.

Sunday, April 23, 1972
4 p.m. "The Last Question" (see April 21). Abrams Planetarium.
4 p.m. Concert—Two premiere performances and the guest appearance of Director of Bands Emeritus Leonard Falcone will highlight an MSU Symphonic Band performance. Admission will be $1.50 for adults, 75 cents for students, and $2.50 for familiers. Eastern High School.

Tuesday, April 25, 1972
2 p.m. Baseball—Doubleheader with Notre Dame. John Kobs Field.
8 p.m. International folkdancing—Instruction will be held from 8 to 9 p.m. and dancing from 9 to 10:30 p.m. St. John Student Parish, 327 M.A.C.
8:15 p.m. Graduate recital—Ross Paulus, clarinetist, will perform. Music Auditorium.

Wednesday, April 26, 1972
1 p.m. Golf—MSU vs. Eastern Michigan. Forest Akers Course.
3:30 p.m. Lacrosse—MSU vs. Bowling Green State. Old College Field.

8 p.m. Folk concert—Proceeds from one dollar donations will go to the MSU Association of Handicapped Students and the Lansing Chapter of the National Association of the Physically Handicapped. Erickson Kiva.
8 p.m. "A Spoonful of Sugar"—The history of black music will be presented under the sponsorship of the Dept. of American Thought and Language. This original production, directed by Pat Julius, features the Wajumbe Band and cast. Union Ballroom.
8:15 p.m. "Hedda Gabler"—Ibsen's modern classic features Hedda as a mature, dynamic woman snared in a stifling marriage whose only creative outlet is destruction and death. Tickets are available at the Fairchild Box Office. Fairchild Theatre.

Thursday, April 27, 1972
7 p.m. Intercollegiate Film Festival—Films made by students from all over the country are sponsored by the MSU Broadcasters. These films were selected from hundreds submitted and include award-winning productions. Tickets available at Union Ticket Office. 108B Wells.
8:15 p.m. "Hedda Gabler" (see April 26). Fairchild Theatre.
9:30 p.m. Intercollegiate Film Festival (see above). 108B Wells.

Friday, April 28, 1972
3 p.m. Tennis—MSU vs. Western Michigan. Varsity Courts.
7 p.m. Intercollegiate Film Festival (see April 27). 108B Wells.
8 p.m. "The Last Question" (see April 21). Abrams Planetarium.
8:15 p.m. "Hedda Gabler" (see April 26). Fairchild Theatre.
9:30 p.m. Intercollegiate Film Festival (see above). 108B Wells.
10 p.m. "The Last Question" (see April 21). Abrams Planetarium.

Saturday, April 29, 1972
1 p.m. Tennis—MSU vs. Hampton. Varsity Courts.
2:30 p.m. "The Last Question" (see April 21). Abrams Planetarium.
7 p.m. Intercollegiate Film Festival (see April 27). 108B Wells.
8 p.m. "The Last Question" (see April 21). Abrams Planetarium.
8:15 p.m. "Hedda Gabler" (see April 26). Fairchild Theatre.
8:15 p.m. Concert—The University Chorale will perform under the direction of Robert A. Harris, Music Auditorium.
9:30 p.m. Intercollegiate Film Festival (see April 27). 108B Wells.
10 p.m. "The Last Question" (see April 21). Abrams Planetarium.

CONFERENCES

April 23-26 The Community: A Base for Undergraduate Medical Education, Traverse City
April 24 Seminar on Inland Lake Reclamation
April 24 Governmental Accounting Conf.
April 24 Annual Mich. Leadership Conf. on Int'l Education
April 24-25 Basic Life & Health Insurance Institute, Detroit
April 25 Food Marketing Forum

Information on MSU events may be submitted, for possible inclusion in the bulletins, to Patricia Grauer, Dept. of Information Services, 109 Agriculture Hall, (517) 353-8819. Deadline for submitting information is noon Tuesday preceding the Thursday publication. The calendar of events will cover an 8-day period, Friday through Saturday.