

The commission goes to the people

By GAIL MORRIS
Assistant Editor, News Bureau

What happens to a father's pride when his daughter is denied admission to one of the state's major public universities?

Richard Golze — father, business executive and 1947 MSU alumnus — went to Detroit last week to tell the

University's Commission on Admissions how he felt when his daughter was turned down this fall by MSU.

"I had the feeling I was trying to penetrate a 'black box,'" he said, borrowing from electronic jargon to describe his attempts to communicate with the University about his daughter's situation.

Her abilities, he said, included a 2.97 grade average and a qualifying score on National Merit Scholarship tests.

"There appears to be some evidence of gross discrimination," he charged. To support his claim, the concerned father recalled a young black student who "showed promise" but who was "relatively inarticulate, had difficulty

reading and understanding basic arithmetic."

That student, Golze said, received a full scholarship to MSU.

Richard Golze was unique among the two dozen or more persons who addressed the commission during its first public hearing. He was the only one not representing a group or organization, the only one speaking strictly as a parent.

MOST OF THE presentations at last week's hearing came from interest groups, and from concerned educators, counselors and community college officials.

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Frederick Ignatovich: It's not like Iowa City.

— Photo by Dick Wesley

Views of MSU: Tempo and bigness

(Editor's Note: There are nearly 200 new, full-time faculty on the campus this fall. The Faculty News hopes to visit with some of them during the year and present them to you. Here is the first in a series.)

Books on the office shelf: "Multivariate Analysis"; "Public School Administration"; "Test Scores and What They Mean"; "Suicide"; "Power Golf"; and . . . "MSU Users Guide, Computer Lab" . . . what every new faculty member should have . . .

They help line the Erickson Hall office of Frederick Ignatovich, assistant professor of administration and higher education.

Ignatovich, 29, arrived at MSU in June with four impressions:

- Bigness — a favorable impression, he said, because MSU "attracts people who are trying to find answers to problems, because it has the facilities."
- Flat land; he had expected hills, and he had expected cooler weather.
- The tempo — different from Iowa City (where he had just spent two years obtaining a doctorate), and more akin to New York City (where he had spent the rest of his life), with "people on the move, quicker, jumping from place to place."
- Relatively clean; he said he would stereotype it "a nice place to bring up kids."

Nearly four months later, after teaching during summer term, he adds three impressions:

- Michigan's good parks system.
- Relationships with his department colleagues. He'd been told before he came that his colleagues would be "a nice bunch of guys," he said, and that's correct.
- Pleased with the academic ability of his students this summer.

* * *

Until two years ago, Ignatovich had lived in New York City. He went to New York schools — Brooklyn Technical High School, then Hunter College for bachelor's and master's degrees — and then taught junior high school there for six years.

An impulse two years ago made him apply for a doctoral fellowship at the University of Iowa. But it wasn't all impulse, he said, it was a matter of "stretching horizons and viewpoints."

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New budget asks \$9 million in raises

The Board of Trustees at its Sept. 17 meeting approved a 1971-72 MSU budget request that would be an increase of more than \$22 million over the current (1970-71) general fund budget.

The request calls for a general fund totaling \$116,652,435, compared with this year's general fund budget of \$94,458,435. Also requested are 1971-72 budgets of \$8,214,585 for the Agricultural Experiment Station (up \$1.1 million over this year) and \$10,536,700 for the Cooperative Extension Service (an increase of \$1.6 million over this year).

The major share of the general fund budget — \$81,531,623 — would come from state appropriations. State support this year totaled \$59,932,124.

In detailing the budget request, the administration said it "listened to the needs of all persons responsible for their respective segments of the budget as well as advisory groups, such as the faculty affairs committee."

Those needs include salary and wage increases amounting to \$9,258,000 and additional fringe benefits of \$1,074,000.

Also included in the proposed budget is \$4,218,000 in new salaries, wages and fringe benefits to increase and improve programs in instruction and departmental research.

University officials point out in the proposal that much of the increase is because MSU "has not received sufficient funds to satisfy its needs in prior years."

"For example, MSU's appropriations for 1970-71 were \$11.2 million below the amount the University considered necessary to improve its educational programs, meet salary and inflation needs, and fulfill the essential needs of its physical plant."

ONE ITEM in the 1971-72 request is \$503,000 for planning of a new law school.

Provost John E. Cantlon said that the University's proposal for the law school went to the State Board of Education in July. That proposal was developed last year by a nine-member committee that included seven faculty.

If the requested funds survive the legislative process, Cantlon said, they will support initial development of a law library, the search for a dean and selection of a core of law faculty.

THE BUDGET request now goes to the state's Bureau of the Budget for scrutiny by bureau analysis.

Reports from the bureau will form the basis for the governor's budget recommendations, which are expected in January, 1971. The budget then begins its tedious journey through both houses of the legislature.

Fund drive aimed at faculty, staff

All 8,000 faculty, administrators and staff of the University will be invited this week to participate in a campaign to raise money for Michigan State's Development Fund.

"I believe it (the campaign) is unique among Michigan colleges and is at least unusual for the nation," said Emery G. Foster, assistant vice president for business affairs and head of a 10-member committee spearheading the fund campaign.

"This campaign should have a favorable effect on both the citizens of Michigan and the State Legislature," he added.

Letters describing the campaign are scheduled to go this week to the homes of all MSU employees.

Foster stressed that the campaign is voluntary, and he pointed out that a new Michigan tax provides a tax credit for contributions to state institutions of

higher education, provided the contributions are for the general fund or general support of the school.

Foster explained that if an employee contributes \$100 to MSU, for example, he would receive a \$50 tax credit on his

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MAHE meets today

The University's district of the Michigan Association for Higher Education (MAHE) will have its first fall meeting at 1:15 p.m. today in the Erickson Hall Kiva.

The meeting will be devoted to a discussion of "Should the MSU Faculty Negotiate?" and a presentation of "The Central Michigan University Story" by a CMU representative and an official of the Michigan Education Association.

Ombudsman office: Now it's ombudsmen

By BEVERLY TWITCHELL
Associate Editor, Faculty News

It's "ombudsmen" now.

Ted Brooks, formerly assistant dean of the School for Advanced Graduate Studies, has joined Ombudsman James Rust as associate ombudsman.

Brooks will retain a half-time appointment, however, as assistant professor of social work, and will continue to teach at least one class every term. Rust, a professor of English, usually teaches one class a year.

With Brooks' background in the graduate office, he will probably handle the graduate student cases which come to the Ombudsman's office, Rust said.

Brooks has an advantage as a new ombudsman that Rust didn't have when he became the University's first ombudsman three years ago—to prepare himself for the job, Brooks has been going through Rust's files of previous cases, thus, he said, getting an idea of the range of problems and of procedures.

Last week Don E. Ensley, a graduate student in geography, was added to the ombudsman staff. Ensley will be assistant to the ombudsman, working with minority students.

Ensley is temporarily located in Room 32 of the Union, with the Counseling and Tutoring Program (a new program for minority students) which he considers a good location because the program is expected to provide a gathering point for minority students.

Ensley has worked with minority students through the Office of Equal Opportunity at North Carolina Central University, where he received his bachelor's degree. His work there, he said, involved making students "employable" and helping them find jobs. He has been at MSU since March 1970.

Ensley prefers to call himself an "ombudsman counselor." He said he thinks having a black ombudsman will make black and minority students more comfortable about seeking aid through the ombudsman's office. Rust agrees that the addition of a black ombudsman is important because "I know a number of black students haven't come to me because I'm a white man."

In September, 1967, shortly after his appointment, Rust said that he hadn't "the vaguest idea of what to expect from the position," but that he hoped to assist students much as he had been as assistant dean of the College of Arts and Letters.

He speculated at the time that much of what he would be concerned with would

be in the academic area, but said he would hear any student problem.

Three years later he says his views on the position haven't changed very much, except that he places more emphasis on change. He cites as examples his part in establishing the Code of Teaching Responsibility and a change in the tuition system. He recommended both on the basis of complaints he had handled—not only in number, he points out, but in seriousness.

In a July 16, 1970 "Report to the President for the School Year 1969-70," Rust said that the year had been distinguished mainly by more cases: 963 students with 1,019 problems. The previous year he had handled 747 students with 822 problems.

Rust also reported that the problems were more difficult, requiring more investigation and meetings with more people.

"I don't flatter myself that the faculty is going to regard me as a saviour, but the fact remains that in cases involving students and faculty during this past year, 34 percent of the charges against faculty were found totally invalid. In an additional 16 percent there was only very slight validity, really only some degree of misunderstanding between the student and the faculty member," Rust reported.

The two most frequent complaints Rust heard last year centered on instruction (21 percent of the all complaints heard) and fees and tuition (20.6 percent).

Other problems, and their percentages of the total complaints, involved: Registration and admission (12.7 percent), housing (8.7), of a personal nature (8.3), academic requirements (7), University facilities and services (6.6), academic status (4.2), student employment (4), auto use and police (2.5) and academic advice (2.5). Another 1.5 percent of complaints were categorized as "miscellaneous academic."

Colleges with the highest percentages among students seeing the ombudsman last year were: University College (24 percent), social science (20.4 percent), arts and letter (11.2 percent), education (8.4 percent) and natural science (7.1 percent). Colleges with less than 1 percent representation were: Lyman Briggs, human medicine and veterinary medicine.

About two-thirds of the students who saw the ombudsman last year were male.

Seniors comprised 29 percent of those visiting the ombudsman last year. Juniors

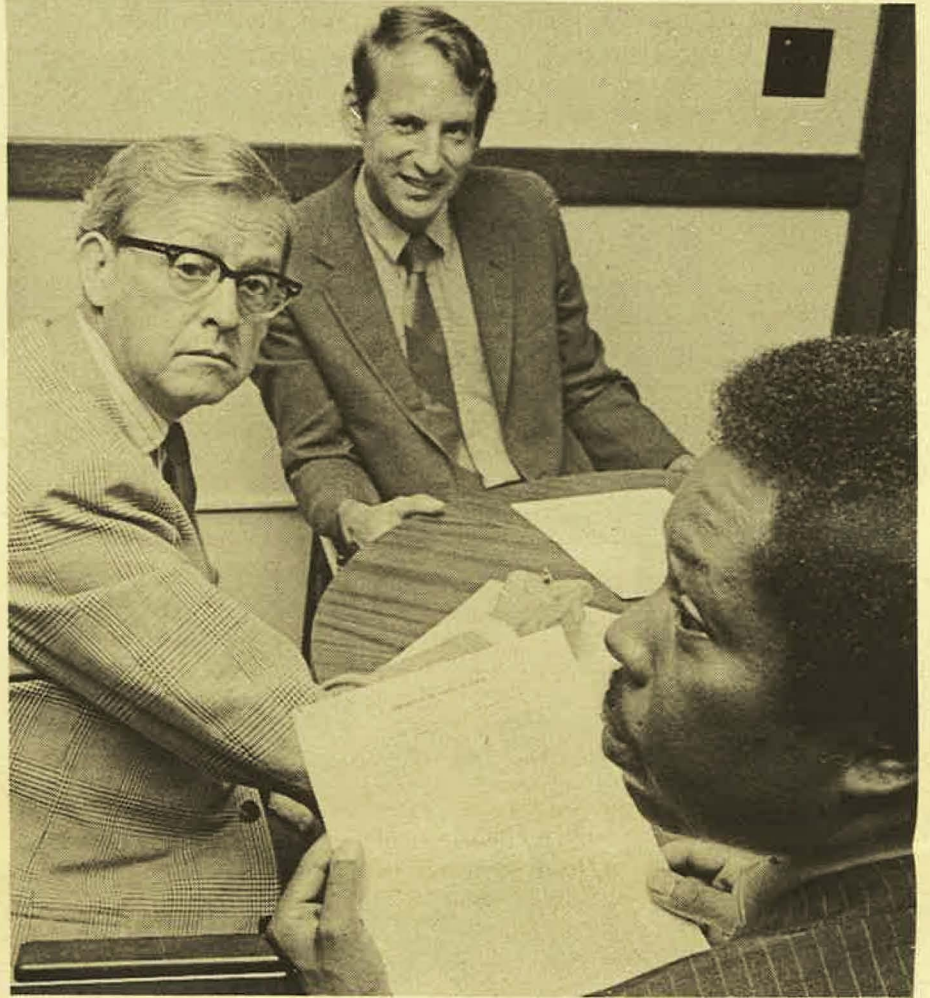
represented 22.5 percent of the total, sophomores 18.8 percent, graduate students 14.3 percent and freshmen 9.1 percent. Others seeing the ombudsman included 11 persons who were not students at the time; persons in special programs, alumni and one parent.

In store for the ombudsmen this year: Rust and Brooks said they expect complaints on grades as a ramification of the spring term student strike and the special grading options approved by faculty governing bodies; and both hope to visit dormitories, taking their office to

students who still might not know that the ombudsmen are available. Which brings up a perpetual problem for the Ombudsman—"how to be visible," Rust says, "without encouraging complaining."

The Office of Ombudsman was established in the 1967 Academic Freedom for Students Report and was designed to help students cut red tape in seeking solution to various problems.

Rust is not the first campus ombudsman in the country. But he is, as he puts it, the "oldest surviving" one.



The ombudsmen: From left, James Rust, Theodore Brooks, Don Ensley.

— Photo by Dick Wesley

Board approves appeal procedure

At its Sept. 17 meeting, the Board of Trustees:

- * Approved an "interim procedure" for hearing grievances brought by any faculty member charged with "willful withholding of services for which he is employed." The interim procedure is in the document, "Procedures for Dismissal of Tenured Faculty," adopted in 1966 by the Academic Council and approved in 1967 by the trustees. It provides full due process for a faculty member who protests any sanctions imposed on him by the University for alleged willful withholding of services.

The interim procedures are in effect until implementation of a "policy proposed relative to the right of the University to assure students the right to receive the instruction for which they enrolled." That statement, approved in July by the educational policies committee, is scheduled for consideration this term by the Academic Council.

- * Established the College of Osteopathic Medicine and appointed as its dean Myron S. Magen, now dean and chief administrative officer of the Michigan College of Osteopathic Medicine (MCOM). Temporary appointments were granted for all faculty and employees of MCOM. The osteopathic program at MCOM will be

assimilated within MSU during the next two years.

- * Accepted some \$4.1 million in gifts and grants, of which \$3.5 is from the federal government sponsored research and education. Federal educational grants amounted to \$1.8 million, and research grants totaled \$1.6 million.

- * Approved two proposals relating to on-campus housing. One proposal calls for experimentation in governance and management in Snyder-Phillips Halls, with "supervisory and final control lying with the duly constituted authority of the administration and the Board of Trustees." The other proposal recommends continued development of various patterns (ranging from highly controlled housing to liberalized, less supervised options), again with final control lying with the administration and the Board.

- * Approved a hearing procedure for administrative professional employees (Faculty News, Aug. 25).

- * Approved transfer of the Department of Theatre from the College of Communication Arts to the College of Arts and Letters, effective Jan. 1.

- * Adopted a statement urging that the Academic Freedom Report, Article 7, be revised to allow the Board to initiate amendments to the report. The Board currently cannot propose amendments, although it must approve them.

New faculty . . .

(Continued from page 1)

Ignatovich said he was school-oriented before going to Iowa; he found teaching rewarding and fulfilling. "I saw myself as a teacher. I wasn't looking for a pattern of mobility of my present position, as so many do with higher degrees."

He said he had never thought about becoming a college professor. And accepting the MSU position was a matter of "idiosyncratic self-fulfillment," not prestige.

He cited a variety of motives for coming here: The personal challenge; sufficient money and conditions; exposure to people he wouldn't meet in a public school system; an opportunity to exchange views and ideas, not only with colleagues, but with students.

* * *

There are different ways to judge community spirit. Ignatovich measures it by the number of confrontations he has with store clerks. In Iowa, none in two years; in East Lansing, it took just two weeks and "we knew we were back in a bigger town . . ."

He said he misses the communities within New York City, what he called the respect there for ethnic groups, toleration for variations, folk ways or customs. And he misses the food representative of those communities.

Sunday breakfast in New York found him and his family (wife and two children) going to a neighborhood bakery for hard rolls—Jewish or German or Italian or whatever. Sunday in the Midwest, the family found the bakeries closed . . .

But, Ignatovich said, the family does like what he calls Michigan's rural atmosphere, which is not so much geography as a way of life—"open, free, courteous, clean."

— BEVERLY TWITCHELL

President Wharton: A brief primer



(In his nine months as MSU president, Clifton R. Wharton Jr. has delivered more than a dozen speeches — on the campus, across the state and around the country. What follow are capsules of a few of the themes he has developed in major addresses.)

On the university and its role . . .

"... The greater advantage of the university (as an agent for change) is the ability to marshal its resources to assist in the formulation of policies, programs and approaches to new problems; to aid in the evaluation and in the improvement of on-going activities through research and study; to anticipate emerging areas of need so as to stand ready with the skills and manpower which will be required; and to experiment with new approaches in a fashion which often cannot be done by other agents of change." — MSU Faculty Club, Jan. 20, 1970

"... It would be improper to blame today's problems on our universities. The campus is, in many ways, simply a field of battle on which is fought a struggle against society's ills — ills which usually are not of the university's doing or under its control. When the university is an intellectual battlefield — where ideas are brought forward, debated, refined and disseminated — then it is performing a valuable and traditional function. Unfortunately, the campus is too often becoming a battlefield in the literal sense, where emotionalism, confrontation and violence are substituted for rational debate." — Commencement address, University of Michigan, May 2, 1970

"... Today on the typical campus, five or six groups are attempting to exercise increasing control over the allocation of resources . . . the labor union . . . the professional and clerical group . . . the traditional administrative group . . . the student group . . . the faculty . . . and . . . there is an evolving sixth group made up of graduate assistants and teaching assistants . . . The challenge which we all face is how to accommodate these changes in power foci while still meeting the total interests of the institution." — MSU chapter, American Association of University Professors, April 23, 1970

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On universal higher education . . .

"... It should be made plain that universal access does not mean that everyone, no matter his innate ability, will have a right to enter . . . any . . . particular university. It means only that there should be a public commitment that somewhere in the state's institutions of higher education there is a place for everyone who has desire and basic ability to do college work." — Commencement, University of Michigan, May 2

"... The critical fact to retain is that the truly great university, like the great teacher, is able to serve this plurality and to provide an education both to those who are brilliant and those who are

not. . . Intellectual ability is only one of the socially valued characteristics of man, and sole reliance upon it may do a disservice both to the individual and to the nation." — University of Michigan, May 2

"... Attacking the concept of universal higher education in terms of a 'natural aristocracy' is an argument of unbecoming arrogance. Carried to its logical extreme, the same argument could be used to advocate that only those 5- or 6- year - olds who pass a critical level on intelligence in their early years should receive primary and secondary education." — University of Michigan, May 2, 1970

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On today's students . . .

"... I believe the majority of our youth today at universities are making a greater commitment of their resources toward the solution of the problems of the wider society than their elders make or have ever made. (We are not aware of it) because it involves the use of their greatest resource — the use of their time, which is so difficult to measure or appraise. And too, we ignore it because it is positive and unspectacular, and for those reasons does not attract the headlines." — Boy Scout Leaders Recognition Dinner, Detroit, Feb. 7, 1970

"... When a young person enters the 'city of youth' (the campus), he has in effect been removed from the broader societal pressures and constraints which induce conformity to standards of acceptable behavior. Adherence to behavioral codes and the avoidance of unacceptable behavior in our modern society is due far more to social pressure than to moral and ethical codes." — Michigan Municipal League, Detroit, Sept. 9, 1970

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On U.S. policy in Southeast Asia . . .

"... We have been slow to realize that the military solution is no longer viable for small - scale wars and internal subversion. . . We have let our foreign policy toward less - developed countries become little more than a single - minded policy of force. Military solutions have become the only solution. Military policy has virtually become our sole foreign policy." — Commencement, The Johns Hopkins University, May 27, 1970

"... A new commitment for Southeast Asia requires new approaches building upon the small farmer, new Asian perspectives relying upon Asian leadership, and new attitudes and priorities in our present foreign policy, to give primacy to agrarian developmental objectives. . . Essentially, I am asking for a new commitment of universal human aspirations and their satisfaction according to Asian standards for the largest segment of Asian peoples — the peasantry." — Johns Hopkins University, May 27, 1970

COGS will impose tax

Graduate students casting ballots during last week's registration overwhelmingly voted to tax themselves to support the Council of Graduate Students. The proposal was passed 3,597 to 1,441.

Beginning winter term, a tax of 50 cents will be charged to each graduate student, whether or not his department is affiliated with COGS. COGS now represents 44 of the departments which enroll graduate students, according to President Peter Flynn. Any department is eligible to join.

The tax will provide the first operating funds for COGS.

Discussion at the COGS meeting last week centered on the mechanics of handling the funds and suggestions for use of the funds. Among suggestions were: Clerical help for the organization; financial aid for any graduate student needing funds to finish his degree; a newsletter with information on available funds, university regulations and solutions; allocations to department representatives to facilitate communication to their constituencies, and a study into collective bargaining for graduate assistants.

COGS has a new office in 310 Student Services Building and meets every two weeks. The next meeting will be Oct. 8 at 3:15 p.m. in 253 Student Services, at which time use of the tax money will be further discussed.

NUC to meet

The New University Conference will hold its first fall meeting Wednesday at 8 p.m. on the Union Sun Porch. Alan Hurwitz, an educational specialist in the Center for Urban Affairs, and Ronald Horvath, assistant professor of geography, will discuss "Racism and Repression: Analysis and Response." All interested faculty and graduate students are invited to attend.

Admissions . . .

(Continued from page 1)

The ideas they repeatedly stressed included: A concern for more equal treatment of community college transfer students; the need for increased enrollment of low - income minority students; the importance of looking at factors other than high school grades and SAT scores when considering admission applications.

Here are some of the things Detroit area citizens told President Clifton R. Wharton; Ira Polley, commission director; Provost John Cantlon and 14 commission members during the Detroit hearing:

— MSU should provide "as much pre - admissions counseling for transfers as high school seniors get," Carl Wagner, president of Macomb Junior College. He also urged adjusted academic regulations to help transfers during their transition. to include "extended probationary policies"— more financial aid for transfers, and acceptance of the "D" as a passing grade with credit.

—"WE BELIEVE that any student can learn with the proper instruction," said George H. Cole, vice president for special affairs at Wayne Community College. He said his school has an "open door" policy that eliminates "fail" and gives students a chance to "recycle" until they earn an A, B or C.

—"It is essential that special admissions policies be adopted for minorities," said Jesse Goodwin, Detroit NAACP director. He recommended that MSU, University of Michigan and Wayne State University establish more adult education centers in

southeastern Michigan, and he urged recruiting minority students for the physical and biological sciences.

— Sarah Foley of the Detroit Council of PTAs strongly urged an adaptation of successful agricultural extension concepts to the needs of city children. "What about the people of the cities?" she asked. "What about the people of the ghettos? These are the people who have been discarded by society . . . You should have an urban extension center for us with no requirements for admission."

— DAN REED, Michigan Farm Bureau superintendent, said he saw no indication from his organization that MSU "should embark on a policy of lowered admission standards." He urged financial aid to students on a loan basis.

— Wayne Memorial High School Counselor Florence Oberlin said that "it is possible for a student from white suburbia to be truly disadvantaged." She asked MSU to consider each applicant individually, rather than as a member of such groups as "black," Mexican - American or athlete."

— Charles Wells, assistant superintendent of the 290,000 - student Detroit Public Schools, suggested that MSU: Maintain a high - ratio of undergraduates, and a good mix of out - of - state and resident students; accept responsibility for admitting more high - risk, low-income students; increase supportive services; create an "accepting atmosphere" for disadvantaged students.

The next commission hearing is scheduled for today Sept. 29 in Marquette.



Chef selected

The new chef for MSU's Faculty Club is Yves R. Schopfer, a native of Switzerland and recently with the Merchants and Manufacturers Club at the Merchandise Mart in Chicago. He also served with the Oak Park, Ill., Country Club.

Before coming to this country last year, Schopfer was with the Hotel Bellevue Palace in Bern, the French Restaurant in St. Moritz, the De la Paix Restaurant in Bern — all in Switzerland; with the Hotel Bristol, Oslo, Norway; and with the "Sagafjord," flagship of the Norwegian - American Line. He was trained in Switzerland.

The club's new assistant manager for dining room and private party service is Mrs. Irene Zalas. She had been assistant manager of the Oak Park, Ill., Country Club and manager of the Oak Park City Club.