



MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

A Report from the President

May 11, 1970

TIME FOR CLARITY

The past 10 days have been unsettling and, in many ways, traumatic on the Michigan State University campus. The period has been one of mass meetings, rhetoric, rumors, and confusion, punctuated by one serious incident of property damage. Over all, however, the great majority of students have conducted themselves with good judgment and a sincere effort to cope intelligently with issues which far transcend the normal educational activities and responsibilities of this university.

Throughout, as is typical during times of emotionalism and confusion, the garbled word about what is happening is more easily come by than facts and reason. Rumors, innocent or insidious, gallop across the campus. Anyone with access to a mimeograph puts out a leaflet. During this time, the University administration has sought, in every way possible, to keep the campus community informed of its position. We have given statements to the State News, distributed them through the residence halls, addressed some mass meetings and on one occasion, used closed-circuit television.

Yet, many questions regarding the issues and their possible import for the University appear to be unanswered in the minds of both students and faculty. This special information bulletin is intended to state the administration's position on these matters as clearly as possible.

THE CALL FOR A "STRIKE"

The University recognizes the sincere concern, deeply felt among many faculty and students at Michigan State, over the issues which have arisen. It is evident that there is a wide range of opinions both over the issues themselves and the propriety of a "strike." As a public institution, however, the University cannot subscribe to a single viewpoint on issues and policies outside its jurisdictional sphere.

Therefore, the University cannot endorse a political "strike" which would close its classrooms. Nearly 40,000 students have come voluntarily to this campus to receive a formal education. More than 3,000 faculty members are employed at MSU to provide this instruction. That is the function of this State institution. That is what is expected of it by the Legislature and the taxpayers of Michigan who finance the greater part of the University's operating costs. That is what is expected by the students who pay tuition.

We recognize that there is divided opinion on the campus regarding this issue. Nevertheless, the University's responsibility to the State of Michigan to provide educational opportunities is very clear and cannot be abdicated. Students who are here for that purpose cannot morally be denied their right to attend classes because some of their fellow students may feel that a closed university somehow will hasten an end to the war in Indochina. Similarly, faculty members with appointments to teach at MSU have their responsibility clearly defined by the Code of Teaching Responsibility adopted by the Academic Council and the Academic Senate in 1969.

There are many students and faculty members who wish to attend class. The University has an obligation to do everything it can to provide educational services.

CONSEQUENCES OF A CLOSED UNIVERSITY

Those who would advocate that the University be closed must consider the consequences of such an action. The effects would go far beyond what is viewed as a symbolic protest against the war. For example:

1. The school year necessarily would have to be extended beyond June 14 to make up for those class days lost to "strike" action.
2. Closure would mean an end to all normal services, with the result that students would have to be sent home.
3. The ability of the University to continue to pay wages and salaries during such a period is questionable, at best.
4. Veterans benefits received by students probably would be halted by the Federal government.
5. Financial assistance, such as work-study, fellowships and research grants, would be placed in serious jeopardy.
6. The State Legislature currently is considering the University's 1970-71 budget, and a forced closure could not help but adversely influence those vital decisions.

These are not sanctions; these are consequences. They are not matters left to the University's discretion.

Therefore, it should be clearly understood that the effect of any course of action which forces closure of the University is to make the university community the target and the victim, not the policy makers in Washington.

CONSEQUENCES OF A PARTIAL "STRIKE"

Everyone is responsible for his own actions and the consequences of those actions. Students, graduate assistants and faculty are bound by established codes of conduct. Individuals boycotting classes must arrange with their various instructors for handling course grades. The Code of Teaching Responsibility, adopted by the Academic Council and approved by the Academic Senate, requires instructors to meet their classes. This pertains both to faculty and teaching assistants. Instructors who do not discharge their responsibilities can scarcely be recommended for continuation of pay during their absence from duty. The same principle applies to non-teaching duties. The University cannot abrogate codes of conduct or individual responsibility by granting a general exemption from the established rules.

It also follows that those who boycott or strike have no right to coerce or intimidate the many who wish to conduct their activities on campus in a normal manner.

PROTECTING THE COMMUNITY

There has been every evidence that the great majority of MSU students abhor violent confrontations and destruction. This appears to be true of the "strike" leaders as well as of those who may feel just as deeply about the issues but who wish to continue their education. Yet, the night of May 1 showed that violence, even though instigated by a few, can break out.

The campus police responded responsibly and with restraint. Outside assistance from local law enforcement agencies was called in only after the campus force found that the random destruction had spread beyond its means of control. Such assistance has not been deployed on the campus since.

None of us wants our campus to become an armed camp. The tragedy of Kent State must never occur again. Human life is too dear, and the protection of it will always be our first objective. But to suggest that the only way to prevent another Kent State is to remove the means by which the campus police can protect the university community is illusory. The campus is public property. The University has no authority to exclude city, county and State law enforcement agencies when they are in performance of their duties. Disarming the campus police could thus very well have the effect of increasing outside police activity on the campus.

Relationships between the campus police and the rest of the university community are good, but they can be improved. One of the items on the agenda of the next Academic Council meeting is a proposal to create a Faculty-Student Standing Committee on Public Safety, which could advise on these matters.

The responsibility for preventing threats to life and property is not one-sided. Everyone on this campus shares the duty of assuring an atmosphere where dissent can be articulated in the same rational terms as the formal educational process.

ROTC

On April 27, the MSU Committee Against ROTC presented a set of demands to abolish ROTC from the campus.

On May 1, the administration responded to the demands by suggesting that the Steering Committee of the Faculty, which sets the agenda for the Academic Council, was the proper channel if there was a genuine desire to have ROTC's status on campus reconsidered. (The Academic Council had considered the issue at length only a year ago, making several recommendations which were implemented.)

On May 6 a student representative to the Council asked the Steering Committee to bring ROTC again before the Council. The committee agreed and set a special Council meeting for May 26 to consider the topic.

Meantime, ASMSU, COGS and the appropriate faculty bodies plan to poll students and faculty on their views regarding ROTC. The University reiterates its support of the survey and underscores its importance in reflecting the current views of students and faculty. The results of the survey will be carefully weighed by the Council in its deliberations. Recommendations by the Council for substantive changes in the ROTC status will be brought before the Board of Trustees.

BLACK ENROLLMENT

The University has attempted to develop an intelligent and realistic program of steadily increased Black enrollment, rather than set arbitrary quotas or ceilings.

The percentage of Black students enrolled in the Freshman Class has increased as follows: 1967 - 2%; 1968 - 5%; 1969 - 6% and in the Fall of 1970 we expect to reach 8%. The University has sought to achieve annual increases within its capability to insure that those admitted remain and receive the full benefits of their educational opportunities. To enroll unrealistic numbers, merely to achieve high percentages, would be unfair to the students so admitted if the educational services available are deficient. Rather than make a hasty response preventing the University from marshaling its full resources, the University has sought to coordinate the accelerating rate of annual increases in enrollment within our ability to provide any special services and academic changes required.

The University's overall policies regarding the admission of minority students is already on the agenda of the President's Commission on Admission and Student Body Composition. Any group or individual who wishes to present their views to the Commission are urged to do so.

Closely related to the Commission are the recent discussions which the university administration has had with the Mexican-American organization MECHA and with the new Executive Board of the Black Liberation Front regarding their proposals for improvements in the University's handling of minority students in such areas as recruitment, admission, financial aids, tutorial, general support services, counseling and advising. These discussions began before the events of last week and will continue.

POLITICAL TRIALS

It is obvious to all that the University clearly has no power to control the trial of Bobby Seale or others, regardless of the feelings held by many individuals on the campus. We can only state that the University strongly supports the right of responsible dissent and the Constitutional right to a fair trial. Within the areas of its direct responsibility, the University has attempted to live by this principle of rational debate and due process. It will continue to do so.

INDOCHINA WAR

The expansion of the war in Southeast Asia obviously did much to accentuate the deep concern over the Vietnamese situation long felt on this and other campuses. The reaction of students, faculty and administrators was electrifying, and anyone who doubts that this message wasn't heard in Washington seriously underestimates the voice of the people. But the point to remember is that it is in Washington where the decisions are made, and not on the MSU campus. However, these decisions can be influenced constructively.

Many persons have stated their individual views, both for and against the latest action. The suspension of regular classes on Friday for the conduct of a teach-in on this and other issues provided an intelligent and reasonable forum for debate. The teach-in was not meant to be a one-shot catharsis for the emotions; rather, it is hoped that coming out of those sessions will be further actions which will result in clear-cut position statements.

Additionally, it is gratifying to note that many students are supporting the suggestion that petitions be prepared containing the views of the MSU community on this issue. The offer to take these petitions to the Michigan Congressional Delegation in Washington still stands.

STRIKE NOW!

Tuesday, a group of about 4,000 students rallied in front of the Administration Building and declared their support for a student strike at Michigan State University. The same thing has happened in over 200 universities throughout the country, and the demands of students at other schools are similar to the four which we have raised: 1. U.S. out of Indochina, 2. Abolish ROTC 3. Free Bobby Seale 4. Solidarity with our brothers and sisters at Kent State.

The reasons for making these demands are very clear.

1. The war in Vietnam--which has now been expanded into the Indochina war--has never been anything but a war to preserve the foreign interests of U.S. corporations. Every U.S. industry makes from 20-50% of its profits from exports and the military spending which goes to preserve export markets; and it is impossible to estimate how much more they make from exploiting cheap labor and raw resources in foreign countries. The war is an attempt to demonstrate that popular movements which resist U.S. exploitation cannot succeed. Even though the war is failing, it is being widened. But we see no reason why we should die in it. Therefore we demand that the U.S. get out of Indochina.

2. The ROTC program is integral to the prosecution of the Indochina war. Over 85% of all second lieutenants in the armed forces come out of the ROTC program. Over 50% of all officers have come from ROTC. Colonel Pell, the officer in charge of the ROTC program at Harvard admitted that, "Let it be understood beyond question that there is at present no acceptable alternative source of junior officer leadership if ROTC is driven from the college campus." Because we want to take direct action that will hinder the war in Indochina, we demand that ROTC be abolished.

3. The Black Panthers and other organizations fighting for the liberation of black people in America have come under ferocious attacks. These attacks are being directed by the same ruling group that is directing the war in Indochina. They have taken Bobby Seale, the chairman of the Black Panther Party, as a political prisoner of war. And they threaten to execute him. Therefore, because we oppose the rulers of America, and support the liberation struggles of black people, we demand that Bobby Seale be freed.

4. In recent demonstrations against ROTC at Kent State, 5 students were killed and several others injured by national guardsmen's gunfire. Students were attacked because America's rulers consider threats to ROTC as very real threats to their war effort in Indochina. We are convinced that the struggle against ROTC is correct and that the shootings at Kent State were nothing but murder. We intend to continue that struggle here. Therefore, because the students at Kent State fell in our cause, we express our solidarity with them.

The university, of course, would like to see us forget these demands and go away quietly. At the rally president Wharton said that we should send petitions to our congressmen. But we know that will accomplish nothing. The men in power will listen to us only when they see that we are willing to fight for our demands. We urge everyone to participate in the strike..

Forget your classes, come to our rallies, help us picket classrooms buildings. Help us shut this university down until our demands are met. We are part of a larger fight which must be won. We and students like us at other universities, are in this fight together. And every success we have will make their success easier.

Thurs. - Meeting - 5 to 9 p.m.
in the Auditorium to
discuss and decide demands

Strike Headquarters -
24 Student Services - 353-4365

Picket Headquarters -
Outside Auditorium

STRIKE!

FACULTY-GRADUATE ASSISTANT STRIKE COMMITTEE

1. The Committee voted Wednesday, May 6, to support the student strike by postponing classes beginning Thursday, May 7, until further notice.
2. We believe that under conditions now prevailing on the campus, an assumption that classes can be conducted normally is false. We therefore urge each department and other administrative units of the University to adopt a policy that will protect its students and members of its faculty if they decide as a matter of conscience, not to teach their classes or not to attend them during the strike.
3. We propose that for students who strike, or who cannot attend classes because their professors are not meeting their classes some provision be made which will enable them to avoid losing credit and an appropriate grade for their courses. (For example, an incomplete could be given to a student who is on strike on his own initiative. The instructor who is not teaching his class is responsible for making arrangements for independent study for any student who desires to attend class.)
4. The committee unequivocally condemns the Indochina war. It is clear that the present action of a large number of students at MSU has been directly provoked by President Nixon's expansion of the war and his gratuitous defamation of concerned students.
5. The murder and wounding of students at Kent State University has outraged most thoughtful members of every academic community in the world. We are proud of the action of those students at MSU who have registered their outrage. Under no circumstances should any person with loaded firearms be allowed on the Michigan State University campus.
6. We support the proposition that academic recognition of the ROTC program is inconsistent with the aims of a university and that it is inappropriate for the University to provide financial support and university-supported facilities for that program.
7. We feel that the trial of Bobby Seale cannot be divorced from the other issues in the strike. The prosecution of Mr. Seale is an example of a broad pattern of repression of dissent at home which has widened as the war abroad has escalated.

Jim Prosko
Asst. Prof. of Hum. Dev.
C.P. Larrowe
Professor of Economics,
Chairman

The Steering Committee
Pat Doyle
Professor of Mathematics
Bill Lovis
Graduate student,
anthropology
John Masterson
Assoc. Prof. of Math.

STRIKE DEMAND FACT SHEET

This May 7, Thursday night, 7,000 concerned members of the University community met in the auditorium; a group of people representing many attitudes about the strike. Each of the four original demands was read and then there was open discussion from anyone present. Misunderstanding and apprehension faded away as the principles, then the issues, and finally the wording were clarified, understood, and then voted on. The people united on these eight ideas:

- I. We are on strike in order to shut down the university; that is, in order that there be no business-as-usual class meetings for the duration of the strike, and that instead, political pressures and the educational process be focused on these 7 strike demands:
- II.
 1. U.S. out of Indochina NOW!
 2. Solidarity with our brothers and sisters at Kent State.
 3. (a)
Under no conditions will loaded firearms be allowed on campus
 - (b)
We deplore the presence of city, state, and county police, and national guard on campus during the strike and demand their immediate removal.
 - (c)
All additional riot-control weapons are to be removed from campus.

In light of the murder of five students at Kent State, we feel that this demand must be met.

- 4. ROTC will be allowed on campus, only if all funding is provided by, and all facilities paid for, by the Defense Department, and under no circumstances is ROTC given academic recognition.
We wish to withdraw any semblance of academic respectability from ROTC, as well as ending the diversion of academic financial resources to serve the military establishment.
- 5. We feel that the trial of Bobby Seale cannot be divorced from other issues in the strike. The prosecution of Mr. Seale and all other political prisoners exemplifies a broad pattern of repression of dissent at home which has widened as the war abroad has been escalated. Therefore, we demand, FREE BOBBY!!
- 6. Be it resolved that MSU:
Enroll in MSU, by fall 1970, 2,000 additional minority students (Africans, Chicanos, and other oppressed peoples) and provide supporting services for these students. There shall be an increase of minority students each term until the minimum percentage of 16% is reached. The recruitment and qualifications of these students be administered and controlled by the respective community group (i.e. Detroit Geographical Expedition and Institute and the Black Liberation Front, International).

The percentage of minority groups within the population of the State of Michigan is 16%. We feel that the population of students on Michigan State University's campus should reflect this distribution within the State's population.

- 7. The racist University College requirements should be abolished.

Not only are the curriculum requirements of University College irrelevant, but they are also racist in that they are weeding out processes. While University College is a weeding out process for white students as well, it is especially so for the majority of minority group students, in that the curriculum is oriented within a white middle class value structure. University college is in most instances destructive to the cultural and value orientations of minority communities.

8. We demand that no academic, occupational, or financial penalties be made against student, faculty or staff participation in the strike.

Let it be clear that support of any one of these seven demands is sufficient reason for support of the strike. The strike movement is a coalition of many groups of students and faculty -- and it's a together coalition!!

Further, there is a simple principle uniting us all in this strike:

Every one of these demands opposes the repression of the fundamental right of every human being to determine his or her actions!

STRIKE!!

Student Strike Committee

The spring arrives; so does a new issue

This issue of the Faculty News is an attempt to inform faculty on the events and rationale of those faculty members and graduate assistants who have chosen to join the student call for a strike. It focuses on the events of the past week; it is not an attempt to propagate those opinions, but simply to inform the University community of those opinions so that any response can be based on specific points.

We make this statement because it is obvious that the events and comments of those supporting a strike are more evident in this Faculty News than are the statements and stands of the University administration and others who oppose the strike method.

The Report from the President, dated May 11, presents the University's position, and it has been distributed to all faculty, but statements of those advocating a strike or shut-down have not been systematically distributed. We attempt here to help systematize a variety of positions. Our position is that our readers should have access to as many points of view as possible in order to respond most intelligently to the issues at hand.

The Faculty News welcomes reactions and comments from persons who oppose the strike and from persons who support it. Responses, preferably written, may be directed to our office, 296-G, Hannah Administration Building.

Two years ago at MSU, disruption resulted from the finals week "bust" of a handful of students that prompted a brief takeover of the old Administration Building. Last spring, it was the occupation of the Wilson Hall cafeteria by black students protesting alleged discrimination against black dormitory employees.

So when May bowed in this year, it seemed not a question of would any

"incidents" occur, but which issues would provide the most fuel. There was the materialization of MSU's own "people's park," called "Free," there was concern for the environment; there were several episodes centered on the issue of ROTC, the most destructive of which (May 1) resulted in extended damage across the campus.

But when word spread last Monday (May 4) of the deaths of students at Kent State University, and when this became coupled with the issue of a geographically expanded war in Southeast Asia, Michigan State was confronted with the possibility of a campus shut-down. (Some students call it a strike; others, including faculty who support some sort of suspension, prefer more accurate terms, such as boycott.)

By week's end, there were confirmed reports of some class cancellations, instances of major absenteeism. There were several rallies, attracting as many as 6,000 and 7,000 persons. A number of statements were issued by the central administration, including one authorizing suspension of classes for a teach-in last Friday. A later statement from President Wharton outlined University policy regarding the status of students and faculty who chose to skip, cancel, defer or otherwise alter the normal procedures of class meetings.

Today's Faculty News attempts to look at some of the events of the past few days, events which constitute an exceptional period on the campus, and which contribute to an increased concern for the actions at colleges and universities everywhere.

MSU Faculty News

Vol. 1, No. 27

Michigan State University

May 12, 1970

To strike or not: Responses vary

Last week was, as characterized in a statement from President Clifton R. Wharton Jr., a period "traumatic on the Michigan State University campus."

And whatever else occurred, it must be reported that most departments and most faculty and students did not have apparent overt support for a strike. But the words and actions of those calling for a strike commanded significant attention.

The University's own position, outlined in the May 11 report of the president, emphasized its "responsibility to the State of Michigan to provide educational opportunities" was clear and couldn't be abdicated. It added, "Students who are here for that purpose cannot be morally denied their rights to attend classes because some of their fellow students may feel that a closed university somehow will hasten an end to the war in Indochina. Similarly, faculty members with appointments to teach at MSU have their responsibility clearly defined by the Code of Teaching Responsibility adopted by the Academic Council and Academic Senate in 1969."

At least four departments in the College of Social Science met and issued statements supporting activities that conflicted with "business as usual."

Class attendance in the social science and arts and letters colleges, as examples, ranged from near normal to almost zero. And one instructor in the University College reported that a Thursday class meeting in his required course had only six attendees out of 90 enrolled.

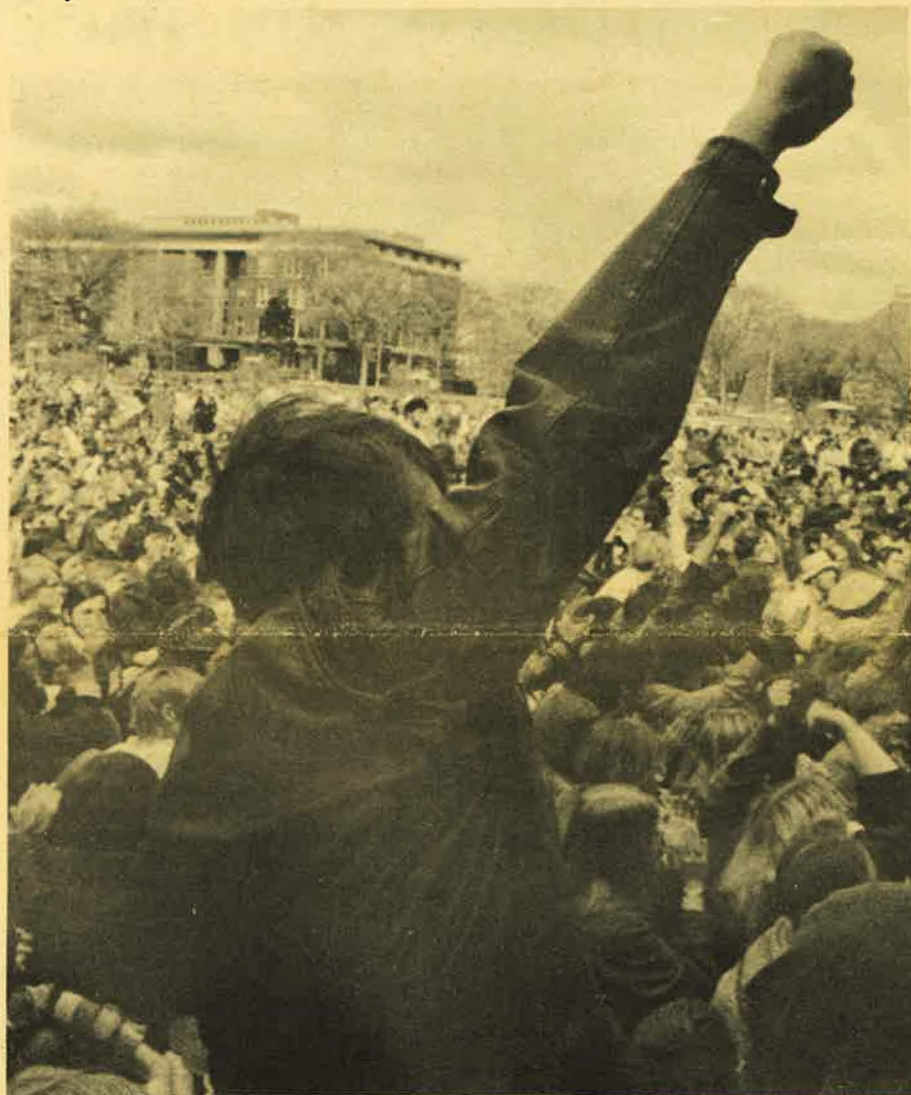
Although daily enrollment figures are not kept for all closed-circuit television courses, one CCTV spokesman said that there were reports of absenteeism in some classes. But no televised courses were cancelled, he added.

Some classroom disruptions were noted, but few serious incidents occurred.

One of last week's casualties was an annual counselor's day conducted by the Office of Admissions and Scholarships. Scheduled for Thursday in the Auditorium, the event was cancelled in anticipation of possible disruptions. Cancellation meant telephoning more than 270 high schools throughout the state and getting word to some 2,500 freshmen on the campus.

* * *

EVEN IN the departments with reportedly wide support for a strike, there were concerns voiced for students who chose to miss classes, their grades and their credits. And some faculty



were concerned about how they could meet the needs of students who boycotted classes as well as those of students who wished to continue having class as usual.

The University Business Office reported getting several calls from students who requested tuition refunds for classes suspended in favor of last Friday's teach-in.

Some colleges held meetings to discuss the implications of large-scale

absenteeism and possible suspended classes.

The College of Social Science, for example, met last Thursday at the request of its student advisory committee to clarify policy toward faculty who "unilaterally cancelled classes" and toward students who "absent themselves" from classes to participate in strike activities.

The meeting's consensus, according to Associate Dean John C. Howell, was that the college did not yet need to issue a "blanket statement" to remove any consequential effects on striking students. He said that most department chairmen agreed that there had been no cases of students penalized for absences, and that faculty seemed to be discharging their responsibilities to provide instruction.

The Department of Communication issued a statement reiterating its acceptance of the University's public obligation to provide educational service. The statement pointed out that students have an option on class attendance, but that faculty have contracts to provide services.

Faculty and students in the College of Home Economics held a meeting

Business not as usual

Business did not go on exactly as usual last week, as thousands of MSU students joined students from more than 400 college campuses across the country in a general strike.

Classroom attendance here was about 23 percent below normal Wednesday, May 6, and 31 percent below normal (i.e., some 11,000 absent students) Thursday, May 7. There were no classes held Friday, May 8.

Attendance percentages were compiled by the Provost's office, based on figures obtained from deans.

Attendance in the Colleges of Veterinary Medicine, Natural Science,

Engineering and Agriculture and Natural Resources was "essentially normal," Provost John Cantlon said Saturday. Justin Morrill College had the lowest attendance with 75 percent of its students out, he said.

An estimated 25 faculty members were not meeting their classes last week, also according to figures gathered by the deans, based on faculty who reported that they were striking, Cantlon said. "We assume they have some obligation to report that," he said.

A report from President Clifton Wharton Jr., issued Monday, May 11, pointed out that faculty responsibilities

are defined in the 1969 Code of Teaching Responsibility. And he pointed out six consequences of a closed university, including extension of the school year beyond June 14 if class days were lost to strike action; students would have to be sent home; payment of wages and salaries would come under question; jeopardized financial aspects, such as fellowships, and the adverse influence a closure of the University would have on the current budget negotiations with the state Legislature.

The statement emphasized that "the

(Continued on page 3)

(Continued on page 2)

Responses varied to strike. . .

(Continued from page 1)

Saturday morning at which both campus and national issues were discussed.

And there was the inevitable appearance of "counter-strike" groups, such as a faction calling itself "Students for Rational action," which Friday issued a statement opposing moves to "force the University into the political arena."

Another group distributed "The Bulletin of Strike Tactics," nine tongue-in-cheek suggestions ranging from "ignore your legislators" to "prohibit all firearms from campus" ("knives, clubs and molotov cocktails are far more spectacular"). The group calls itself

"The Ad Hoc Committee to Eschew Obfuscation and to Prevent Mental Pollution."

* * *

LITTLE OR NO support for a strike was reported in the College of Agriculture and Natural Resources. Chairmen in agricultural economics, animal husbandry and horticulture said class attendance was at or near normal.

H. John Carew, professor and chairman of horticulture said that attendance was good in this department. We assume "that the student has an individual choice regarding class attendance," he said.

Ronald H. Nelson, professor and chairman of animal husbandry, reported that everything was normal last week in his department, "except for disruptors who stand in the door ways and shout."

All was reportedly near normal in the College of Engineering. The chairman of chemical engineering, M.H. Chetrick, said classes in that department were reporting about 100 per cent attendance last week.

"We are very sympathetic to the cause," he said, "but we don't think the way to solve the situation is to strike. As long as there are students who want to have class and who have paid their tuition, we'll meet."

* * *

THE DEAN of the College of Business, Kullervo Louhi, said that the college had experienced no class cancellations "to my knowledge." He reported that about 100 business students met Thursday and voted not to strike.

A spokesman for the College of Natural Science said that his group had not had any meetings or issued any statements as of last Friday. But he said the topic would likely come up this week in a meeting of the college's department chairmen.

He said that attendance in the natural science college seemed to be good. "Let's be practical," he noted. "If you were a chemistry major and you knocked out a week of work, you'd be in a fix."

And he questioned the propriety of discussing political matters in a science class.

"I have an apolitical science class," he said. "Politics can play no part in it. You can't drag in politics, unless you're conducting a class in political science."

— GENE RIETFORIS

Campus-wide meetings look at issues

Announcements have come — taped in doorways, announced at rallies — from various department faculties wishing to meet with their student majors concerning stands to be taken on the issue of a student strike. Other departments have met just as faculties.

Actions taken by some of the departments on campus are listed below, primarily as reported in printed statements from the departments, some according to announcements at the Faculty - Graduate Assistants Strike Committee meetings.

College of Home Economics: An opinion poll was conducted Monday (yesterday) from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. and a meeting was to be held last night to discuss the results of the poll and to discuss and organize action alternatives. (Results were not available at press time.)

Psychology department: A resolution passed Friday, May 8, expressed outrage at "the continuation and expansion of the Indochina War and the violent suppression of political and racial dissent in the U.S.," and expressed support for the both the local and national student strike. The resolution further stated that: "While recognizing the right of individual faculty members to decide on procedures for their own classes, we call on our colleagues in our department and in the University to postpone classes indefinitely, pending later review, in order for students and faculty to engage in effective political action."

School of Social Work: Faculty, graduate and undergraduate students moved to shut down formal operations as of May 7. The school is also working on a community education drive and sponsoring an all-night vigil tonight.

English department: A policy adopted Sunday (May 10) afternoon did not cancel classes but stated that striking students might receive a 2.0 or 3.0 grade, no less, hopefully to be changed to credit or non-credit, according to the reporting faculty member. The policy also stated that striking faculty should continue to engage in the educational process, conferring with students to satisfy both those who strike and those who disagree, allowing the latter to complete course requirements.

Anthropology department: A statement from the chairman of the department advisory committee, dated May 6 (Wednesday) outlined the department's stand on the Indochina war, on events at Kent State and stated that: "Under the conditions now prevailing... any assumption that classes can be conducted [normally] is

obviously misleading. Most members of the faculty will not hold students responsible for material dealt with in classes this week." Individual faculty members in the department are handling the situation in various ways: Conducting normal classes, discussing the issues of the strike in classes, not meeting classes at all. A report at the Sunday night meeting of striking faculty, however, was that the anthropology department was "shut down."

Justin Morrill College: Classes postponed indefinitely.

African Studies Center: Business activities suspended; interdisciplinary courses closed down.

Chemistry department: Classes are not cancelled. Two resolutions were passed Friday by faculty — to support a ban against loaded firearms and to make an attempt to allow students who miss

class "in good conscience" to make up any missed work.

History department: A meeting with graduate students was to have been held last night; the representative hoped that a statement similar to that of the psychology department might be adopted.

Sociology department: Each faculty member and graduate assistant is free to act according to his conscience; academic amnesty is not guaranteed.

Physics department: A meeting was to be held today.

Art department: Passed a resolution Saturday, May 9, supporting "wholeheartedly the humanitarian intent of the demands of the MSU strikers," and stating that "we find 'business as usual' an impossibility." The resolution proposed that Kresge Art Center remain open "and that each teacher, in consultation with those of

his students who wish to attend classes, find means to address the issues."

Political science department: Graduate students adopted a resolution May 9 (Saturday) similar to that of the psychology department, but further resolving that if "any academic, occupational or financial action is taken by the Department of Political Science against any graduate student in this department for suspending either his assistantship or course activities in support of the strike, that we will strike in support of his right to do so."

The Council of Graduate Students issued a statement last week supporting the strike and urging graduate students and graduate assistants not to cross any picket lines, to engage in dialogues concerning the issues of the strike, to not conduct "business as usual" and to "seek alternate ways to communicate course material to students through para-curricular activities."

Sunday meeting devoted to future moves

Approximately 200 faculty and graduate assistants met Sunday night to further discuss problems of and programs for the University strike — or postponement of classes — with which they have joined some 6,000 to 11,000 students.

About 35 departments of the University were represented at the meeting.

The Report from President Clifton Wharton Jr., dated May 11, was read and discussed by the group.

Committee Statement, page 4

The reaction to President Wharton's statement was summarized by the comment from one faculty member that "to arrange mechanics to protect the rights of everyone, to break down the authoritarian character of the learning process, will take more time than 'business as usual' and will be more educational, so no one is running away from his responsibilities — that is a red herring, a farce."

* * *

CHARLES LAROWE, professor of economics and chairman of the steering committee of the Faculty-Graduate Assistants Strike Committee, read a report from the New York Times concerning actions on grades taken at seven now-closed colleges and universities. He then read five recommendations for faculty action on grades at MSU. These were:

1) Arrange for students to complete take-home exams plus an optional

paper "if he wants to be taught by you." 2) Base a grade on the work done up to the point "where the student is called out of class;" i.e. joins the strike, or when the faculty member joins the strike; 3) Give a credit or no-credit grade; 4) No student should be forced to complete the work this term, thus award a deferred or incomplete grade; 5) Award blanket grades.

A psychology graduate assistant explained that the 467 students enrolled in his course will be graded according to a decision by the graduate assistants who handle the course: Everyone has earned at least a 2.0 from the strike alone; anyone wishing a higher grade can by completing a take-home exam or by expressing himself through a paper or discussion. "It is our responsibility," the graduate assistant said, "to contact each student."

The consensus of the group was that grading is a problem to be worked out by individual faculty members and that they be urged to negotiate with their students. The group voted to propose the five recommendations to the University community and to request the Academic Senate to endorse a University policy not to use grades as reprisals and to use the credit-no credit system more flexibly this term.

* * *

A LETTER written by medical school faculty was read to the group for discussion on supporting its being sent to the parents of all MSU students. Concern was expressed over the breadth of the letter, over the reactions it would

solicit from parents, over financing and timing of such a project. The proposal to support the project was tabled.

A motion to ask for an Academic Senate meeting tomorrow (Wednesday) to present this group's position on the strike's demands and to "legitimize the things we're saying about grades, etc." was defeated, because persons at the meeting said they felt they were not ready for such a meeting, and they felt Academic Council and Senate members would not be receptive bodies.

Three committees were established: Communications; educational policies, such as grades; and alternative curriculum, to be planned for the duration of the strike.

A meeting of the Faculty-Graduate Assistants Strike Committee was to have been held last night (Monday) to discuss issues of the strike. Meetings of the group will probably be held daily, Larowe said.

A PRINCETON University student addressed the group concerning a nationwide movement aimed at Congressional elections. Students are conducting research on Congressional districts to find candidates running on peace and civil rights platforms, especially in "marginal areas, like Michigan," he said. Canvassing workshops will be held; then students will canvass Congressional districts to support peace candidates. Princeton has arranged its fall academic calendar so that the University has a two-week vacation immediately preceding the November elections.

Business not as usual. . .

(Continued from page 1)

effect of any course of action which forces closure of the University is to make the university community the target and the victim, not the policy-makers in Washington."

Also included were references to: ROTC (a May 26 Academic Council meeting on the topic is set); black enrollment ("The University has attempted to develop an intelligent and realistic program of steadily increased black enrollment, rather than set arbitrary quotas or ceilings."); political trials (MSU "clearly has no power to control the trial of Bobby Seale or others, regardless of the feelings held by many individuals on the campus"); Indochina war ("But the point to remember is that it is in Washington where the decisions are made, and not on the MSU campus..").

"Additionally," the statement concluded, "it is gratifying to note that many students are supporting the suggestion that petitions be prepared containing the views of the MSU community on this issue. The offer to take these petitions to the Michigan Congressional delegation in Washington still stands."

* * *

A FACULTY - Graduate Assistants Strike Committee was established Wednesday night when about 200 people gathered in the Union to discuss joining the student strike which began Tuesday. About one - half of the group were faculty members. A meeting Thursday afternoon drew about 400 people to the Con Con Room of the International Center, more than half of whom were faculty and graduate assistants.

Faculty at both meetings included a variety of ranks, departments, ages, sexes and races.

* * *

WEDNESDAY NIGHT'S discussion centered on: To strike or not to strike; alternatives to striking; how to protect both the students who choose to strike and those who choose not to; how to maximize the number of striking students and faculty.

A steering committee of four faculty and one graduate assistant was elected to establish liaison with the student strike steering committee, to be responsible for calling meetings of the faculty strike committee, and to organize a meeting of the entire faculty. Members of the steering committee are: Charles Larowe, professor of economics, chairman; Patrick Doyle, professor of mathematics; John Masterson, associate professor of mathematics; James Trosko, assistant professor of human development and Justin Morrill College; and Jim Lovis, graduate student in anthropology.

At the group's request, the steering committee met after the 2½ - hour meeting to draw up a statement based on the consensus of the group's discussions. The seven - point statement was distributed Thursday and discussed at the Thursday afternoon meeting.

The decision to strike was perhaps best explained by the comment of one faculty member that the Nixon Administration had chosen to go outside the political process in its conduct of the war in Southeast Asia, and now striking college campuses had chosen to go outside the political process. "It happens from the treetops as well as from the grassroots," he said.

"Shutting it (the University) down seems to be the only way to get the

'higher ups' to pay attention," another commented.

But there was concern for allowing flexibility for faculty members in meeting their obligations to students who choose to attend class while allowing them to follow their own consciences concerning the strike.

"Faculty can't be bound to any policy," one said, "because, like most academics, they are individualistic."

"When faculty members hold class in a situation like this, it becomes a focal point for confrontation. Any class which meets is an invitation to confrontation," another said.

"Of course more colleagues are needed (to join the strike)," another replied, "the point is, are we willing to start things now?"

They were. At about half - way through the meeting the group voted, with only two or three dissenting, to "support the student strike by postponing classes beginning Thursday, May 7, until further notice."

* * *

THURSDAY afternoon's 2½ - hour meeting involved discussion of the steering committee's seven - point statement. A few of the 400 there said they had come for education concerning the issues since they had not yet decided whether to strike. Ron Horvath, assistant professor of geography, said the assumption of the meeting was "that you are here because you're on strike or you believe we should go on strike." Larowe drew applause when he declared the first part of the statement (concerning the postponement of classes until further notice) non - debatable.

Masterson said that the focus of the meeting was that "we are here to plan a positive physical dynamic plan in support of the students."

A motion to send representatives of the Faculty - Graduate Assistants Strike Committee to meet with the student strike steering committee, and suggest forming an all - University strike steering committee was overwhelmingly approved by the group.

After some discussion concerning grading procedures, the group decided to establish a committee to study the question of amnesty for striking students, including grievance procedures. The committee would also be concerned with junior (untenured) faculty members and graduate assistants.

One suggestion for grading was to give striking students their prevailing grade - points. Other suggestions centered on the idea of meeting classes informally, but outside the formal classroom area. The comment from one faculty member that "striking students are undertaking an important part of education and that should be recognized," was greeted with applause from the group.

The longest discussion of the meeting concerned the potential problem of violence. Eventually, a six - point motion was approved by the group, again overwhelmingly. The motion stated that the group disavows violence as a tactic of this strike; that police are not to be used to interrupt the strike; that no firearms, loaded or unloaded, are to be carried by anyone; that city,

county, and state police and the National Guard are to be immediately removed; that all implements of violence, such as tear gas and riot equipment, also be removed; and that the body recommend to the all - University strike committee that a system of student marshals be established to prevent violence.

Discussion on community action brought suggestions for a national economic boycott ("Because money is the only message the people of this country will listen to") and for social pressure on the people (who were called "warlords") who are the manufacturing controllers who make the implements of war. The faculty member making that proposal said students had gone to the library to look up names and addresses of these people, and he suggested that the national strike movement should

move its picket lines to those people's homes.

Discussion concerning the Friday teach - in was mixed between the feeling toward boycotting the administration - planned event, or using it to discuss the strike with those who were as yet undecided.

"Dialogue should come where it can come," one said, "so don't plan a battleground."

Most of the faculty members and graduate assistants at the meeting reconvened before 5 p.m. Thursday to march together into the student strike meeting in the Auditorium. Many of them sat with the 5,000 to 6,000 students through the entire six - hour meeting, voting on the strike demands.

— BEVERLY TWITCHELL

Social Work:

One group votes on a stand

(In several departments and in at least one college, students and faculty met last week to discuss the issues of a campus strike and a war in Asia. One of those meetings took place last Thursday in the Union Building. It is presented here, not necessarily as typical or representative, but as an example of one forum for the questions under consideration here last week.)

"I don't want to give you an impassioned speech on why social work should be involved," said graduate student Hal Brown. "If you don't know that by now, well . . ."

So began more than two hours of heated discussion — sometimes chaotic, always spirited — as about 150 students and faculty gathered last week to decide what position, if any, the School of Social Work should take in response to the growing movement to prevent "business as usual" at Michigan State.

By the time the meeting had concluded, its members had voted overwhelmingly to approve a motion that "the social work department shall shut down formal operations indefinitely." And it voted to give general endorsement, with a few modifications, to the five demands being circulated as of last Thursday by the faculty - student strike steering committee.

While the motion called for a "shut - down" of operations in social work, its spirit was evident: Each faculty member and student still had his or her own conscience to follow; no one would be prevented either from holding class or from making "other arrangements."

* * *

THE SPRINGBOARD for discussion was a two - page statement approved and issued earlier by the Department of Anthropology. It condemned the "Indochina war" and stated that most anthropology faculty would not "hold students responsible for material dealt with in classes this week."

"I have no quarrel with the anthropology statement," responded one social work faculty member, "except that it doesn't go far enough." (Applause) "I propose that we eliminate the middle man — the mass media — and take our message directly to the people. I propose that we do it this summer, so we can use the next five weeks to prepare."

"A strike isn't the answer. Gov. (Ronald) Reagan closed all the universities in California. So what? What does it accomplish? It just focuses attention on the problem for a short

time. . . We've got to get out and educate the people of the United States."

Two students expressed agreement, but both suggested that the process of education should begin on the campus.

Another student, unenthusiastic about a strike, said: "We have a more efficient means open — the petition. President Wharton said he'll take a petition to Washington. We need to provide this option to students who don't want to go along with the strike."

But a young woman questioned the impact of a petition. "It's just a wide circle," she said. "People say ho-hum to petitions; politicians pigeon-hole them."

A young man agreed. "In a strike we only hurt ourselves." Let the students go to class but refuse to spend their money; boycott the stores. Let's hurt somebody with money and power, not ourselves."

* * *

ONE GRADUATE student argued that students and faculty in the social work school constituted a significant power bloc, "even though you might not believe it. If we make a decision today, that means something. It means that another department stands up for what it believes. I think this affects us pretty damned directly; so much of our national priorities are for things that are alien to us as social workers."

Some others strongly opposed any attempts at a strike. "I don't support the war," said one student. "But I don't support the strike, either. I know there are others here who feel the same way, but no one seems to have the courage to say so."

A member of the strike steering committee addressed the group and urged it to support the demands of the committee. He added: "I can't emphasize often enough how committed we are to non - violence."

But one student objected to the demand that no boycotting faculty or students be subjected to penalties. "Isn't this like having your cake and eating it, too? I don't think we can demand these niceties."

* * *

AND SO it went. Discussion, debate, parliamentary maneuvering, occasional confusion. There was almost universal opposition to the war, unanimous condemnation of violence and the killings at Kent State. There was no real consensus on how best to resolve the issues that prompted the meeting. The agreement was that some action, some expression was necessary, and that it be taken "in our way, as our own thing."

MSU Faculty News

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Debate set for AAUP meeting

A debate on student participation in academic government will be featured at Thursday's (May 14) meeting of the MSU chapter of the American

Council will meet today

Last week's meeting of the Academic Council, postponed by the presence of students who said they wanted the Council to consider abolishing ROTC on the campus, has been re-scheduled for today at 3:15 p.m. in the Auditorium.

Council members will be seated on the floor of the Auditorium, and space in the balconies will be reserved for spectators. Today's meeting has the same agenda as last week's session: Proposed faculty bylaw changes to implement recommendations of the McKee Report; the report on "policies and procedures on campus disturbances;" and revisions of the Academic Freedom Report.

Dale Hathaway, chairman of the Faculty Steering Committee and chairman of agricultural economics, emphasized that each item on the agenda requires action before the May 20 meeting of the Academic Senate.

He said that a special meeting of the Council — tentatively set for May 26 in the Auditorium — will be devoted to the question of ROTC on the campus.

Association of University Professors at 7:30 p.m. in Rooms 38-39 of the Union.

Taking part in the debate will be James B. McKee, professor of sociology and chairman of the committee that drafted the report on student participation in academic government, and Charles Killingsworth, University professor of labor and industrial relations, and a leading opponent of the McKee Report.

Also on the agenda are discussion of a proposal to increase local dues from \$1 to \$3, and election of AAUP officers.

Nominees so far include: President —

18 will be cited at awards convocation

The 1970 Faculty Awards Convocation — at which 18 faculty members will be honored — has been scheduled for 8 p.m. Wednesday (May 13) in the Anthony Hall Auditorium.

Cited will be recipients of: The six Distinguished Faculty Awards, in recognition of "outstanding intellectual contributions to the intellectual development of the University;" six Teacher - Scholar Awards, which recognize "devotion and skill in undergraduate teaching;" and six Excellence - in - Teaching Awards, in recognition of graduate assistants for "care and skill in meeting classroom responsibilities."

The Distinguished Faculty and

Sigmund Nosow, professor of labor and industrial relations and in evaluation services; Richard Schlegel, professor of physics; vice president — Rufus P. Browning, associate professor of political science; Albert P. Linnell, professor and chairman, astronomy; secretary — Paul Bakan, professor, psychology; W. Fred Graham, associate professor, Justin Morrill College; treasurer — Frank J. Blatt, professor and chairman, physics; Ellen Strommen, assistant professor, psychology.

Also to be elected are AAUP council members from tenured ranks, non-tenured ranks and any rank.

Teacher - Scholar Awards include \$1,000 awards, and \$500 goes to each Excellence - in - Teaching winner.

The Distinguished Faculty Award, established in 1952, had been presented each February during a convocation at which the president delivered his "state of the University" address. Both the Teacher - Scholar and Excellence - in - Teaching Awards were presented for the first time last spring.

The recommendation to present the winners of all three awards at a single convocation was approved by the Academic Council. The move is designed to give greater emphasis to the awards.

Committee responds to statement

The Faculty - Graduate Assistants Strike Committee reacted to President Clifton Wharton Jr.'s report (concerning the student strike and the consequences of closing the University) with the following statement:

"The Faculty - Graduate Assistants Strike Committee shall continue on strike, mindful of the consequences President Wharton cites in his Report dated May 11, 1970. We respectfully submit to the University community that the normal learning process has been rendered inappropriate, indeed, impossible, because of sustained policies of repression pursued by the National government, and localized insitutional

practices that form the counterpart to these policies. Simply, basic learning cannot be meaningful when the reality of suppression contradicts its very basis. In the present circumstances, it is hoped the University faculty and administration will concur in this judgement, as has a significant portion of the Michigan State student body already — concur, and join with us in the common effort to reconcile our moral with our intellectual and academic responsibilities. To focus narrowly on the last of these, as we believe Mr. Wharton has done in his report, is to divorce us from our deepest sensibilities, our own definition of professional standards,

and most important, is to divorce us from establishing a humane relationship with our students.

"In this strike we are not recommending any fixed formula, save for this: That the rights of each member of the University community must be respected fully, whether or not he supports the strike. To implement this conviction requires serious effort; the Committee accepts this challenge as one of its principal objectives. Shortly, we shall forward to the administration proposed suggestions on how the academic life of this University can be promoted and continued, consistent with the spirit of the strike and a comprehensive notion of faculty and student responsibilities. We will endeavor to realize, as an outgrowth of the strike, a new student - faculty Bill of Rights and a more embracing definition of academic freedom. The immediate situation provides the opportunity to work toward that goal; to establish faculty - student relationships that will enhance learning and self-expression, not stifle the authentic impulses that many of us have already noted in this student body.

"We affirm our confidence in our students, and respect their views that University life in general has supported, even in its conception of learning, many retrograde currents in American society at large. Not least do we find these currents reflected in exclusionist assumptions pertaining to admissions policies, and the broader question, whom is the University intended to serve? This strike is designed not to close down, but rather, transform this University — in a democratic direction, founded on principles of free, imaginative inquiry, which in turn must be free from political forces of repression. To achieve this, we are compelled to take this larger stance, where the present strike becomes interconnected with an uncompromising attitude of resistance toward antidemocratic trends in the United States. Our students have made this interconnection; we stand with them, and seek the support of the entire University community in taking this step.

"In the final analysis, the strike is both against the war, and for the assertion of our creative possibilities. The two become inextricable. We would not, and we trust the University community would not, have it otherwise. Learning, in the context of legitimized violence from above, at every level of society, makes a mockery of our instincts; training, the very foundations of education itself. The burden of responsibility rests not with those who demand betterment, but with those who, in retarding such efforts, make the prevailing forms destructive of human growth. To countenance the war, even under the guise of insisting that normal life continue, is no longer acceptable, is an affront to our conscience, is an unwarranted presumption on our intelligence..."

An individual responds

(Norman Pollack, professor of history, articulated his personal analysis of the events on campus in the form of a typed statement. He did not know he would be reading it at the Thursday afternoon meeting of the Faculty - Graduate Assistants Strike Committee. But he did, and the favorable reaction prompted an invitation that he read the statement to the Thursday night meeting of some 6,000 students where he received a second standing ovation. Pollack's statement is presented here as he delivered it.)

"1. We must be clear on the significance of the strike. The chief issue is the WAR. The Cambodian invasion has finally driven home to the country at large the enormity of this sustained moral crime; and has begun to drive home the interconnections between international economic and domestic political repression.

"2. Within a university context, we are frankly undertain — about the power of universities viewed candidly in the structure of power in the United States; about how we can fuse opposition to the WAR with the continued pursuit of normal activities; about, most immediately, just how serious the present crisis is, and whether the time has come to take an irrevocable step in seeking basic social change.

"3. Several things have become evident in the last week, even — and especially — to non-political people. First, since Cambodia, and then Kent State, faculty and students alike are coming to see that the basic learning process cannot be meaningful when the reality of suppression contradicts its very basis: That business - as - usual becomes itself willful blindness, complicity, hollow pretentiousness. Second, equally evident, the United States has perhaps not witnessed such widespread, authentic protest in its colleges and universities. . . Third, we cannot, must not, be oblivious to these developments. And here, I submit, we must take the broadest view of this nationwide strike.

"There is unquestionably a crisis. One with national and world ramifications. The

WKAR

Tuesday, May 12

8 a.m. (AM-FM) MORNING REPORT. 60 minutes of news, sports, features, commentary. (Monday - Friday)
1 p.m. (FM) MUSIC THEATRE. "South Pacific."
5 p.m. (AM-FM) NEWS 60. (Monday - Friday)
8:30 p.m. (FM) BOSTON SYMPHONY. Works of Mendelssohn, Elgar, Beethoven.

Wednesday, May 13

11 a.m. (AM) BOOK BEAT. Conversation with Adela Rogers St. John.
1 p.m. (FM) MUSIC THEATRE. "The Mikado."
8 p.m. (FM) THE ART OF GLENN GOULD.
Thursday, May 14
1 p.m. (AM) LECTURE DISCUSSION. Postmaster General Winston Blount address Detroit Economic Club.
1 p.m. (FM) MUSIC THEATRE. "Oh Kay!"
9 p.m. (FM) JAZZ HORIZONS.

Friday, May 15

10:30 a.m. (AM) THE GOON SHOW. With Peter Sellers.
11:45 a.m. (AM) ENVIRONMENT.
1 p.m. (FM) MUSIC THEATRE. "Fiorello."
Saturday, May 16
8:15 a.m. (AM-FM) THE GOON SHOW.
10:30 a.m. (AM) VARIETADES EN ESPANOL.
11:45 a.m. (FM) RECENT ACQUISITIONS.
1:30 p.m. (AM) THE DRUM.
2 p.m. (AM) ALBUM JAZZ.
2 p.m. (FM) OPERA. "Die Gotterdammerung."
7 p.m. (FM) LISTENER'S CHOICE. Classics by calling 355-6540.

Sunday, May 17

2 p.m. (AM-FM) CLEVELAND ORCHESTRA. Works of Haydn and Ravel.
4 p.m. (AM-FM) FROM THE MIDWAY. Economist Kenneth Boulding discusses "Science as a Sub - Culture."
8 p.m. (FM) FORUM. Administrators discuss campus topics. Questions may be phoned in, 355-6540.

Monday, May 18

9 a.m. (AM-FM) DICK ESTELL READS. "Ruffles and Flourishes" by Liz Carpenter. (Monday - Friday).
1 p.m. (FM) MUSIC THEATRE. "How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying."
8 p.m. (FM) OPERA. "The Saint of Bleeker Street."
10:30 p.m. (FM) MUSIC OF TODAY. "Igor Stravinsky in the 60s."

WMSB

Tuesday, May 12

12:30 p.m. UNDERSTANDING OUR WORLD. Black journalism.
1 p.m. THE GREEN THUMB. Terrariums.
7 p.m. DRUGS: THE CHILDREN ARE CHOOSING.

Wednesday, May 13

12:30 p.m. BLACK MAN IN THE AMERICAS.
1 p.m. MODERN MRS.
7 p.m. VAN CLIBURN INTERNATIONAL PIANO COMPETITION. Pianist Minoru Nojima of Japan.

Thursday, May 14

12:30 p.m. A CONVERSATION WITH JAMES DAY. Archaeologist Louis Leakey.
1 p.m. THE FRENCH CHEF.
7 p.m. LA REVISTA.

Friday, May 15

12:30 p.m. INSIGHT. A college sophomore faces an identity crisis.
1 p.m. SONIA SINGS. French folksinger Sonia Malkine.
7 p.m. ASSIGNMENT 10.

Saturday, May 16

10 a.m. INNOVATIONS.
11:30 a.m. LA REVISTA.
12 noon THE SHOW. Father Daniel Egan, the "junkie priest."

Sunday, May 17

11 a.m. NEWS IN PERSPECTIVE.
12 noon ASSIGNMENT 10.
1 p.m. THE FORSYTE SAGA.
2 p.m. THE CONSERVATIVE VIEWPOINT. First of four programs focusing on conservative view of national issues.
2:30 p.m. SOUL! Folksinger - guitarist Len Chandler; The Sweet Inspirations; Gylan Kain; Frank Brents; Charles Hodges; Yvette LeRoy.
3:30 p.m. MICHIGAN WEEK SPECIAL.
4:30 p.m. NET JOURNAL. The conservative with Milton Friedman, Russell Kirk, M. Stanton Evans, William Rusher.
10 p.m. NET FESTIVAL.

11 p.m. NET PLAYHOUSE. "Cathy Come Home," Drama - documentary about London housing problems.

Monday, May 18

12:30 p.m. GERMAN PLAYHOUSE.
1 p.m. FOCUS ON SWEDEN.
7 p.m. SPARTAN SPORTLITE.