President Robben W. Fleming has asked the parents of all U-M students to help the University emphasize the need for "special caution" in view of the several homicides in the Ann Arbor-Ypsilanti area.

In a letter mailed a month before students began returning to campus for the 1969-70 school year, the President said: "This is not a time for irrational fear, but it is a time for special concern and caution. We enlist your help in emphasizing the circumstances."

The President's letter further notes that "while it is apparent that a deranged person or persons are responsible for the slayings, and there is no absolute security from this, there are precautions an individual can take."

SECURITY STEPS LISTED

President Fleming urged parents to "add your personal endorsement" to the safety suggestions and guidelines for individual conduct issued in June by Ann Arbor Police Chief Walter Kraany.

Informing parents of the University's own security measures, President Fleming enumerates:

"Through orientation of new students, through residence hall counseling, through statements issued by various University offices, we try to keep students alert to the exercise of specific precautions and sensible conduct:"

"By mid-September we will have added 590 new streetlights in the campus area at (Continued on page 2)

U-M Regents Decide: No Tuition Hike for 1969-70

University Regents recently decided against raising general student tuition fees for 1969-70, taking action that made Michigan one of the few Big Ten schools that did not follow a pattern of increases this year.

Passage by the Michigan Legislature of a general fund appropriation of $67,317,141, nearly the exact amount recommended by Michigan Governor William G. Milliken, prompted the Regents' decision.

Arthur M. Ross, U-M vice president for state relations and planning said, "we are gratified that we can avoid a tuition increase." To avoid it however, a number of cost-cutting measures were necessary, chiefly a cut of one per cent in spending by all University departments.

Tuition for 1969-70 remains at $480 for state residents; and $1,540 for non-residents for two undergraduate terms. Graduate school fees remain $540 for residents and $1,648 for non-residents for two under-graduate terms. Graduate school fees remain $540 for residents and $1,648 for non-residents; in the Law School, $680 and $1,740; and in medicine, dentistry, and public health, $960 for residents and $2,140 for non-residents. A $15 application fee will now be charged to all who apply for admission to the University.

U-M Regents adopted a general fund budget of $111,201,338 for the 1969-70 fiscal year, up from $103,951,470. Revenues to this budget include student fees, indirect cost reimbursement from federal contracts and other sources, as well as the $67 million-plus state appropriation.

The general fund budget covers the University's costs for instruction, departmental research, libraries, student services, business operation and general administration. The bulk of this year's increase in the general fund budget is $3,365,800 in additional salaries and benefits for faculty and staff, which Governor Milliken had recommended. It also includes $805,600 for expanded operations in the School of Dentistry and $350,000 for the admission of more medical students.

Student aid is being raised $100,000 to a total of $2,630,000.

The budget also includes such newly funded items as increases in costs of security and utilities, additional outlays in the School of Education, and expanded use of the Computing and Data Processing Centers.

Other funds in addition to the general fund help make the total University operating budget. Together, for 1969-70, these total $219,594,430, up over $17 million from last year.

Dean Notes Changes at U-M 'Med' School, 'Big Issues'

(Continued on page 3)
Dr. Barbara W. Newell

What services does the University offer to help incoming freshmen make the transition to life in the university community as smoothly as possible? Dr. Barbara W. Newell, U-M acting vice president for Student Affairs, says that to serve its students, the University provides many academic and non-academic services.

That comment was made by U-M student Gary B. Talpos, from Birmingham, Michigan, who is majoring in psychology and plans to attend Medical School at the University. He is also co-coordinator for the Student Counseling Office, which operates within the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts.

This student service is autonomous and the first of its kind on any campus. It was set up with encouragement from Vice President Barbara W. Newell, of the Office of Student Affairs, Dean William Butts, and Assistant Dean James Shaw.

"We have approximately 50 student counselors who volunteer their services and are available night and day. All are upperclassmen and represent almost every department in the 'lit' school by virtue of their majors," Talpos noted. "Our office serves as the source for the Course Evaluation Booklet which is a student's guide to courses and professors. The co-ordinator's job is to manage the administrative details of recruiting and guiding some 50 volunteers each semester, conduct an in-service training program for them, work as liaison between SCO and other University offices, see that students know that such a student-run service is available, and sit on the Administrative Board and Steering Committee of L. S. & A. University life is very complex and for some students too much to manage until they have been around awhile. SCO advisors are unique as counselors because we are not working with the University system, but we are still students. Somebody having problems," Talpos said, "is often unwilling or unable to seek out the right University service system. SCO helps that person get to people who can help—or, as often happens, talking with 2 or 3 of our volunteers is enough to rectify the situation."
In 1967, you said that the United States has to license some 1,600 physicians trained each year; in other countries to meet our medical needs; that to make up that deficit there would have to be at least 15 new medical schools. What is the situation today?

DEAN HUBBARD: Worse. There have been only 4 new medical schools opened since 1967. In fact, in 1968 for the first time there were as many foreign-trained graduates given initial licenses to practice medicine in the United States as graduates of American medical schools.

Q. Like other professions medicine and the medical schools face a number of challenges and 'hot issues' today. Can you discuss some of these?

DEAN HUBBARD: Before answering I should first ask how much time and space you have. It's almost impossible to give brief answers, but let me suggest a few. First, there are very few technical problems that modern medicine cannot now or eventually solve. Technical problems solve themselves with hard work. The so-called 'hot issues' in medicine are the same ones, pretty largely, that our whole society is struggling with.

Q. In other words, medicine as a social phenomenon.

DEAN HUBBARD: In other words: 1) the distribution of medical knowledge and service: how does medicine and/or society resolve the conflict between the greatest number and the maximum benefit to each individual patient. On a personal basis: how much of a limited resource are you entitled to as an individual when society has such a great need for physicians' services? Should that be decided only by your ability to pay? 2) the conflict of 'technique vs. tenderness': the traditional ethic of the physician is to seek the highest level of professional competence and give maximum attention and assistance to the individual patient. But with accelerating demands for health service, increasing numbers of patients, and an explosion in technical knowledge and research, there is a growing 'depersonalization' in the patient-physician relationship. No physician has competence in every specialty, so a patient's complex health problem is now shared by several physicians and/or technicians. Today, for example, there are 17 full-time health-related assistants for every doctor; 30 years ago there were 2. There is increasingly a decline, then, in the 'good fellowship' aspect of the relationship.

3) a third issue is euthanasia: how long and under what conditions should an irrecoverable human existence be prolonged, requiring medical and social resources that are limited and costly. Related to that of course is abortion—under what circumstances should life be prevented? 4) the problem of quality and competence: since there is no clear idea of the level of competence and quality of physicians' services that should be available to everyone in the United States, there is confusion about the lack of a system to provide these undefined services. But these issues I cite are too large for physicians can only define. Doctors cannot solve them alone. They are questions for our entire society to deal with.

Q. What about problems specifically of medical education that are more within the power of physicians and educators to solve?

DEAN HUBBARD: Medical educators including those of us here at Michigan are at work on such problems as: 1) the excessive length of formal medical education in schools and hospitals; 2) need for reorganization of the medical curriculum; and 3) the need for curriculum changes to help the student physician understand his future role as leader of a health care team. We have made a number of changes over the past several years and others are under study. Dr. George DeMuth, associate dean for Academic Affairs of the Medical School can tell you about some of these.

Q. Dr. DeMuth, what is the reasoning behind some of the recent curriculum changes in the Medical School?

DEAN DEMUTH: There were several basic objectives: 1) individualization—to give a student more elective time to pursue his own interest; 2) to help a student prepare himself better to meet a responsibility to society other than through his medical practice; 3) relevancy—to give students earlier patient contact to help them understand how basic science relates to treating patients.

Q. What specific changes have been made?

DEAN DEMUTH: Starting in 1967, medical students are now given two free half-days each week to work as they choose. Previously, these future doctors attended school from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., 5½ days a week, and studied well into the early morning hours. Another change is the bringing students into direct contact with patients during the first two years of their education so students begin to relate classroom science courses to actual medical practice. Previously medical students had little patient contact during their first year. Also now in a student's second year he has half days to spend in self-directed study. The third years, however, will get more extensive clinic training. The fourth year is entirely elective.

Q. Dean Hubbard, in your judgment, what is the most striking change in today's medical student contrasted with the student who enrolled in 1960?

DEAN HUBBARD: His increasing awareness of the social as contrasted to the scientific aspects of medical practice.
On the U-M Scene

Jason L. Honigman, an alumnus who received his AB and Juris Doctor degrees here, was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree at Summer Commencement. Senior partner in a Detroit law firm, he earned national recognition for his handling of the so-called Deep Rock Oil case, decided in 1939 and hailed as an innovation in securing new rights for public stockholders; he has also been active in bar association activities, and is author of "Michigan Court Rules Annotated," standard work on Michigan court procedure. He is a member of The Presidents Club.

Gardner Ackley, who has been serving as U.S. Ambassador to Italy, returns to the University to accept the newly established Henry Carter Adams University Professorship of Political Economy. Ackley was chairman of the U-M Department of Economics in 1962 when President John F. Kennedy appointed him to the Council of Economic Advisers. He was named Council chairman in 1964, and ambassador to Italy in 1968.

Prof. Willis C. Patterson has been named acting director of the U-M Institute of Technology. A native of Chicago, Philip C. Duey, who retired in June, holds an AB & AM from the University and had been an associate professor of music at Virginia State College before joining the U-M faculty in 1968. He has also had an active concert career as a soloist and with opera companies in the United States and Europe.

Prof. Emmett N. Leahy, of the U-M electrical engineering department, has been named to receive the Franklin Institute's Stuart Ballentine Medal for his pioneering work with lasers to make holography (so-called lensless photography) practical. According to the Institute, "an important problem solved by Leahy and his colleague, Juris Upatnieks, was the development of a practical method for producing holograms from which high quality three-dimensional images could be formed."

Leonard F. Sain, former teacher, Detroit high school principal, assistant to the superintendent and member of the Detroit High School Study Commission, has been named lecturer and coordinator of urban education for the U-M School of Education. His duties will include helping operate the School's $5 million Urban Education Program, a 5-year project to train "experienced educators and graduate students to relate training to the variety of skills, knowledge and attitudes necessary to make education responsive to diverse publics."

In the period January 1968 through June 1969, the U-M Presidents Club has increased its membership by more than 200 members, with an estimated gift value of approximately $3.5 million, according to Michael Radock, vice president for University Relations. He noted that since the inception of the Club in 1961, a conservatively estimated $28 million has been given by this organization to the University. "No other public or private university with a prestige organization approaches the outstanding record of Michigan's Presidents Club," he noted. Membership in the Club stands at 758 as of early August, a great tribute Radock concluded, to the outstanding work of Regent Paul G. Goebel and Frederick J. Vogt of Grand Rapids who have toured the country enlisting support for Michigan through the Club.

Michigan ranked first among public universities in gifts from both alumni and business corporations during 1967-68, according to a recent report by the Council for Financial Aid to Education, Inc. and the American Alumni Council. Corporate gifts totaled $5,356,791, for the 1967-68 period, with alumni gifts at $4,294,179.

The CFAE-AAC report also showed the U of M second among state universities only to the University of California (all campuses) in total voluntary support received, at $21,018,600; and second only to Ohio State University, by about 300, in number of alumni donors. The report, a follow-up of the annual fund—30,000 of you gave to the U of M annual fund in 1967-68.

The Detroit Urban League has presented $5,000 to the University of Michigan's Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Fund, helping bring total contributions to the fund over $200,000.

Fleming: On 'South U' Events

Ann Arbor made national headlines late last June when clashes between police and young people occurred on South University, just off the University campus.

Calm was restored after several turning points through the combined efforts of President Fleming, a group of faculty members and administrators, student leaders, city officials, city and county law enforcement officers, and leaders of young militant groups.

After the first night, President Fleming issued the following statement:

"The disturbance in Ann Arbor last night was not related to the University of Michigan in the usual sense. The confrontation between the police and some non-student young people arose over the insistence of the latter on taking over an area of the street adjacent to the campus. When the police cleared the crowd away, they necessarily pushed them along streets and areas which are in the heart of the campus. Students were in those areas and became part of the crowd."

"In the initial clearing process some police squads used smoke and tear gas bombs. I thought this was unfortunate, because in the one case to which I was immediately exposed there was no resistance and the use of those weapons tended to excite the crowd perhaps more than it helped."

"From approximately 10 p.m., until approximately 1:15 a.m., I immediately exposed there was no resistance and the use of those weapons tended to excite the crowd perhaps more than it helped."

"The police exercised remarkable restraint."

"Around 1 a.m., the police indicated that they were going to clear the dwindling crowds and they gave me an opportunity to announce this. The clearing process then took place in a very orderly fashion.

"Many University students and faculty members came out to help maintain a sense of calm in the crowd. To them and to all of the students who co-operated in avoiding a greater confrontation with the police, I am grateful."

"The greatest contribution that those of us in the University area can make to the easing of tensions is to stay out of the area of S. and E. University Aves., until the trouble is over."

Among approximately 69 arrested, during the disturbances, estimates indicate that over two thirds were non-U-M students.

A number of the persons arrested complained that police had not acted with restraint.

University Regents, at their regular July meeting, officially recommended President Fleming for his conduct.

CO Counsels Students

(Talpos stressed that SCO counselors do not attempt to give expert advice where they are not qualified —such as medical or psychological guidance.

"We cover the entire range of problems a student might run into, and can give students the insight of experience about such things as courses and planning for a major —such as medical or psychological guidance.

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