Regents Name Vice-Presidents for Student Services, Research

At its April 1972 meeting the Board of Regents named Henry Johnson as dean of student services and Charles G. Overberger as the new vice-president for research.

Johnson, who is associate director of the Program for Educational Opportunity in the School of Education, was one of four candidates nominated by a search committee consisting of students, faculty, and administrators.

Johnson’s affiliation with the university began in 1963 when he organized a group work program for emotionally disturbed boys at the Children’s Psychiatric Hospital of the Medical Center. He trained as a postgraduate psychiatric social worker at the Nenninger Clinic following graduation from Morehouse College, and later earned the master of social work degree from Atlanta University. He has been pursuing doctoral studies in education at the University of Michigan.

In his position with the School of Education, Johnson has been assisting school districts in various stages of desegregation with in-service training and other services. He is a trustee of the Ann Arbor School District.

Charles G. Overberger, distinguished macromolecular chemist and chairman of the chemistry department, will become vice-president for research September 1. Overberger has been a member of the U-M faculty since 1967.

For 20 years prior to his appointment at the U-M, Overberger was affiliated with the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, having served as dean of science, director of the Polymer Research Institute, and acting vice-president for research.

LSA Dean Has Confidence in Future of Higher Education

Despite the current sense of “gloom” among many educational leaders, there is still much hope that American higher education, with its traditional academic disciplines, can play the vital role in solving the problems of our “plundered, polluted, and overcrowded planet.” This is the confident expression of Frank H. T. Rhodes, dean of the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts. “The world’s problems are real and urgent, and they will require, for their solution, knowledge of the most refined kind.”

Recognizing the need for interdisciplinary collaboration, Rhodes noted, “The idea of a university implies that our colleges and schools must spill over into one another, encouraging demand for a breakdown of traditional disciplinary boundaries.”

While acknowledging the increasing demands for “relevance” in education and for a breakdown of traditional disciplinary boundaries, Rhodes believes that significance and cohesion in academic programs should be recognized as “complementary to, rather than competitive with, the traditional disciplines.”

Regarding “relevance,” Rhodes warned that “the notion of education as an instrument of society harbors great dangers for a free society. To make education relevant only to social goals that are now accepted is to leave the goals and values uncriticized, and to allow no possibility of further enlightenment.”

Recognizing that higher education faces real problems in many areas, such as financial stress, problems of admissions and equal opportunity, and the prospect of faculty collective bargaining and increased legalization in academic life, Rhodes believes that probably the greatest threat to universities is the “widespread loss of confidence among both students and educators.” Facing conflicting challenges, some have lost all belief in the validity of educational commitment.

The dean of the U-M’s largest school expresses a confident hope, however, if a university, in addition to providing knowledge and skills, can offer opportunity “for the development of meaningful personal relationships in which the individual is encouraged to develop his own self-identity and self-confidence, and a sense of commitment to values, beliefs and goals which to him are meaningful.”

Program Reduces Medical Curriculum from 8 to 6 years

Can your son or daughter become a medical doctor six years out of high school?

This may be possible at the University of Michigan Medical School. A group of 50 current high school graduates who have expressed an interest in medicine will be admitted this year into a completely new curriculum that will take the student from high school through to the M.D. degree in six years in contrast to the usual requirement of eight years.

This program was developed by Medical School faculty members in cooperation with faculty members from the faculty of LSA. Two years in the planning, the flexible program consists of all new courses (Continued on page 4)
List of U-M Club Presidents Completed in This Issue

The following completes the list of U-M Club presidents begun in the winter 1972 issue of MICHIGAN TODAY. Listed here are alumni club presidents and presidents of alumni clubs in Michigan and in foreign countries. The name of the club appears in italics, and a city or town is given only when it differs from the club name. The first portion of this list, which has been supplied by the Alumni Association, covered nation-wide alumni clubs, excluding those in Michigan.

ALUMNI CLUBS IN MICHIGAN

Alpina
Mrs. Edward Coombs 8115 U.S. 23, South Ontonagon 49966
An Arbor
Thomas D. Heilbronn 1936 Jackson Place 48103
Baraga County
Peter Raymond Lane High School 611 E. Avenue N. 49917
Bay City
Dr. Lawrence S. Uhrig 800 S. Alb. St. 48706
Cadhell
Warren Hildner P.O. Box 544 49783
Coloma
Mrs. Reino Koivunen 510 Florence 49915
Dearborn
Allan C. Miller 3066 Penobscot Bldg. 48126
Detroit
Thomas F. Jones 601 Ottawa N.W. 49412
Gerber Products Co.
Fremont
Michael Salata 49806

Chinese Visitors.—A warm and appreciated welcome was accorded the Chinese ping-pong team when it visited the Ann Arbor Campus, the second stop on its tour of the United States. The visitors were given a reception, had lunch with students in Bursley Hall, and played an exhibition before 7,500 persons in Crisler Arena.

Regents Act on Proposals for Afro-American Living Units

Proposals from black students and the University Housing Office to establish two Afro-American and African cultural living units in dormitories have been turned down by the Board of Regents.

There had been considerable agitation for setting apart separate corridors in South Quadrangle and in Stockwell for the units, as a means of lessening several problems faced by minority groups on campus.

"In order that alternative methods for dealing with the academic, counseling, and living problems of minorities on campus may be devised, the Regents ask the president to work with the vice-president for student services and such others as the president may think desirable in the preparation of programs for the fall of 1972 which will help cope with these problems and which will not result in segregated housing."

Students Prepare for Metric System

The civil engineering faculty has approved and instructed a student proposal which will enable students to better prepare for the eventual use of the metric system in their work. The proposal provides that one-third of assignments be prepared on the metric system and the remaining homework problems utilize both the present and metric systems.
Community Service: U-M Students Are Involved

Receiving little notice but of invaluable service is the increasing involvement of University students and faculty in providing social help to the Ann Arbor community. Few people realize the number and extent of the projects and programs that are staffed by volunteers from all areas of the campus.

The students gain in the learning process, of course, but predominant is their sincere desire to help others, a goal espoused by many of the present generation.

The most concentrated operation is located in a former automobile agency building near the campus. It houses four units: the Free Medical Clinic, which is staffed by 216 volunteers—including 50 medical students, 20 nursing students, over 30 medical doctors (25 of whom are affiliated with the University), social workers, a nutritionist and volunteers for V.D., pregnancy, and abortion problems.

The medical students, all of whose work is double-checked by a doctor, take patient's medical histories, give physical examinations, and make tentative diagnoses. According to Steve Cobb, M.D., Free Clinic medical director, services are open to all who cannot get adequate care under existing systems. "The patients are mostly young people, but are generally not U-M and Eastern Michigan University students, who are provided with their own Health Services on campus. The clinic is developing services relevant to the needs of the community, including low income families and ethnically indigent persons of all ages."

Clonlara School, is staffed by eight certified teachers and 25 U-M education and psychology students. The School, with 101 students, which cannot afford to hire full-time professional consultants, is located in a former automobile agency building near the campus. It houses four units: the Free Medical Clinic, which is staffed by 216 volunteers—"the most concentrated operation is located in a former automobile agency building near the campus. It houses four units: the Free Medical Clinic, which is staffed by 216 volunteers—"including 50 medical students, 20 nursing students, over 30 medical doctors (25 of whom are affiliated with the University), social workers, a nutritionist and volunteers for V.D., pregnancy, and abortion problems.

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Clonlara School, is staffed by eight certified teachers and 25 U-M education and psychology students. The School, with 101 students, is devoted to developing the child's curiosity and intellect in a non-regimented environment. Legal Aid

Law School students are involved in several service programs. Members of the Legal Aid Society work as volunteers for the Washtenaw Legal Aid Clinic, including a campus branch funded by the University. They work directly on community cases and aid four practicing lawyers at the clinic.

Thirty additional law students a term receive seven academic credits for work at the Legal Aid Clinic through the school's Clinical Law Program. This involves spending approximately 20 hours a week at the clinic and attending a seminar related to their work experience.

Environmental Law Society projects have involved up to 25 law students in a program started in 1969. The group testifies on environmental legislation before government agencies and the legislature and writes model legislation which on occasion is introduced by congressmen before the legislative bodies.

Pharmacy

A year ago five undergraduates in the College of Pharmacy completed a scientific study of street drug sales purchased in Ann Arbor during that academic year. Results of the study, which were reported to the community as well as being filed with the College, revealed that of 55 drug samples purchased only 16, or about 30 per cent, contained any amount of the drug claimed.

Now in its second year, the Student Environmental Consulting Service was organized as a means for graduate students in natural resources, public health, law, chemistry, and several other fields to share their knowledge with community groups throughout the state which cannot afford to hire full-time professional consultants.

An outgrowth of the large Environmental Teach-in held at the University in 1970, the Consulting Service has had a group of graduate students working on projects including one with Port Huron Junior College to monitor water pollution stemming from industrial waste.

Environmental Action

Environmental Action for Survival (ENACT), the original student group which organized the Teach-in, is now coordinating its activities with the Ann Arbor Ecology Center, a non-profit corporation. ENACT has plans for a computer data bank system to effectively and index literature on environmental issues.

Plans include the pooling of resources and information with the Environmental Law Society and with the Public Interest Research Group in Michigan (PIRGIM), a group organized to champion the public interest through public education, legislation, and legal action.

For some time, largely with the help of student volunteers, ENACT has run a very successful collection station for the recycling of glass and wax paper for the citizens of Ann Arbor.

Consumer interests have been overlooked. Organized by five students who have worked for consumer agencies in Washington, D.C., the Consumer Action Center handles complaints from consumers in the area. Staffed by 10 student volunteers, the center operates as a neutral agent between the consumer and the company and gives legal aid referrals.

Engineering

Largely the result of a nationwide contest but no less of value to society is a project being undertaken by a group of U-M engineering students. They are in competition with engineering students from 80 other institutions to design and construct the "perfect urban vehicle." A full-size plaster mock-up of the U-M students' vehicle called the "Urban Car One Thousand," has already been shown in Detroit's Cobo Hall. It is being built to meet the rigid specifications of the Urban Vehicle Design Competition. The students are convinced that the car may be part of the solution to the urban transportation crisis.

These examples of student involvement in helping others, and there are many more, reflect an interest in social welfare among today's U-M students that few of their predecessors on campus demonstrated. There are many students at The University of Michigan who are acting as well as advocating.

In A Few Words . . .

The Board of Directors have voted to admit women to life membership in the Michigan Union... Likewise, women are now eligible to become members of the Science Research Club, now celebrating its 70th anniversary... Michigan's student drop-out rate appears to be significantly lower than the national norm, according to a recent survey by the American Council on Education... Virginia K. Allan, who earned bachelor's and master's degrees at the University, has been sworn in as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs in Washington. The School of Social Work is conducting a national assessment of juvenile and youth correctional programs funded by the U.S. Justice Department... Research on conservation began at the U-M in the early 1900's and the University was first in the nation to establish a course in data process (1929)... Michigan tennis coach Brian Eister has had conference championship teams the last seven seasons in both men's and women's... The University Musical Society has announced a schedule of 35 International Presentations of music and dance from 17 countries for appearances on the campus next season... The National Convention of Student chapters of the Society of Women Engineers will be held on the campus this spring. The Museum of Anthropology is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year with its ethnobotanical laboratory continuing the outstanding laboratory of its kind in the country... The Wolverines will be aiming for their 16th straight Big Ten win in Michigan Stadium next season with Northwestern September 16... R. E. Dewar of the U-M Highway Safety Research Institute contends that traffic signs should use more symbols and fewer words.
What Makes Michigan Great? University's History Has Some Answers

by Michael Radock

What makes Michigan great? That question, paraphrased in many ways, is asked hundreds of times each month in Ann Arbor of faculty, students and University administration by visitors who come from all parts of the world. They inquire about the background of names that helped make Michigan great—Cook, Hill, Ferry, Burton, Rackham, Barbour, Baird, Newberry, Kellogg, Clements, Waterman.

They note recent additions to Great Names of Michigan—Bently, Holden, Upjohn, Ford, Buhi, Chrysler, Matthaei, Osborn, Simpson, Kresge, Mott, Couzens.

What makes Michigan great? One answer is provided by one of the greatest all-time benefactors of Michigan and American higher education, Judge W. W. Cook, who in the 1890's contributed a substantial estate which is the Law Quadrangle, Martha Cook Building, and the Cook Endowment. Judge Cook stated:

"I trust that the gift of my residuary estate may cause others to realize that the University can no longer be extended in its main development by state taxation, and that if its standards of scholarship and mental discipline, and its service to the state and nation, are to be maintained and advanced, they should be generous in their financial support."

Another who quickly recognized what made Michigan great was Wilford B. Shaw, longtime director of alumni relations in the U-M. Noting that private support was an important factor in the early development of the University, where by 1855 it had received at least $50,000 through gifts and contributions, Mr. Shaw gave his evaluation of such support:

"To arrive at a true perspective in considering these early benefactions it should be remembered that the whole income of the University in 1845 was $10,000 and less than $24,000 in 1855. This assistance from private sources, essential as it was to the early growths of the institution, was to prove doubly important in future years, since it set the example for many gifts to come and establish on a firm basis the practice of private benefaction on the part of friends, and later graduates, as a supplement to the regular support from the state."

More than a quarter million U-M alumni recognize that Michigan has never had to resort to being a begging University. For nearly a century alumni have generously expressed their appreciation for what the University has done for them.

During the 1937 celebration of the centennial of the University in Ann Arbor, H. Beach Carpenter, '14, then president of the University of Michigan Club of New York, spoke for many alumni when he declared:

"All of us while students paid tuition and other fees which covered only a small part of what it cost to give us our education. Michigan taxpayers took care of most of the balance. We, who have since migrated to other states, should bear this in mind particularly. All of us too should bear in mind that a large proportion of the facilities which we used in acquiring an education in Ann Arbor had been contributed by other alumni. We should feel some responsibility to carry on their good work."

Program Reduces Medical Curriculum

(Continued from page 1)

that eliminate unnecessary duplication. It is expected that a large proportion of the students will continue through to the M.D. degree, while the others may branch into related biomedical areas such as Ph.D. programs in the basic sciences.

The experiment will combine medical subjects with the traditional undergraduate courses throughout the six years and hopefully improve the whole medical education system.

Similar reduction in the time required to earn a law degree has been proposed for consideration by law schools in a report compiled by a national committee headed by U-M Prof. Paul D. Carrington. The study, done for the Association of American Law Schools, suggests a "standard curriculum" under which students would be admitted after three years of undergraduate training and could qualify for a professional law degree after two years of study. This would reduce the overall time requirement from seven years to five.