

# the university of michigan Today

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President Fleming made the following observations in a letter to the faculty, slightly edited and reprinted here.

## President Says 'Faculty Must Take a Stand'

An enormous amount has been written about student unrest and the usual factors which we all know have some relevance. Our statistics show that students are brighter than ever before, there is unquestionably stress on them from competitive pressures, many of them are highly idealistic, the war and race problems seriously disturb them and raise doubts in their minds about the attitudes of the older generation, and many of our internal procedures unquestionably require revision in order to give stu-

dents a more significant voice in what goes on in the university society.

### 'ILLEGAL TACTICS'

All of these factors, and others, cause unrest. The new factor is the plainly illegal and disruptive tactics that some students are now willing to use. Whatever one thinks of Columbia University, for instance, there is no question that the university was immobilized for days by the seizure of certain buildings, to the exclusion of all who would nor-

mally inhabit them. It is also clear that the president's office, along, perhaps, with others, was ransacked, damaged, and seriously disrupted.

There are those among both students and faculty at Columbia who appear to pass off these tactics rather lightly. Presumably, they gloss over such tactics today because they approve the objective. Tomorrow the objectives of another group, which could be completely unacceptable to them, may be

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## U-M Alumnus Wins Share of Nobel Prize

Dr. Marshall Warren Nirenberg, who earned his doctorate at Michigan in 1957, has been elected to share the 1968 Nobel Prize for physiology and medicine with two other American scientists.

Dr. Nirenberg spent five years on the Ann Arbor campus in the early 1950's. He now lives with his wife, Perola Zaltsman Nirenberg, in Bethesda, Md. Dr. Nirenberg was a graduate student and teaching fellow while he worked here for his Ph.D. in biochemistry. Since then he has been on campus several times, giving seminars; and in 1965 he returned to receive an honorary doctorate from the University in recognition of his "imaginative and productive research."

Dr. Nirenberg was an undergraduate at the University of Florida. Commenting on his reason for coming to Michigan he said, "because the University is an outstanding one scholastically."



Dr. Nirenberg

Mrs. Nirenberg attended the Escola Nacional de Quimica Da Universidade Do Brazil, in Rio de Janeiro. They plan to go to Sweden in December for the award ceremonies.

Dr. Nirenberg, who is 41, is currently associated with the U.S. Public Health Service National Institutes of Health.

### CRACKS 'GENETIC CODE'

According to reports Dr. Nirenberg is renown for work in "cracking" the genetic code, and thereby helping to solve one of the profound mysteries of life. His research has helped shed light on the chemical process by which cells of one generation transmit the hereditary message to the next—as for example, in the case of brown-eye parents whose children will have brown eyes. The genetic question: how is this characteristic transmitted to the cells?

The reported significance of the work of Dr. Nirenberg and that of Dr. Har Gobind Khorana, the University of Wisconsin, and Dr. Robert Holley, Cornell University, who share the Nobel Prize, is that they have enlarged the understanding of life process; they have also advanced the day when genetic defects may be correctable, and perhaps life itself created.

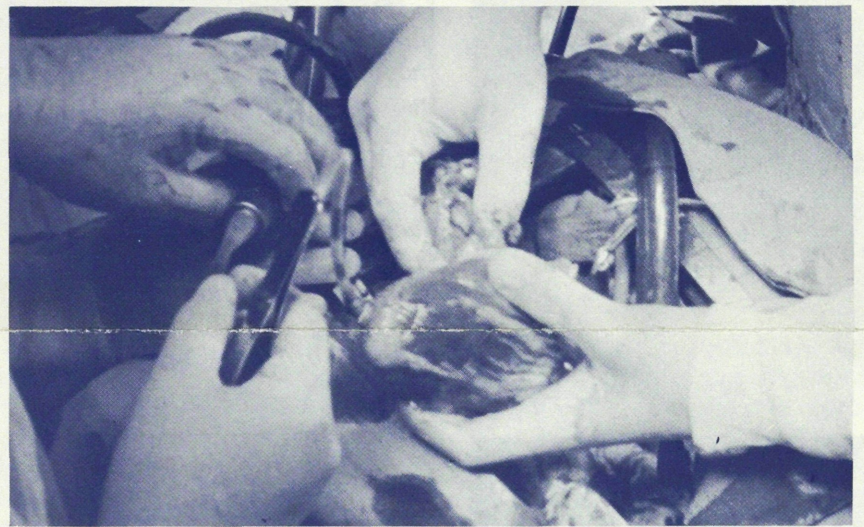
## A & D Plans Move to North Campus

The U-M College of Architecture & Design expects to be in a new home on the University's North Campus by 1972.

A North Campus site adjoining the Engineering College area is now under study as part of a general building program study authorized by legislative action.

The building will be financed by the state.

Crowded conditions in the school's present quarters have limited recent enrollments in both the art and architecture departments, according to Associate Dean William Lewis, with only about 1 freshman applicant out of 3 in art, 1 of 4 in architecture, and only 1 of 4 graduate applicants admitted.



### U-M Surgeons Transplant Heart

This photograph shows a new heart being introduced into the chest cavity of Philip T. Barnum, of Kalamazoo, by University of Michigan surgeons. A 22-man surgical team performed the delicate operation at the University Medical Center in September. A second transplant was performed in December, providing a new heart for Donald L. Kaminski, 48, of Alpena, Michigan.

## New Dean Talks of Change in the Literary College

"Today's 'C' student is the 'A' student of ten years ago." That is the view of William Hays, new Dean of the U-M Literary College, who continues:

"... students now come much better prepared; we can encourage them to be flexible and experimental in selecting courses and academic programs. In fact, the College has made a number of recent changes that help students who want it get a broad exposure to the great variety of course offerings available in this College."

Dean Hays, Professor of Psychology and formerly Associate Dean, succeeded Dean William Haber in the summer of 1968. Dean Haber is closing a distinguished U-M career that began in 1936. He has been on the Economics department faculty and had been Dean of the Literary College since 1963. Upon retirement he has assumed a one-year as-

signment as special advisor to the University's Executive Officers.

Innovation and change have been the insignia of the Literary College in the recent past; and Dean Hays has described some of the more important developments designed, he notes, to respond to students' desire for greater flexibility in their educational choices, greater control

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Dean Hays

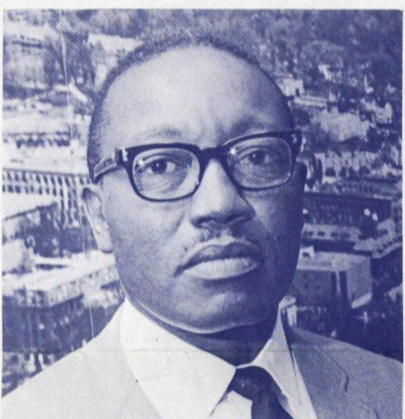
## U-M's New Faces of 1968



Dr. Arthur Max Ross, appointed July 1 as Vice President for State Relations and Planning. He is the senior University officer responsible for planning and co-ordinating the University's approach to the Michigan Legislature on budgetary matters. He came to the U-M from the post of Commissioner of Labor Statistics in the U.S. Department of Labor. He holds a Ph.D. from the University of California where he was professor of industrial relations before going to Washington in 1965.



Dr. Barbara W. Newell, appointed August 1 as interim Vice President for Student Affairs, she succeeds Dr. Richard Cutler, named special assistant to the President for urban affairs. Mrs. Newell is a graduate of Vassar, with a Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin. She has been on the faculties of Wisconsin, Purdue, and the University of Illinois.



Dr. William L. Cash, an alumnus of the University, has been named Human Relations Co-ordinator for all the University's efforts in relation to the non-white community, and to do some teaching in psychology. Dr. Cash has taught at several Universities, including North Dakota. Most recently he was chief of the counselling and guidance institutes section of the U.S. Office of Education.



Donald B. Canham, on July 1, 1968, succeeded H. O. (Fritz) Crisler as Michigan's Athletic Director. Holder of two degrees from Michigan, Canham was head track coach for 19 years, one of the University's most successful coaches of all time, and an international figure in the world of track and field. He also owned a highly successful business which he relinquished to assume the head athletic post.



Dr. Norman R. Scott, was named Dean of the U-M Dearborn Campus to succeed retiring Vice President William Stirton. The new dean had been associate dean of the College of Engineering, and a faculty member since 1951. Dean Scott holds two degrees from MIT and his doctorate from Illinois.



John M. Orr (right) named Head Basketball Coach to succeed Dave Strack who became Business Manager of Intercollegiate Athletics. Orr was assistant coach; head coach at Massachusetts, a player at Illinois and Beloit, and in the National Basketball Association. Joining Orr as assistant coach is Fredrick Snowden, an outstanding Detroit High School coach whose teams had an 80-7 record in six years.

## President Fleming Discusses Issue of Faculty Involvement

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equally attainable by similar tactics. Moreover, force and violence are antithetical to the very purpose of a university.

### GRADUATE SCHOOL STAND

At Michigan we have had but one incident in which a building was seized. That incident occurred at the height of the emotion over the despicable assassination of Martin Luther King. The students (and some who were not students) were wrong, in my judgment, in using the tactic which they did use. They could have seen me, or other members of the administration, by a mere request. Nevertheless, we tolerated that wrong for the brief period because this is an imperfect world in which emotion sometimes overcomes logic. Happily, we found that our objectives were not basically different in that instance, and we were soon able to reopen the building.

We must assume that a similar event can happen in the future, though all of us certainly hope that it will not, and we must bend all our efforts to seeing that it does not occur. Much of our success will depend upon the faculty and it is for that reason that I write this particular letter. In 1967, when a disruptive incident occurred on this campus, the executive board of the Graduate School promptly reacted with a statement declaring that:

A graduate student is in training to become a member of the community of scholars, and one of the hallmarks of that community is free and objective discussion. When a student seeks to curtail in any way the freedom of discussion of others, he calls in question his fitness for a scholarly career.

The executive board has authority with regard to student discipline to the extent necessary to maintain the freedom of expression of its faculty, student body, and guests.

The strong stand was helpful, I believe, in setting the proper tone for the environment of this University. I believe that exactly the same principles apply to disruptive conduct involving seizure of buildings and interference with offices. If administrative offices are subject to

occupation and examination of their files today, the same thing can happen to faculty offices tomorrow.

The dilemma, of course, is what one does at such a time. If the police are called, the age-old campus-police hostilities are invoked and almost inevitably there will be violence which will revolt the whole academic community. The result is a university torn asunder.

### ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

The other realistic alternative is the imposition of academic discipline. Students who support such tactics of course will oppose both alternatives. But to acquiesce in this position is to leave the university defenseless. The idea that seizure and vandalism cannot be countered with academic discipline disregards the fact that they strike at the most fundamental characteristic of a university—its freedom.

If universities wish to continue to govern themselves, they will have to face the fact that tactics of this kind cannot be ignored. If universities are unwilling to deal with them, the power to do so will be lodged elsewhere. Some few students who view themselves as revolutionaries for a new and better order may welcome this. Most of us realize that it would spell the end for free universities.

It must be evident that there is little incentive to be a university president in these troubled times. But in the last analysis, it is the professors who are going to have to face the problem which now confronts us. If the faculty is unwilling to take a stand, disruption will continue. If it will take a stand, but also recognize that the status quo cannot be insisted upon, the unrest can, I believe, be contained within peaceful bounds.

### REVISING RULES

[We are in the process of] revising many of our rules and regulations. There will be student, faculty and administrative participation. If there is reasonableness on all sides, there will be no difficulty in working out satisfactory procedures. If there is not, we will have some of the troubles experienced elsewhere. I hope very much that we will be successful.

## 'U' Opportunity Program Enrolls 445

For the fall semester the University has enrolled some 445 students through its Opportunity Awards Program. Among these are 161 new freshmen and six new transfer students.

Under this program, all students receive some financial assistance. Amounts vary according to individual need, from the minimum which pays tuition only, to a maximum

which includes tuition plus full maintenance—approximately \$2,100 per year.

Students in this program are expected to work during the summer to earn money toward their ongoing education, and to work part-time during the school year, after completion of their freshman studies.

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# New Dean Talks of Change in the 'Lit' College (Continued from page 1)

over their own academic lives, and a stronger relationship between their course work and the problems facing America and the world today.

## PASS-FAIL OPTION

The College now permits the *pass-fail option* for juniors and seniors. This means that students can elect one course per semester and not have to risk severe competition for grades from individuals with more background in the subject.

"Its effect," according to Dean Hays, "is to encourage students to be less rigid in choosing courses, to satisfy their curiosity about other fields without incurring a major risk in their academic record. We expect that this option will eventually be extended to freshmen and sophomores."

A second innovation in the College is a new degree—a Bachelor of Arts in Liberal Studies. Requirements for it bracket several departments within the Literary College, with concentration credits divided among three major areas of study—e.g., humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences. The student can also work out an individualized concentration program, if his interests are such that they do not fall completely within one of the standard concentration patterns.

The Literary College has also instituted a number of new courses designed—in response to a general sentiment among today's students—to make academic work relevant to life and to project students into "real" world situations.

## INNER CITY COURSE

A second new program of this type is called the INNER CITY COURSE. As Dean Hays describes it: "... the Inner City Course permits both graduates and undergraduates to do field work in city problems for which they can earn credit hours toward a degree from this College. Of course, it attracts students who want a sense of involvement with the problems of the cities and some way to directly relate academic work to practical problems that affect people's lives, and to have those experiences in return, bear on their academic work.

"Relevance is today's operational word on campus, and the Inner City Course provides it. At the same time, it gives academic orientation to social changes now taking place. But it's not just a new kind of field trip. These students work at a great many constructive activities—as teacher aides, and in many other types of community service."

## RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE

Over the past several years the Literary College has moved in other directions as well. Establishing a Residential College as part of the Literary College, the University has attempted to combine the advantages of its large size and variety of facilities, with a close-knit, small college environment.

Of the Residential College, Dean

Hays says: "... it is not for an elite student body; it has a cross-section of students who come to Michigan, and anyone who is admitted to the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts can qualify for the Residential College, if he requests admission. However, we cannot yet accommodate all those who express an interest."

## HONORS PROGRAM

Another innovation of the past decade is the Honors Program which is aimed at highly-motivated, highly-advanced students able and willing to do advanced work, more of it, and more independently.

"The Honors Program now involves about 400-500 students in

twenty-eight departments "distinguished." The balance were all rated "strong," the second highest category.

## CURRENT PROBLEMS

But the University and the Literary College are not without the problems that go with a reputation for leadership and quality. For example, Dean Hays cites the rapid growth in enrollment—about 40% in the past five years.

Total Literary College enrollment today is some 16,200 students—4,000 of whom are graduate students. It is the largest of the University's seventeen schools and colleges, and contains thirty departments of study.



U-M RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE features small group discussion and close association with faculty. Meeting here with Professor of Geography George Kish (left facing students) are (l. to r.) Erick Erickson '71, of Birmingham, Michigan; Mary Hensel, '71, of Manhasset, Long Island, New York; Noel Buckner, '71, of Orchard Lake, Michigan; and Kirk Nims, '71, of Grosse Ile, Michigan. Recent action by the U-M Regents has assured permanent quarters for the University's innovative Residential College, established in 1967. Funds were approved to renovate and expand East Quadrangle to house the College which, by 1970, expects to enroll approximately 1,000 students. It currently enrolls some 450 freshmen and sophomores. Junior and senior classes are planned.

freshman and sophomore classes. After their sophomore year, honors students enroll in the Honors Program conducted by the department in which they do their major work for a degree.

"Honors students must maintain a B average overall, and a B+ in their major fields. They work at a considerably accelerated rate and higher level than other students within the College," Dean Hays noted.

With the many changes of the recent past, innovation and adjustment to new student interests and pressure from society, the high standing of the University's Literary College remains unchallenged. Michigan continues to rank among the top ten universities, and as one of the top three public universities along with the Universities of Wisconsin and California-Berkeley.

A survey published within the past few years by the American Council on Education has documented Michigan's leadership reputation. The ACE survey of graduate schools rated eight of

Dean Hays says: "... the percentage of faculty growth over these years has been comparable to the growth in student body. Our greatest problem has been a lack of educational facilities—e.g., classrooms, offices, laboratories, and research facilities. We keep falling behind in acquiring and replacing these essential facilities, and are teaching and working in old houses, public schools, dormitories, and buildings built for the needs of two generations ago. Our chemistry building, for example, was built in 1914, and the Psychology Department is housed in an old dormitory, an old public school, and an old residence.

"At the same time, even though the University has gotten larger we have tried to hold down class sizes. A part of this has been accomplished by hiring more teaching fellows, but this has not affected the quality of instruction. In fact, it has helped us in our responsibility for training better teachers. Our teaching fellows soon move out of Michigan to become the young pro-

fessors at other leading universities."

## WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

Looking ahead Dean Hays forecast a continued broadening of the independence and freedom of students to direct a large part of their academic lives. "We can anticipate a growing trend within the College toward the development of what we might call a 'creative frame of mind,' rather than the 'informational frame of mind' that traditionally we have had. Those of us in the Literary College consider our objective to be training people for the future, developing people who know *how* to learn. Of course, no one knows what the future will be, but we feel our students have to be prepared for a very different world than the one we know," the Dean said.

The Literary College does not turn out 100% finished products, according to the Dean. "We work to develop in our students the desire and ability to learn. Not only are they the graduates who qualify for medical and law school; our graduates are capable of moving into all the professions—as they do."

## HOW TO GET IN?

With all the changes and innovations at Michigan, admission standards continue to remain high. In general, a student has to stand near the top of his high school graduating class; to have good grades on his College Entrance Examination Board tests; a favorable appraisal from his high school, and some record of extra-curricular activities at his high school. However, the number of applicants is increasing each year, the Dean noted.

As admissions standards remain high, the costs of education have continued to go up. A Literary College undergraduate who lives outside Michigan pays \$1,540 for a two-semester year; an out-state graduate student, \$1,648.

Michigan resident undergraduates each pay \$480; and graduate students pay \$540.

## TODAY'S STUDENT

Asked for a brief profile of today's Literary College student, Dean Hays concluded:

"... he (and she) wants to be involved; perhaps he is given to the customary impatience of the young and to highly moralistic judgments about the world and people senior to him; he prefers a single, all-encompassing answer or truth to the ambiguity of everyday life. But he is also sincere, and feels very deeply about his academic work and why it must bear some direct relation to what's wrong with the world and how it can be corrected.

"Today's student also comes better prepared from better high schools; he feels much closer and more involved with the world as he knows it from the great media outpouring he grows up in, and he is very interested to be master of his own academic destiny."

## 'the Vital Margin'

Several significant gifts have been made to the University since you received your last copy of the 'Vital Margin,' a publication now replaced by Michigan TODAY.

A gift of \$500,000 from Charles R. Walgreen, Jr., board chairman of Walgreen Drug Stores of Chicago, has established the *Mary Ann and Charles R. Walgreen Jr. Professorship for the Study of Human Understanding*. He is a 1928 graduate of the College of Pharmacy. In 1951 the University awarded him an honorary Master of Science degree.

Presenting his gift Mr. Walgreen said, "... it is our wish that emphasis be placed on study of the underlying causes of lack of understanding between people."

The *Paul G. Goebel Endowed Professorship* has been given to the College of Engineering by the U-M Regent from Grand Rapids. Funds to establish the Goebel Chair were given by more than 100 friends of the national chairman of the \$55 Million Program, to honor his service to the University as an alumnus, an athlete, Regent and most recently national campaign chairman. Regent Goebel is a 1923 graduate of the Engineering College.

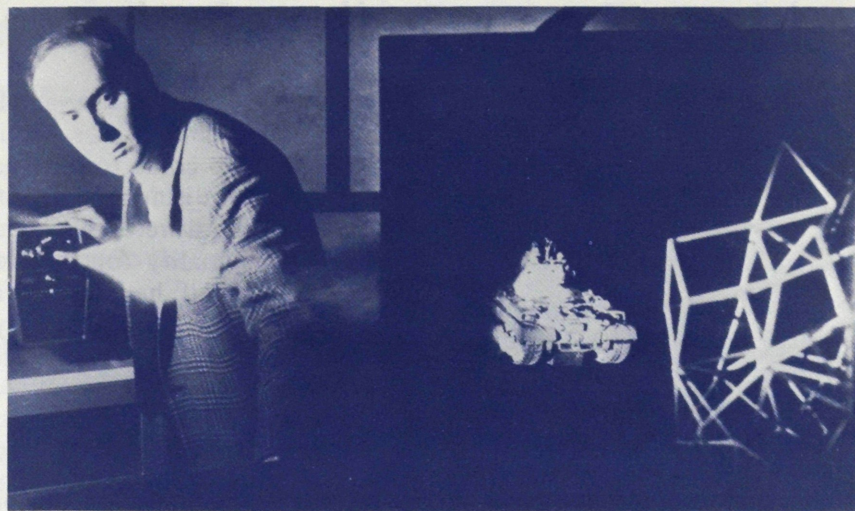
The Goebel chair is the first endowed professorship in the College of Engineering. But it brings to seven the number of Professorships fully or partially endowed for the University by the \$55 Million Program.

To honor the memory of her late husband and daughter, who were

close to the University, Mrs. Frank H. Davis of Indianapolis, has given the University funds to establish the *Frank H. Davis and Agnes Adele Wood Memorial Fellowship Fund in Actuarial Science*. Mr. Davis, who died in 1966, was a prominent insurance executive, born in Coopersville, Michigan and graduated from the University in 1908. His daughter, Agnes Adele Wood, graduated from the University Literary College in 1932, and later married Dr. Donald E. Wood of Indianapolis. Mrs. Wood died in 1954.

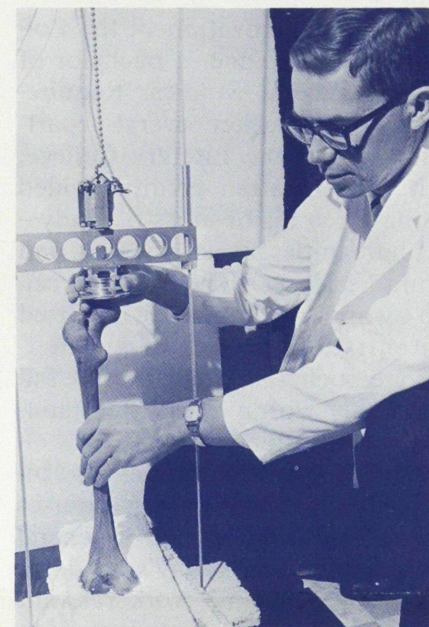
A chance conversation aboard a commercial airliner led to financial support for a research project conducted by Dr. Stevo Julius of the Department of Internal Medicine. "The gift is particularly significant because it allowed us to get started," Dr. Julius said. His project undertakes to initiate a program that coordinates the work being done in a number of disciplines to study the early stages of hypertension or high blood pressure. The donor is a non-alumnus from Dallas who was intrigued by the project.

The University has undertaken an appeal for scholarship, fellowship and visiting professorship funds to establish a Memorial Fund honoring the memory of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. According to Michael Radock, vice president for University Relations, the funds raised will be used to help disadvantaged students enter the University and do both undergraduate and graduate work, up to and including the Ph.D.



LENSSLESS PHOTOGRAPHY demonstrated by Professor Emmett Leith, research engineer at the U-M Institute of Science and Technology and professor of electrical engineering. Laser holography makes possible such 3-dimensional 'photographs' without the use of lenses. Professor Leith, who won the 1967 *Industrial Research* magazine's "Man of the Year" award, headed the University research team which employed a laser beam to make practical wavefront reconstruction techniques first proposed by British scientist Dennis Gabor in the late 1940's.

## The U of M Scene



'BONE TESTER' impact device is shown here (right) being used by Dr. David Beckman of the U-M Highway Safety Research Institute Biomechanics' Department, to make fundamental measurements of human bone strength. HSRI examines major aspects of highway safety.



NEAR COMPLETION on the Medical Campus is the new Continuing Medical Education Center named in honor of Dr. Harry A. Towsley, chairman of the Department of Postgraduate Medicine. Funds for the Center were given by the Harry A. & Margaret D. Towsley Foundation, Ann Arbor, and the Herbert H. and Grace A. Dow Foundation of Midland, Michigan.

## Budget Request Seeks to Preserve 'U' Quality

The University of Michigan has asked the state for an operations appropriation of \$75.9 million for 1969-70.

Dr. Arthur M. Ross, the University's vice president for planning and state relations, said the request was "the minimum which is necessary to avoid substantial deterioration of program quality." Ross added:

"We are concerned that such deterioration would be a serious loss to the state and that the Regents, the University administration, and the state government have a joint responsibility to prevent such loss."

The 1969-70 request is only \$100,000 more than was asked for 1968-69; but it is \$12.6 million more than the Legislature appropriated.

Vice President Ross, in submitting the request, noted that "Michigan has fallen behind other comparable states in the intensity of effort" to provide for higher education in the 1960's.

Over the past 10 years, the state has dropped from ninth to 17th nationally in per capita appropriations for higher education and from 14th

to 34th in appropriations per student.

Moreover, while appropriations in the past two years have risen 20 to 40 per cent at such schools as the Universities of Wisconsin and Minnesota, UCLA, and Ohio State, they have risen only 8.9 per cent at the University of Michigan.

The University anticipates it will receive \$41.3 million in student fees, indirect cost reimbursement, and other income—some \$690,000 more than last year. The total operating budget would thus be about \$117.3 million.

Salary and benefit increases account for nearly \$6million of the requested increase. More than \$5 million of that was recommended in budget guidelines proposed by Michigan's Governor George M. Romney.

Other increases as specified by those guidelines are \$805,600 for improvements in the Dental School program, \$429,600 to allow for rising enrollment at U-M's Flint College, and \$328,912 for operation and maintenance of new facilities.

RECORD-SMASHING Captain of the 1968 Wolverines is Ron Johnson, senior from Detroit. Against Wisconsin, he scored 5 touchdowns and ran for 347 yards—breaking the Big Ten, Michigan and 'all-games' season records for yards rushed, most points, most touchdowns and total offense. His yards gained set an NCAA single game record. In touchdowns per game (5) and per season (19) he beat Tom Harmon's old record of (4) and (16). With 30 points Johnson surpassed Harmon's single-game performance record of 27 in 1939. He also broke the Big Ten's season rushing record with 1,017 yards.

