



OBSERVER

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UNIVERSITY RESEARCH POLICIES EXAMINED

Editor's Note: This article on research at Oakland is excerpted from a larger work prepared by Marc White on the role of the universities, corporations and foundations in the development of technology and systems of social and political control. Most of the research for this article, which is the first in a series to be carried in The Observer, was done prior to Sept. 1, 1968.

By **MARC WHITE**

"If we let science grow into independent technical institutes then it will grow into a monster."

John Gibson, Dean of the School of Engineering, Oakland University.

Although Oakland University has not developed the sophisticated research centers found at such places as the University of Michigan, Stanford and Columbia, it is on its way in the research and development market.

Despite the liberal rhetoric of its early public relations material Oakland is becoming increasingly research and grant oriented. The culmination of this trend came in 1966 with the acceptance of its first classified military research contract. To understand this, we have to examine the evolution of research at Oakland.

BEGINNINGS

Due to a lack of physical facilities, there was little research carried out during the first few years of Oakland's existence. One of the first major grants occurred in 1961. It was a grant for \$28,630 from the National Science Foundation, to help MSUO develop a new approach to university science curricula and requirements. The NSF, a federal agency, was to become a major underwriter of research at Oakland.

Dr. Harry Kelley, then deputy director of the NSF had this to say about the NSF science grant: "This trailblazing grant is the first of its kind and has three main purposes; (1) to find some solutions to the problem of integrating developing unity in the teachings of the sciences, (2) to help find the role

of science in the liberal arts education and (3) to give the NSF some policy guidance in deciding what activities it should develop in the future." (OU press release, Nov. 17, 1961).

Although the NSF allows considerable freedom in the use of its grants, it is not the neutral, apolitical agency that some see it as. The

ximately \$20,000 worth of independent faculty research from this fund.

In a memorandum to faculty and staff, dated Jan. 30, 1962, Chancellor D.B. Varner hinted at things to come. The memorandum dealt with the types of grants that were being received at MSU. It listed grants from various agencies, including grants from the Air Force and Navy, such as "\$27,800 from the United States Air Force, Wright Patterson Air Force Base for Research on 'inorganic polymers.'" The general tone of the mem-

orandum has disbursed over \$36 million, with approximately 57% of this going to scientific projects and programs.

One of the Foundations trustees is Dr. Robert Skipper, vice president and director of Kettering Meyer Laboratories and the Southern Research Institute does research in Birmingham, Alabama. The Southern research Institute does research and development work in organic and inorganic chemistry, engineering studies, physics and metallurgy. The institute is currently do-

"A FREE COMMUNITY OF LEARNING"

On August 22, 1968 this writer asked a secretary in the engineering dept. if she had any information on Kieve M. Siegel, a visiting professor of Engineering at Oakland, and his company, KMS Industries. Siegel, who was on the staff of the electrical engineering lab at the University of Michigan, was at the center of a controversy over a conflict of interest between his activities as a professor and as head of Conduction Corporation, a university spinoff corporation. Siegel eventually left both the University of Michigan and formed a new corporation, KMS Industries.

KMS Industries has experienced rapid growth and a number of its divisions do extensive defense and government work. KMS even has divisions located on military bases. KMS also operates computer and information systems for the government and Air Force.

When I mentioned that I was doing an article on university research activities, the secretary became very defensive and asked whether it would be good or bad.

Her reply to my question about Siegel was roughly this: "We can't give out any information reports or documents concerning KMS Industries or Kip Siegel without his permission. . . We made this agreement when he came here. . ."

NSF does studies on scientific and engineering manpower in socialist nations, notably China, for such agencies as the CIA. It is integrally involved in the U.S. intelligence apparatus. In addition, it administers a huge research and development budget which has great impact on scientific and technological development in the United States.

During 1962 and 1963 a number of proposals from Oakland were made to the NSF for funding. Typical proposals were "support for faculty and undergraduate research in chemistry." The University also began receiving small institutional grants from the NSF. The University had a small research fund of its own, which was partially financed by NSF funds. In fiscal year 1968 the university supported appro-

orandum was that some day Oakland would be able to receive similar grants.

In 1962-63, the construction of the Charles F. Kettering Magnetics Laboratory was financed by a grant of \$120,000 from the Kettering Foundation. Magnetics research has been a key area of concentration for the Kettering Foundation.

In an article published in the Dec. 9, 1966 edition of The Observer entitled, "No Sinister Project at Magnetics Lab," physics professor Robert Williamson stated, "That this was a classic experiment done with simple equipment." The article continued, "Magnetism in itself was not being studied, rather magnetism served as a tool for probing into the very atomic structure of ferromagnetic material. Ferromagnetic material is a substance whose atomic structure is such that a sample of the material can be magnetized - e.g. iron, nickel.

During 1966 the magnetics lab was staffed by General Motors senior research physicist Gifford G. Scott.

THE KETTERING FOUNDATION

"Its purpose was and essentially remains, to sponsor and carry out scientific research for the benefit of humanity."

-(From Kettering Foundation Introductory brochure)

Since its founding in 1927, the Kettering Fou-

ndation has disbursed over \$36 million, with approximately 57% of this going to scientific projects and programs.

In 1965 the Kettering Foundation made a grant of \$400,000 to Skipper for support of the Institute's research programs. The Institute received \$625,000 worth of military contract development awards during fiscal year 1967.

In 1966 the Foundation listed assets and investments worth \$93,747,000. Stock holdings include American Metal Climax, Inc., American Smelting and Refining Co. International Metals and Chemicals, International Nickel Company of Canada, and Kennecott Copper Co., among others (work at OU's Kettering Lab included studies of metals such as iron, nickel and cobalt).

RESEARCH 1965-1967

The period between 1965 and 1967 saw a significant increase in the number of grants received at Oakland. In '65-'66, the university received \$467,558 for support of research. Fiscal year '66 - '67 saw Oakland receiving \$532,614.

The university annual report for 1966 - 1967 states, "This period was marked by a significant increase in the number of grants awarded to departments and the university by Federal agencies, foundations, and state and local agencies for research and developmental projects and educational programs." In 1966 - 67 grants totaling more than \$800,000 for all these purposes were accepted for the university by the Board of Trustees . . . (p. 14, '66 Annual Report).

This period also saw the arrival of Louis Pino, former Assistant to the Chancellor and presently Director of Research Services. The news release on Pino's appointment states: " . . . Pino, who comes to the OU staff with a broad background in teaching and administration will assist in general university development and will be responsible for maintaining liaison with government agencies and foundations supporting university research." "Since 1961, the new aide to the Chancellor has been Program Director for the Undergraduate Student Program of the National Science Foundation. Prior to assuming this post he was a member of the professional staff of the NSF Institutes staff for two years."

Chancellor Varner stated: "Dr. Pino's combination of experience with a major governmental research agency and in college teaching will make him a valuable addition to our staff. I am confident that he will con-

Cont. page 6

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Elections Soon for "Student Government" Posts

By Ingo Dutzmann

On the 17, 18 and 19 of March the students of Oakland University will have the opportunity to vote for most of the major student positions available to the student body. A total of 54 positions available to the student will be voted for; these being for the University Senate, the Commission on Student Life, the Student Activities Board, the Assembly of the College of Arts and Sciences, the Commuter Council, and the Inter-Hall Council President. Petitions for all of these positions are available in the Student Activities Office and are due at 5:00 P.M. on the 7th of March.

THE UNIVERSITY SENATE will have three positions open to students. The term of office will be from this September to August to be elected a student must have either 48 undergraduate credits or 8 graduate credits and must be in good academic and social standing. To serve on the Senate a student must have 60 undergraduate credits or 16 graduate credits and again be in good standing academically and socially. The Senate's responsibilities are to make decisions on all university academic policies and to make decisions on all other matters of importance to the university.

Six positions are open on the COMMISSION ON STUDENT LIFE. The term of office is again from September to August and a student may serve as many times as he is elected. There are no requirements for election other than that the student must be in good academic and social standing. The Commission's responsibilities are of a dual nature; it advises the Chancellor and makes recommenda-

tions to him and it also serves as an Ad Hoc committee of the Senate charged with giving advice on all matters concerning student affairs at Oakland University.

There are 14 positions open on the STUDENT ACTIVITIES BOARD (SAB). Terms of office are from September to August and a student may serve as many times as he is elected. There are a number of different types of positions available; these are listed below along with their respective requirements.

CHAIRMAN OF THE STUDENT ACTIVITIES BOARD. To run for this office a student must be at least a second semester sophomore and have a 2.3 average. The responsibilities of the chairman lie primarily in the area of coordinating the SAB along with chairing the SAB Executive Board.

The SAB Executive Board. Two members of the Executive Board are elected at large. Students running for these offices must have a 2.3 average and be at least second semester freshmen. Their responsibilities upon election would be to help the chairman increase the effectiveness of the total SAB and to deal with policy matters.

THE SAB ALLOCATIONS COMMITTEE. There are five positions available on the Allocations Committee. To be elected one has to have a 2.3 average and must be at least second semester freshman. The Allocations Committee is responsible for handling the Student Activities Fee, the Special Projects Fund, the Contingency Fund and the Sunday Night Movie Series Fund.

THE SAB UNIVERSITY ACTIVITIES PLANNING COMMITTEE (U.A.P.C.). There are six positions

available on this committee. One need only have a 2.3 average and be a second semester freshman to be elected. The responsibilities of U.A.P.C. lie in planning and assisting in the planning of all-campus events.

There will be 19 positions available on the ASSEMBLY OF THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES with the term of office again being from September to August. To be elected to the Assembly a student must have major standing and have a good academic and social standing. Any student in the Academy of Dramatic Arts or in the College of Engineering may not run for this election. The Assembly is responsible primarily for determining academic policies for the College of Arts and Sciences. There are about 200 faculty members in the College and students are involved in virtually all facets of the Assembly as it now stands, and comprise approximately one-tenth of the membership. A student, if elected, may serve a maxi-

mum of two (2) full terms of office.

THE COMMUTER COUNCIL is offering eleven (11) positions to all commuters who are in good academic and social standing. The term of office is from September to August and the responsibilities lie mainly in the area of representing the interests of commuter students on campus. The Council is also involved in planning events for the entire campus so as to promote relations between commuter and resident students. Only Commuters may vote for these eleven positions during the election.

The Inter-Hall Council will have one position on the ballot for all resident students to vote on; that of the PRESIDENT OF INTER-HALL COUNCIL. The term of office is again from September to August. A candidate for this position must have a 2.5 average, he must be a third tri-mester resident of Oakland University, he must be a resident at the time of his candidacy and he must remain a resident during

his term of office. If elected, he may not hold any other elected position nor serve as a resident assistant in the dormitories. The responsibilities of the Inter-Hall President lie primarily in the area of coordinating the efforts of the total resident student body and being the spokesman for said group.

There will be two "meet the candidates meetings" for candidates for the Senate, the Commission and The Student Activities Board. They will be on March 12 (Wednesday) at 2:00 P.M. in Rooms 128-130 in the Oakland Center and on March 13 (Thursday) at 8:00 P.M. in the Goldroom. All students are invited and encouraged to attend.

The voting booths on March 17, 18 and 19 will be located in North Foundation Hall across from the Registrar's Office for all commuter students and for the residents of Pryale, Anibal and Fitzgerald Houses and in Vandenberg Hall by the Reception Desk for all other residents.

No Progress Yet on Lee Elbinger Case

By Michael Hanes

To date, the formal proceedings of Oakland University against Lee Elbinger have not advanced beyond the initial three actions of 1) removing Elbinger's name from the graduating seniors list, 2) charging Lee with "disrobing in a classroom," an act construed to be in violation of a statement in the University's Student Handbook (p. 34, second paragraph), and 3) the attempts to inform Elbinger, via letter, of the charges and actions taken against him.

Reuben Torch, chairman of the Student Conduct Committee (SCC), which will process the case, feels that no further action should be taken until Elbinger either gives consent to proceed without his presence, answers specific questions of the SCC by mail or designates someone to appear before the SCC on his behalf. To date, there has been no response from Lee.

However, Dean Thomas Dutton has made reference to a precedent set in Wisconsin wherein a Conduct Committee proceeded in a case without the presence of those charged or any designates. Both Dutton and Torch feel that the case against Elbinger will have to be resolved eventually, regardless of Lee's response. Both have also emphasized that every reason-

able effort will be made to inform Elbinger before the SCC proceeds.

The University's procedure in this case is legally justified, according to Dutton, by a ruling of the United States District Court for the Western District of Missouri. The rulings apropos to the Lee Elbinger case amount to four: first, the University can set its own behavioral rules, and do so with higher expectations than those of criminal law as applied to the public; second, the standards need not all be written, they can be partially oral; third, the standards for behavior need not be specific, indeed the ruling says that specific prohibitory standards are provocative; fourth, by voluntarily joining the academic community, the student is voluntarily subject to the University's behavioral standards.

In the case of Lee Elbinger, Oakland University, according to the University lawyer, has the legal base to initiate, judge, and enforce its actions against Lee, including expulsions and the withholding of his degree.

According to Torch, Elbinger has to a degree already been judged as guilty of a wrong-doing: by the removal of his name from the graduation list pending those charges of misconduct, and by the University Senate's refusal to reinsert Lee's name into the graduation list by a 26 to 4 vote.

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Please make your application in writing to the Publications Board and submit it to Dean Edward Birch's office, room 112 Oakland Center. The deadline for all applications is March 14, 1969.

Offerings for Summer Session

Twenty-seven undergraduate and 14 graduate courses will be offered in the first session of the University's new Summer School, which was established this year as part of a revamping of the academic year.

Dean Lewis N. Pino reports that plans are virtually complete for the pioneer summer session, which will run from June 23 through Aug. 15. A schedule of courses, indicating times and classrooms, and a Summer School bulletin will be available before the end of March.

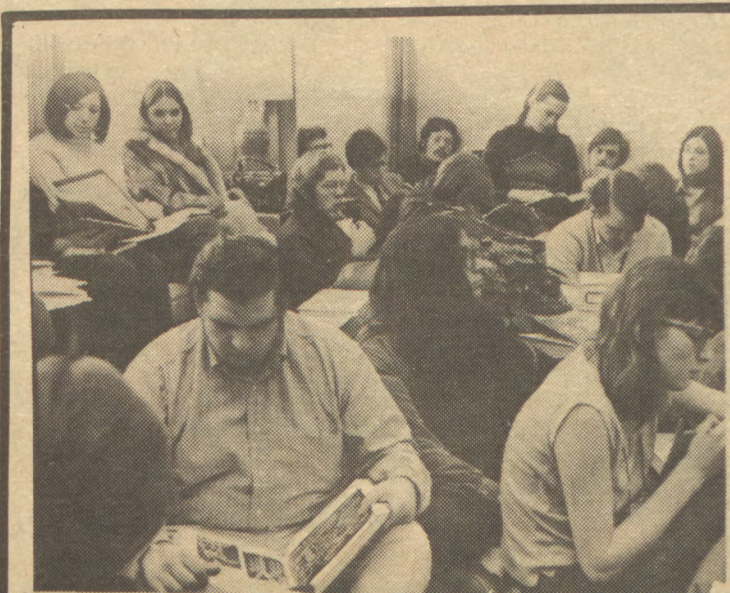
Oakland previously has operated on a three-semester program, designed to permit the student who wished to take courses year-round to receive his bachelor's degree in two and two-thirds years. Because of diminishing enrollments in the spring semester, the University Senate voted to change the academic year into segments of Fall and Winter Semesters, plus an abbreviated Spring session and the new eight-week Summer School session.

In addition to being aimed at the needs of regular OU students, the Summer School hopes to enroll on a "guest" basis students from other institutions who would be interested in taking a course or two at Oakland during the summer vacation.

Faculty members this year will be Carol Andreas (sociology), Richard W. Brooks (philosophy), Melvin Cherno (history), Howard W. Clark (classics), George E. Coon (education), Carlo Coppola (linguistics),

Ronald L. Cramer (education), Joseph W. DeMent (English), DeWitt S. Dykes, Jr. (history), Peter G. Evarts (English), Jon Froemke (mathematics), Harold Gorvine (history), Harry T. Hahn (education), Michael J. Heffernan (English), John Hurd II (economics), G. Phillip Johnson (mathematics), Patrick Johnson (education), Roy A. Kotnek (history), Alfred Lessing (philosophy), David G. Lowy (psychology), David W. Mascitelli (English), James H. McKay (mathematics), Sid Mit-

tra (economics), James R. Ozinga (political science), L. Crocker Peoples (psychology), George Rawick (sociology), William Schwab (English), David W. Shantz (psychology), Audrey Smedley (anthropology), Carleton W. Smith (sociology), Robert L. Stern (chemistry), W. Patrick Strauss (history), Amit Tagore (Chinese), Paul Tomboulian (chemistry), Irving Torgoff (psychology), John E. Tower (economics), and Carl R. Vann (political science.)



Tuesday of this week, approximately 30 Oakland students held a sit-in in the Placement Office to express their opposition to Air Force recruiters who were in the Placement Office. The sit-in lasted most of the day. The students left an aisle for people to walk through the office and politely left the office from 12:00 to 1:00, which was lunch hour.

The sit-in concluded without incident. The only statement from the recruiter (the Placement Office stated that as a matter of policy, the recruiters do not give public statements while recruiting). The Observer received was through Henry Feinberg, who spoke to the recruiters. Feinberg said that when recruiter Kinney was asked if he felt stalemated about the lack of penetration into North Vietnam, he replied, "We want to wipe North Vietnam off the map as soon as possible."

Debate over Continuing Ed. Speakers

By Steve Gaynor

Oakland University through the Continuing Education Department has been sponsoring a series of allegedly Pro-Arab speakers for the Women's Club of Birmingham.

Every year Continuing Education sponsors and obtains speakers for the club. It was decided this year to hear people speak on the Middle East problem.

One of the secretaries made the choices for speakers, innocently picking four people, one for each lecture, who had Ph.Ds and were from the Middle East. This secretary, evidently, did not take the time to find out which side these speakers were supporting.

Two weeks ago today, Mr. Lowell Eklund, Dean of Continuing Education, met with a number of

Oakland County Jewish leaders who had heard of the lectures and were concerned about their nature. Included in the meeting were Judge Burton Shifman, Rep. Dan Cooper, Democratic State whip and others. Although they made no official comment, these people felt that the situation had been corrected.

A number of concerned students asked that Chancellor Varner talk to Mr. Eklund, but a meeting between Varner and Eklund had already been arranged. The Chancellor after the meeting said that an additional lecture by a pro-Israeli speaker had been definitely arranged and a second lecture was a distinct possibility.



Pancake Man Larry Margolis as he appeared on Channel 56 "Live From Earth" Tuesday night. The show, which dealt with free rock, radical politics, and some absurdity, was produced by the Editors of The Oakland Observer. It featured the Free Rock Caravan, films, and Margolis. An abbreviated video tape of the program will be shown at 12:00 in the lounge of the O.C. next Friday in lieu of publication of The Observer, which will be vacationing next week.

Campus Investigation House Begins Own Probe

While Senator Huber's Senate Investigation Committee is beginning to hold closed door hearings with volunteer witnesses, the Michigan House of Representatives has announced the formation of their own committee to study a "broad spectrum" of the problems of higher education including "the causes of student unrest."

The House investigation will be conducted by the Colleges and Universities Committee of the State House of Representatives. The Committee is currently arranging several conferences with university administrators, faculty, and students for the purpose of establishing the basis for disturbances by students and others and for situations affecting student publications.

"We hope in these series of meetings to be able to develop an open dialogue with students, faculty and administrators," explained Rep. Vincent J. Petitpren (D-Westland) the committee chairman and a former professor at Eastern Michigan University. "We want to open everyone's lines of communication."

"We feel," stated Petitpren, "that we are taking a positive approach in this study rather than a negative one." He added: "We will not only conduct studies on such areas as student unrest, student disturbances and obscenities in student newspapers, but we will determine means by which the Legislature can be of assistance to higher education in all of its many facets in Michigan."

Visits by the sub-committee are planned for the Upper Peninsula at Marquette on March 4; for southeastern Michigan to include Oakland University, the University of Michigan, Western Michigan University and Wayne State University; and two sessions in Lansing.

Besides Petitpren, the committee membership includes: Rep. Mrs. Daisy Elliott (D-Det.), Rep. Jackie Vaughn III (D-Det.), Rep. Raymond J. Smit (R-Ann Arbor), and Rep. Charles H. Varnum (R-Manistique).

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March 1-4--WINTER RECESS

the draft

Up tight with the draft? Frank Ford, a Detroit area draft counselor, will be available for draft counseling every Tuesday from 2-4 p.m. in 126 O.C.

theatre

UNIVERSITY OF DETROIT THEATRE presents "School for Scandal," Richard Sheridan's Eighteenth Century comedy of manners, 8:30 p.m. in the U. of D. Ford Life Sciences Bldg. Tickets \$2 and \$1.50 (students) at the U. of D. Performing Arts Box Office in the Student Union, Grinnell's, and Hudson's. February 14-16. Feb. 28-Mar. 2.

The Black Arts and Culture Festival presents an ADA presentation on Feb. 28 at 8 p.m., at U of D in the Ballroom of the Student Union.

jazz

"Jazz at the Art Institute" will be a regular Tuesday evening feature in the Sculpture Court of the Detroit Institute of Arts. Some of the area's finest musicians will be heard in 19 free Tuesday evening sessions, beginning February 25 at 7:30 p.m. The jazz series will conclude July 1. No admission charge. March 4 will bring Tom Sander's Surfside Six.

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poetry

The National Poetry Press announces its Spring Competition. The closing date for the submission of manuscripts by College Students is April 10th. Any student is eligible to submit his verse. There is no limitation as to form or theme. Shorter works are preferred by the Board of Judges, because of space limitations. Each poem must be typed or printed on a separate sheet, and must bear the name and home address of the student, and the college address as well. Entrants should also submit name of English Instructor. Manuscripts should be sent to the Office Of The Press, National Poetry Press, 3210 Selby Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90034.

opera

Overture to Opera-1969 will be appearing March 10, 8 p.m., at Pontiac Northern High School. Admission \$1 for students. For ticket information call 338-7211, ext. 2167.

flicks

SUMMIT -- 2001 A Space Odyssey
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Student rates of \$1.25 on Monday and Tuesday. Student I.D.'s required.

cinema

Point of Order (1964), is a spellbinding documentary consisting of kinescopes of the Army vs. McCarthy hearings of 1954. McCarthy's gradual disintegration is shown in 97 minutes of film, which were edited from all that was recorded of the historic 36 day television marathon. Followed by, Two (1967), a hysterical spoof of "art" films, written by and starring Renee Taylor. These two films will be shown at the Lower Deroy Auditorium on Wayne States campus this Friday and Saturday, at 7:30 and 9:45. Admission is 50¢.

The Colleen Moore Show, an authentic silent-movie extravaganza will be shown at the Redford Theatre, Lahser at Grand River, Tuesday, March 4 at 8 p.m., all seats are \$2.50.

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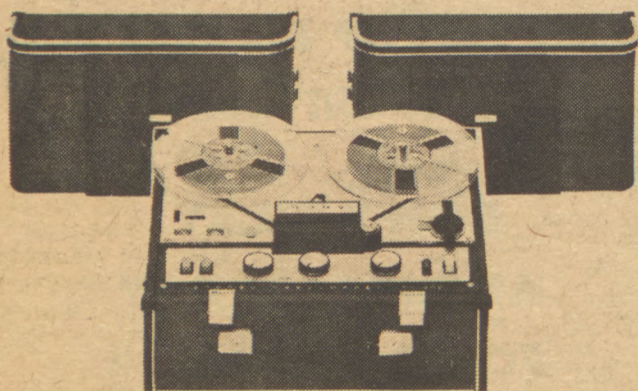
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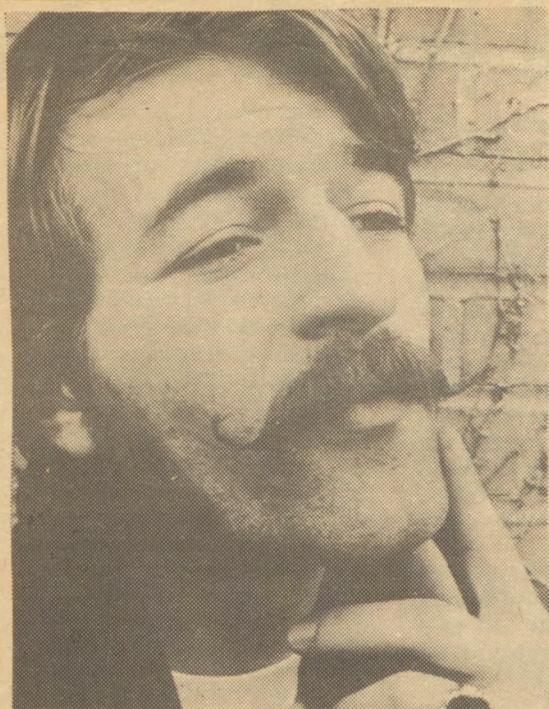
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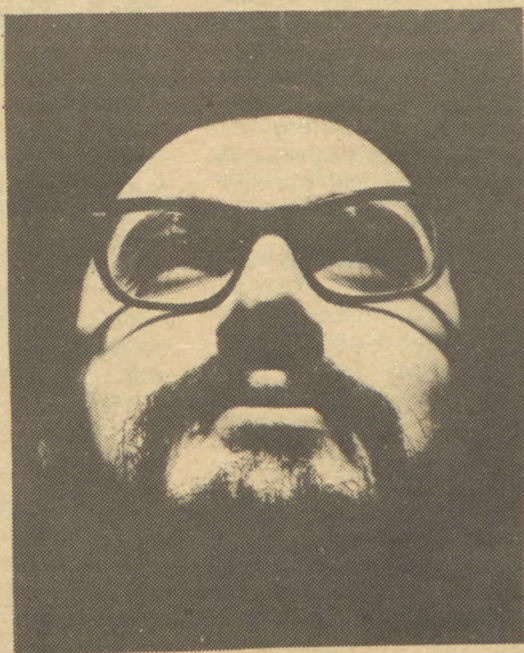
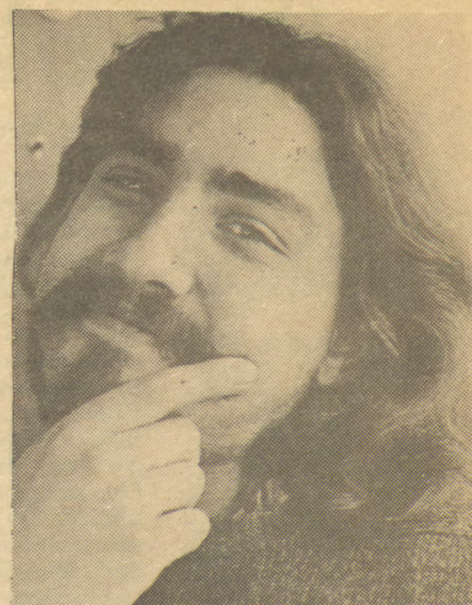
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"Something is happening and you don't know"

tribute substantially to Oakland's expanding research program not only in the sciences, but in other areas as well." (OU news release, May 19, 1966).

In February 1967 Pino participated in a conference on the effects of federally sponsored research on universities. The News Service release stated: "Oakland University will join the other public colleges and universities in Michigan in a study of the effects of federally supported research on public higher education, according to Chancellor D.B. Varner. The year-long study will cost \$140,000, two-thirds of which has been provided by a grant from the National Science Foundation and the remaining one-third by the participating schools. . . . Lewis N. Pino, Assistant to the Chancellor will be Oakland University's representative."

"Purpose of the study is to determine the major sources of financial support for college and university science research and education, and the effect of that support on the schools, their students, faculty, and the economy."

"Michigan ranks seventh among states receiving federal support for science and engineering training and eighth in federal support of research and development and health related training. In 1964, Michigan institutions of higher education spent more than \$63 million for research and development, of which three-fourths came from the federal government, and one-fourth from institutional funds, industries and foundations. . . ."

"The study will seek to determine what changes in the colleges and universities and in the system of financial support, would be desirable to meet the scientific and technological needs of the state and the nation for the next 10 years."

A LOOK AT SOME GRANTS '65-'67

Typical grants received during this period included \$3,600 from the NSF under Paul Tombo- ulian, professor and chairman of chemistry, for the undergraduate research program; \$23,229 from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (NDEA, National Defense Education Act, Funds) under Clyde Sargent, then Professor of History and Director of Area studies programs, for support of the language and area center for Chinese studies. (Sargent was chief of the foreign area and language program of the CIA from 1952 to 1966).

Other grants included, \$30,000 from the Atomic Energy Commission, under Clifford Harding, Professor and Chairman of Biology for studies of cellular proliferation and regeneration following tissue damage; \$2,160 from the Michigan Employment Securities Commission

under Robin Hough, Chairman of the Economics department to examine the relationship between applicants for employment in a small labor market area and some known poverty correlates; \$20,000 from the NSF for "Research Initiation - Horizontal Evaporation Flow With Heat Transfer," under Gilbert Wiedekind, Assistant Professor of Engineering, and \$7,320 from Ling Temco - Vought (LTV), under John Gibson, Dean of the School of Engineering, for aerospace research. LTV does extensive military work. Among its specialties are communications systems. LTV has a separate division of military marketing).

Developmental grants included \$338,000, from the U.S. Public Health Service under Herbert N. Stoutenburg, assistant to the Chancellor for construction of health research facilities in the new Dodge Hall of Engineering. Oakland also received grants from the Am-

grant is listed under Michigan State - Rochester, in 500 Contractors listed according to Net Value of Military Prime Evaluation Work, Fiscal Year 1967, Department of Defense, Directorate of Statistical Services).

While the project was classified, it wasn't exactly a secret. In a section on the activities of the school of engineering, found in the 1966 annual report, is this statement: "The engineering faculty was active in professional activities, including research projects for industry and the Air Force." (Annual report, 1966, p. 9).

RESEARCH INTERVIEWS

In a series of interviews, both Robert Swanson, Director of Business Affairs and Lewis Pino, Director of Research Services, readily admitted to the classified nature of the Air Force-Hill grants. Swanson stated that the contract was now terminated. When this writer asked to see the file on the Hill grants he was refused.

mission in Vietnam. The MSU team, which was directed by CIA and FBI agents, was designed to assist the corrupt Diem government in South Vietnam in strengthening nearly all of its functions, with particular emphasis on the economy, the civil service, and the police. Herbert Stoutenburg, Assistant to the Chancellor, served as an executive officer of the MSU Vietnam Advisory group.

Director of Research Services, Lewis Pino stated that he does not advocate actively soliciting classified research, but under certain circumstances would accept it. Pino said that he has written a paper (which he would not show to this writer) for the Research Committee of the University Senate in which he proposes that the university accept classified research only after debate and discussion in the Senate.

Pino stated that he would especially like to stay away from the har-

John Gibson, Dean of the School of Engineering, also objected to classified research, but his reasoning was a little different. Gibson's primary objection was to the coercive role of classified research. Gibson said that a professor is a scholar pursuing truth. He stated: "You don't tell a professor what to do. A professor is not an employee in the industrial sense."

Gibson said he had considerable experience in observing classified research. Gibson was formerly on the faculty of Purdue University and the staff of the Purdue electrical engineering lab. In fiscal year 1967 Purdue University and the Purdue University Research Foundation received \$4,436,000 worth of military contracts. Purdue is a member of DoDIAC, the Department of Defense Information Analysis Center. Military work is currently being done at its Thermophysical Properties Research Center.

Gibson stated that most research which is classified doesn't need to be. He said projects are usually classified, not because of their nature, but due to the need for access to certain data.

An article in the Commanders Digest, a publication of the Department of Defense, tends to support part of Gibson's statement. The article states: "the Department of Defense is taking steps to assure that in the future ALL RESEARCH (my emphasis) supported by the DOD at universities will be unclassified."

"Officials said the changes are more administrative streamlining than anything else. They added that no termination of contracts is expected and NO CHANGES ARE EXPECTED IN HOW THE WORK IS DONE. In the past fiscal year (1966-1967), DoD funds supported approximately 4,152 contracts in basic research in Universities; only 138, or 3.3% were classified."

It was explained that "these few contracts were classified usually because the individual investigator's work was more applied and required limited access to classified information, rather than because the research itself was classified." (Dec. 15, 1967 issue).

RESEARCH STATEMENT

On August 29, 1968, Pino issued a memorandum entitled "Accessibility of Funded Research Proposals." It said: "This summer the Research Committee of the University Senate, the Chancellor, and the Provost approved a recommendation that funded research proposals, with the exception of budget pages, be made available for examination by interested students, faculty, and staff. Budgetary information will not be made available for examination by interested students, faculty, and staff. Budgetary information will not be made available unless

METROPOLITAN FUND ESTABLISHES RESEARCH CENTER ON CAMPUS

from the Staff Bulletin (Feb. 24, 1969)
The University's newest "tenant" is the conference and research center of the Metropolitan Fund, which has set up shop on an experimental six-month trial basis in the Meadow Brook Estate farm house. Executive offices of Metropolitan Fund remain in downtown Detroit. The organization is a nonprofit research corporation concerned with the physical and social betterment of six southeastern Michigan counties in the following realms:

--The financing of research to identify metropolitan needs and aspirations and to suggest necessary alternative policies and action programs.

--The communicating with citizens concerning these research endeavors and resultant findings to assure and strengthen the democratic process necessary for action.

--The assembling of leadership support to implement action programs to attain approved community aspirations.

In a joint statement concerning the new campus facility, Chancellor Varner and Metropolitan Fund President Kent Mathewson expressed the hope that "the combined attraction of Oakland University and the Metropolitan Fund research center will cause some of the nation's leading urban experts to come to our area. Such collected expertise would obviously be of much mutual benefit to both organizations."

The leadership for the Fund is provided by a 65-member board of trustees including the principal leaders of the educational, governmental, industrial-commercial and labor segments of the community. The Fund has been a principal agent in the development of several organizations now functioning in the region, among them the Southeast Michigan Council of Governments, the Southeastern Michigan Transportation Authority, and New Detroit, Inc.

erican Chemical Society, The Research Corp. the U.S. Office of Education, the Kellogg Foundation and others.

CLASSIFIED MILITARY RESEARCH AT OAKLAND

In 1966 Oakland University received its first major military research grant. The grant, for \$26,184 under J. Carroll Hill, associate Professor of Engineering, was for a study on the effects of control parameters on ASM Terminal Guidance Testing. The grant was from the Air Force Missile Development Center at Holloman Air Force Base. The project was classified.

Holloman Air Force Base is one of the Air Force's primary missile development centers. ASM stands for Air-to-surface - missiles are fired from aircraft and are primarily offensive weapons. ASM's were used extensively in the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam.

Later, Hill received a grant for \$28,869 from Holloman for continuation of ASM research. This grant continued into fiscal year 1967. (The

Swanson stated that he didn't, and the university didn't want classified research. Swanson said that one of the problems with the Hill contract was that the Defense Department insisted on security measures which members of the Oakland administration didn't like, or had problems complying with. Among the problems mentioned by Swanson were changing fiscal record procedures, the acquisition of fire-proof files, and special security systems. Swanson also stated that about 15 Oakland faculty and staff members had to go through security checks. Swanson stated that he didn't think the university would solicit any classified research, and would be wary of accepting any.

Despite his professed ignorance of the complexities of federal and defense department security regulations, Swanson has had experience with the problems of dealing with government money and procedures. From 1956 to 1959 Swanson served as Finance Officer of the now well publicized MSU - CIA

der forms of military research such as armaments, counter-insurgency work, and Chemical Biological Warfare research.

Pino said there was an informal agreement with John Gibson, dean of the school of engineering, not to solicit classified research.

When asked, Gibson denied knowledge of any such informal agreement.

In a general discussion of university research policies Pino mentioned the fact that the establishment of graduate programs assumes a certain level of research activity. Pino objected to the impact of classified research on graduate students. He pointed out that many graduate students become involved in the research of their professors. Another objection was to limits on publication. He said one of the yardsticks used to decide the acceptance of a grant was freedom of publication.

Now what it is, do you, Mr. Jones?" - Bob Dylan

approval has been obtained in advance from the principal investigator. A file of active research grants and contracts, including those funded from external sources and those funded through the research committee of Oakland University is available in my office. Those wishing further information are invited to call my office."

"It should be noted that any proposal funded by a federal agency is available within the office of that agency on the same basis as indicated above. Neither Oakland University nor a Federal agency will open a denied proposal to Public inspection."

When asked if there would be access to any future classified research proposals (the same as to others), Pino replied, "no".

CREDIBILITY PROBLEMS

A look at the listings of proposals and grants for 1967-1968 contradicts at least one of the statements of Swanson and Pino. Both men said the Hill contract was terminated and there was no intent to continue it. Yet the first proposal found under the engineering section is a request for \$76,717 from Holloman, Air Force Base for research on terminal guidance of Air - to - Surface Missiles, under J.C. Hill (p. 6, Grant Listing, Contract No. 68-R 1/168/1/169 351 - 5500). The request for funds was denied by the Air Force on Sept. 8, 1967.

PROPOSALS TO MILITARY AGENCIES

A look at proposals made during 1967 and 1968 shows a number of requests for funding by military and government agencies.

A request for \$43,329 from the Air Force Office of Special Research (AFOSR 68-54 R) for a project entitled "Vorticity Induced Droplet Spin and Its Effect on Combustion in Liquid Fuel Rocket Engines" was made by Percival D. McCormack, Professor of Engineering. This proposal was reportedly a continuation of work McCormack was doing before he came to Oakland. As of Sept. 1, 1968, the proposal was not acted upon by the Air Force.

John Dettman, Professor of Mathematics made a request of \$50,637 for "Studies in Related Partial Differential Equations" to the Office of Naval Research (ONR 67 - 55 430-J II NR 041-000); the United States Air Force (67-56) and the United States Army (67-57 Cr DARD m07551). Dettman's proposals for funding by all three military agencies were refused. He did receive \$7,300 from the NSF for support of the proposal (67-54).

Professor of Physics, Robert Williamson made a request of \$41,536 for a project entitled "Thermomagnetic Effects in Rarefied Gases," to the Air Force Office of Scientific Research (AFOSR) the Army Research Office (ARO) and the National Aeronautics and

Space Administrations (NASA). Williamson received \$17,220 from the Army Research Office (ARO) for support of the proposal.

Besides the National Science Foundation, proposals were made to the U.S. Office of Education, The Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), the National Institutes of Health, the U.S. Public Health Service, the Atomic Energy Commission, The Petroleum Research Corporation, The Kellogg Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation and others.

STATISTICS

Grants received from sponsored research declined sharply in both fiscal years 1967 and 1968. In fiscal year 1967, the university received \$218,945 in support of sponsored research; 64.6% of its proposals. In fiscal year 1968 the university received only \$202,048; only 39.4% of proposals submitted for funding. A major reason for this decrease in funding was the mounting cost of the Vietnam War. Little money was around for non-essential research. The National Science Foundation, a major sponsor of Oakland projects, has been especially hard-hit by fund cut-backs.

One area that experienced large growth during fiscal year 1968 was developmental grants (money for equipment, strengthening of certain faculties, and support of programs and institutes.) In fiscal year 1968, Oakland received \$953,000 for support of development compared to \$98,125 in fiscal year 1967. A major developmental grant received in 1968 was \$570,000 from the National Science Foundation's Departmental Sciences Development Programs Division. The Grant was the largest ever received at Oakland. The Grant was made to accelerate graduate programs in engineering, especially systems engineering. The grant helped finance the installation of new computer facilities. The news release on the grant said: "Systems engineering as conceived at Oakland includes automatic control and communication engineering, as well as information systems and computer science. It also implies an interest in the challenging area of large-scale systems such as the 'national transportation system' and the 'city as a system.'" (This system trend at national and urban development is reflected locally in TALUS, the Transportation and Land Use Survey, and SEMCOG, the Southeast Michigan Council of Governments. Both SEMCOG and TALUS have held many meetings on the Oakland Campus). The Biology department also received a developmental grant of \$254,000 from the NSF.

In fiscal year 1967, the University received \$413,386 for Research, Education and Development Proposals. The university had requested grants totaling \$1,387,016. In fis-

cal year, 1968 the university received \$1,547,798 in support of research, education, and developmental proposals. The university had requested \$5,460,510

INSTITUTES

A recent development has been the establishment of institutes and study centers.

The Institute of Biological Sciences will sponsor and conduct research of an interdisciplinary nature, centering on living systems. Located in Dodge Hall, the institutes' facilities were provided with funds from the National Institute of Health. The institute has already received over \$71,000 from the Public Health Service.

A recent entrant on the development scene is the Institute of Urban Studies. University officials hope that the center will draw researchers on urban programs. The Urban Studies Center has cooperated with the establishment of the Pontiac Black Culture Center. The Urban Institute is to be financed through a general fund, with federal assistance.

A recent development has been Oakland's participation in a Ford supported program of internship and study for inner-city teachers. The Oakland Education Department is providing the instructional staff for the

program, cooperating with Oakland Community College and the Detroit Board of Education. Oakland staff members have been instrumental in establishing a center for the program in Detroit.

This is not the Ford Foundation's first experience with inner-city areas. The Ocean-Hill Brownsville School decentralization project in New York City, a central issue in the N.Y. school strike, was initiated by the Ford Foundation. The Ford Foundation's concept of community control is intended to pacify black communities by giving them a semblance of control over their educational systems. The Foundation's decentralization schemes are a liberal response to militancy in black communities.

CONCLUSION

American universities have played a leading role in the development of technology designed to repress and control. They have been instrumental in producing America's arsenal of weapons. They have designed and perfected the techniques and methods of social control.

A facility such as the Institute of Biological Sciences can be used to do humanitarian medical research or it can be used to perfect the techniques of Chemical - Bi-

ological warfare. The National Institute of Health and the Public Health Service have financed chemical - biological warfare research as well as more humanitarian projects.

An urban studies center can participate in legitimate study, or it can be used for control or co-optation of local movements, such as a growing black movement in Pontiac. It can serve the people or it can serve the ruling class.

With the installation of more complex physical facilities and the growth of Oakland, the potential for destructive research and development programs increases. That potential increases not only at Oakland, but everywhere, since the federal government is increasingly the major underwriter of research. The university can become an agent of the military and the ruling class, not through conspiracy, but simply through the normal, the accepted, the "freeplay" of the free market.

The university needs funds, industry needs contracts, and the ruling class and the military need information, systems of social control, and weaponry. The university, then, easily becomes the prisoner of the ruling class and the state.

OAKLAND UNIVERSITY

Request for Proposal Approval

TO: Chancellor Varner

FROM: Project Director Department

The attached proposal is submitted for your approval and signature prior to submission to an external agency for possible funding. The project for which support is sought is described below:

Title:

Potential Grantor:

Closing Date for Agency Receipt of Proposal:

(If applicable, proposal with necessary approvals should be in Chancellor's office one week before closing date.)

Amount Requested:

Starting Date and Requested Duration of Support:

Prior Support of this Project (amount, duration, agency):

Internal clearance has been obtained as indicated by the following signatures. Any agreements concerning this project on matters such as space, facilities, staff, and university cost-sharing not made explicit in the proposal are specified on this sheet or in appended memo(s).

(1) Department Chairman	Date	(2) Dean	Date
(3) Provost	Date	(4) Business Officer	Date
(5) Asst. to the Chancellor	Date		

REMARKS:

(Do not detach copies—distribution will be made by Assistant to the Chancellor's Office.)

Got Some Ideas? Need Some Money? Fill Out this Reproduction of "Request for Proposal Approval" and Send it to Lou

Pino, Director of Research Services, Dodge Hall.

Varner Interviewed: Comments on Student Unrest

By Joe Davidson

The current wave of student revolts have caused many headaches for those who run the "communities of learning." While they may sympathize with some of the student demands, they feel that the way students choose to express those demands are incompatible with the function of the university. Students, on the other hand, often see the traditional route for "change," one committee reporting to another committee, as an obstruction tactic.

This problem, as well

as others connected with today's student movement was discussed with Oakland University's top administrator, Chancellor Durward B. Varner.

Observer: Recently, there have been a series of student marches, sitings, and take overs, some of which have caused much disorder. What do you see as the root causes of these disorders?

Chancellor: This question of what causes campus unrest, is one I'm sure that no one really has an answer for. I think it's a product of many things. First of all, the

students on college campuses are better students, better informed, better educated, more perceptive, brighter, than any student group we've ever had in the history of higher education. They just come to us better equipped to take a look at problems of some magnitude and complexity. Students come to the campuses today with more concerns about social problems. They've grown up in an environment conducive to that concern; the whole civil rights movement broke during their own growing-up period.

The Vietnam war, which I suspect has been about as controversial as any war we've ever been involved in, has been a part of their experience while growing up. They're conversant with these kinds of issues. They've grown up in a period when many of the values which our society has held, or at least has proclaimed, have been challenged.

So that the college age population today, finds it self coming out of this background, now in a position of an emerging responsibility, an emerging freedom that they had

not had before they reached the college campus. They find themselves deeply troubled, by war, by social injustice, by poverty in the midst of an affluent society, by a set of values that are proclaimed and not always honored in the execution. Not only do they find this, but they find a great mutual reinforcing on the college campus, where there are other students like them.

Given the fact that the college campus is the place where ideas are explored, and values are challenged, and controversy is part of the process, it sets a stage for what we're seeing happen on the campus today.

Observer: Recently there have been student demonstrations at Michigan State University over the firing of a Professor Garskoff, who reportedly structured his class in a way not acceptable to his colleagues. Do you feel a professor has the right to structure his class in any way he wants?

Chancellor: The professor in the classroom does not have the absolute right to do anything he pleases inside that classroom. I believe that his colleagues have not only a right but a responsibility to be concerned that a faculty member conducts himself in a professional manner, that he contributes to the total cause of the educational experience in a way in which, in the judgement of his peers, is productive.

Observer: Demands from students are often about the relevance of a university to black people. How can the university become relevant to the black liberation movement?

Chancellor: We need to be sure that we're extending to black students every opportunity to be admitted. We should bring on to our faculty more black faculty members. The University in its employment policies of the non-faculty or non-professional, must be more alert to its responsibility to incorporate black employees in the University.

Beyond this, in the community as a whole, we have a responsibility, in my judgement, to relate the University productively and constructively to the black community, to extend to the black community the resources we have. It seems to me that the tutorial program is an example of how the University is relating itself to the black community on one level. The Black Cultural Center is another level of relationship. Overriding all this, it seems to me, is the opportunity the University has for creating an environment where a black person knows he's welcome and respected and has an opportunity to achieve. Now if we can do these things I think we've done well in getting on with this business of relating this University to the black community and contributing to the black liberation movement.

Cont. page 10

MSU-OU: What is an Autonomous Relationship?

By Michael Hitchcock

Recent changes in housing regulations at both institutions have brought about a renewed questioning of Oakland's autonomy from MSU. After years of waiting to see what Michigan State did and how the Board of Trustees reacted, some of the recent changes in open house policies and hours have been made without the same steps being taken at MSU and without the formal approval of the Board.

Chancellor Varner stated that from the outset, he was told that in matters of general student regulations and finance, Oakland and MSU must follow the same course. Beyond this, Oakland was free to develop its own policies, subject to the ultimate approval of the Board of Trustees. Approval by the Board of Trustees was always a questionable factor; meeting only once a month, the Board obviously could not review all the decisions that were being made. In an interview with The Observer, Varner admitted that the extent to which the Board took an active role in reviewing policy was greatly affected by Hannah's long tenure as MSU president.

According to Varner the Board had developed a great deal of trust in Hannah's judgement and allowed a significant autonomy for the president. Thus a large number of the decisions affecting Oakland have been made at the President's level. Varner suspects that things may be different with Hannah's successor.

The areas in which the Board has been consulted have been those areas in which Oakland and MSU have been expected to remain together: finance and student regulations. This has always been a stumbling block for students attempting to secure changes in regulations--they have often been met by administrative responses

to the effect that, "I personally think that this proposal has merit, but the Board would never approve." The Board then became an ogre which justified not only rejection of student proposals, but inaction, the convenient process of losing a plan for change in the pile of unfinished business.

Waiting for Hannah, (or more particularly Milton Dickerson, MSU Vice President for Student Affairs) could also become an effective counter to student proposals. But this could be used both ways. Dean Appleton was always, (or so it seemed) a steadfast supporter of independence from MSU, but his support always seemed to come out when student members of the Commission on Student Life were pointing out liberalization of policies that were not being taken at OU. Some of the students suspected that this philosophy meant that in cases where MSU was more liberal, then Oakland should be independent in its conservative course, but if it seemed that Oakland was going beyond MSU then the old doctrine of unity in matters of student regulations came to the fore.

This year began with increasing agitation for change on both campuses. At Oakland, the Inter-Hall Council was formulating proposals for additional open houses, the right to close doors during open houses and the end of freshman women's hours. At State, proposals were being made for local dorm autonomy in establishing open houses and the end of hours for second semester freshman. The Oakland administration had felt that the additional open houses could be instituted without Board action but that the other proposals would have to be taken to the Board. Then came an attempt by MSU students to take their proposals to the Board, bypassing the normal administrative channels. The Board rejected this attempt and sent the proposals back to the Vice president for Student Affairs' office. Dickerson then approved substantially the same proposals that had been taken to the board, and announced the implementation of the plans before the Board had met. The decision was then made that Oakland could go ahead with its changes in hours and open house regulations, adopting a wait and see attitude toward eventual board action.

The result then is that a new course is open to the University and that the Board may be ready to accord increased autonomy in student regulations.

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Books Reviews: Black Music, Culture, Politics

White boys are singing the blues these days, as the black authors of these four books note with varying degrees of bemusement. They are shaking teenage America with the "lewd pulsating rhythms" (Frank Zappa) of the Afro-American culture which previous generations of whites denied existed, and have discovered that not only do Negroes have A culture, they may well have "THE culture" (Keil). Cleaver particularly sees the growth and changes of the civil rights and peace movements as the painfully dawning liberation of white youth as they discover the culture and world-view of black Am-

erican -- a world-view which by its very existence is committed to a moral struggle with the uptight Puritanism which is the white administrative soul of official America. These whites who dig the black soul are, de facto, rebels. "The characteristics of the white rebels which most alarm their elders" says Cleaver, "the long hair, the new dances, their love for Negro music, their use of marijuana, their mystical attitude toward sex -- all tools of their rebellion. They have turned these tools against the totalitarian fabric of American society -- and they mean to change it." The music, - black, as always,

and now the white too, reflects this. Urban Blues is more than just the title of Keil's book, it is a rubric for our age.

Jones, in Black Music and Blues People, rather misses all this. He cannot see the meaning of what is happening in our time because he himself is not really free -- he is still haunted by the demon of the White Devil. I should note that there is justice in much of his anger; it is odious that white boys are making millions singing songs that black bluesmen sang for years on empty stomachs; it is odious to see the networks suddenly horrified at cops beating white kids when they've been doing it to blacks for centuries; it is odious that black soul and black life - style are trivialized a la Amos & Andy for mass audience consumption. But Jones never follows his anger to its logical conclusion: he never sees into the soulless nature of the system which does all this to Americans, black and white alike.

He has some unkind -- and probably deserved-- things to say about the Beatles. But he does not go beyond the easy putdown to get at the root of the injustice: the crazy capitalist world in which Beatles and General Motors executives are rewarded for their "labors" beyond all possible standards of human worth. He laments the fate of the God-seeker John Coltrane, but he assigns the problem to the White Devil and leaves unmentioned the specific white devils that run the unholy Machine.

Cleaver too speaks of the white devil and other such capitalized terms, but he uses them in the manner of a true artist -- as allegories of the struggling forces at work in the soul of each man. He is free in a sense that Jones is not: free with the knowledge that "The price of hating other human beings is loving oneself less." He no longer hates the White Devil; he only hates those men, anywhere, of any color, who through ignorance or design are oppressors. He hates what is inhuman: he knows when to hate and when to love -- a rare wisdom.

When he wants to put down the Beatles he does it with gentle irony; he can write ironically of the White America that has tormented him. Considering what blacks in this country - and Cleaver in particular - have been through, this man's irony is a moral triumph of the highest order.

—Davis Catton

Support for Grape Boycott

By Stan Edwards

A meeting last Thursday at Wayne State is one of many that are taking place around the nation in support of the national group boycott that began in Delane, California and has become an international affair.

Speaking in support of the strikers was Senator Roger E. Craig and Father Joe Melton. Both have recently visited Delane and have returned to develop the boycott in Michigan.

"The efforts of the people in Delane cannot be beaten," stated Senator Craig, "The people are suffering but they're getting the work done."

The strike began over two years ago when the growers in Delane refused the workers the right to vote on becoming unionized. Now the strike has become nationalized and its effects are becoming international.

Detroit which had been a large consumer of grapes, has drastically dropped its consumption because of the effort of the boycott supporters. The effect of this is nationwide. Large supermarket chains have tek-

en the grapes off the counters and have refused to sell them because of public pressure.

In Sweden a ship load of Delane grapes were refused at port of entry; workers refused to unload them in support of the boycott.

Evidence is being gathered by lawyers who sympathize with the strikers in efforts to force the growers to allow the workers to vote. The economic poisons used by the growers are affecting the workers and killing many of them. Many of the pesticides are nerve poisons that were used by the Nazis in World War II to kill Jews. Over-sprayed crops are being sold to the public without a knowledge of what effects the pesticides will have on human beings.

Senator Craig presented evidence of a double cross of food stores that is to take place in April. During April, grapes will be back on many store counters after the stores promised not to order grapes until the strike was over. Prominent agencies in Detroit have spent over seven million dollars for an advertising campaign to be launched in April. "This double cross

means we will have to work a lot harder," stated Senator Craig.

Senator Craig pointed out the effects of government neutrality now that Vietnam is the second largest consumer of grapes in the world. (The U.S. Defense Department is purchasing huge quantities of grapes).

"We can't let these people down," Father Melton said. "They need food, money and labor to help them win this fight and we must do everything we can."

Anyone interested in donating or helping, even for just an afternoon, should contact the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, 2500 Howard, Detroit, 825-4811.

**REMEMBER WHAT
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COMMUTERS BROUGHT
THEIR GRIPES TO THE
CHANCELLOR? IMAGINE
WHAT IT WOULD BE LIKE
IF EVERYTHING HE SAID
SHOULD BE DONE, AND
COULD BE DONE,
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EDITORIAL

Universities: In The Eye Of The Storm

When the national guard was called out to "keep order" on the campus of the University of Wisconsin, one thing, at least, became obvious: that the power of the University rests not with the consent of those being governed--the students, but with the brute strength of the military and police forces of the State. The pure and unfettered aims which every University administrator in the country will tell the students the University is in business to pursue somehow must be sought in 1969 with drawn bayonets.

Many liberal people will claim that the methods of confrontation and revolt now being used by students are far more destructive than the evils they are seeking to abolish. They will claim that students are destroying the very atmosphere which they should be desirous of maintaining; decisions in the University can and should be made through "reasoned, rational dialogue" between students, faculty and administrators. They will claim that the University is the most liberal, progressive institution this society; that therefore, students should work WITH instead of against the forces gathered at this most liberal of all segments of society.

Radical students, on the other hand, have been claiming for some time that the University is merely an extension of society; that it is a "microcosm" which exhibits all the defects of the society it serves. With its involvement in military research, corporate control of the economy, and in the maintenance and servicing of the status quo, the University is seen as an organ of our society which must be attacked, re-structured and remolded to fit human and humane needs.

Just what kind of an institution the University really is should be indicated by the increasing repression of the student movement, as witnessed at Wisconsin, San Francisco State, Berkeley, and elsewhere. With the stirrings of such repression, with every state official in Michigan from Robert Huber to John Hannah decrying the "violence" students in the movement are perpetrating against society; with most administrators and legislators throughout the country and the state decreeing that the Universities WILL remain open at all costs; students should begin to evaluate their position in society and in the University.

The Student: Member of a Privileged Class?

It is taken for granted by many Americans that students are members of a privileged class; that they have the least to complain about in this society; that therefore students who protest and "disrupt the orderly functioning of the campus" must be misfits, pervers, kooks. Concomitant with this view

is a liberal mythology which pervades America: that while there are some people in this society who are suffering because they don't fit into the system, on the whole the economic and political structures of America serve the best interests of the society and the people that live in it. The student movement, beginning with the Berkeley Free Speech Movement, has denied the validity of this view. This denial, said Mario Savio in 1965, "may seem strange to those who imagine America to be a virtual paradise except for certain groups, notably Negroes, who have been excluded. But this is a distortion. What oppresses the American Negro community is merely an exaggerated, grotesque version of what oppresses the rest of the country and this is eminently true of the middle class, despite its affluence."

The latter stages of the student movement have stressed that the "privileged status" of the college student is in reality a false conception. The present system, it has been maintained, is in no one's best interests except that of a ruling elite, a minority of men who have an overwhelming influence in controlling the political, economic and military forces. This "privilege," to be trained as managers and manipulators of such a system, benefits students as a class only if they accept the defects of the system. That is, only if they accept the racism, imperialism, and elitism inherent in the present system of corporate military rule.

The University: "Another Vietnam"

Governor of California Ronald Reagan has said that the struggles being waged at San Francisco State, Berkeley, and the other state universities in California represent "another Vietnam." The analogy is illuminating. For why should administrators, governors, legislators, and so forth be so concerned about keeping the campuses functioning? Are they so concerned that "education" continue that they prefer drawn bayonets to empty classrooms? And what does that have to do with Vietnam?

These questions can be answered by listening to what some University professionals have to say about themselves and their "industry". From Clark Kerr, liberal theoretician of the Multi-versity, to John Kenneth Galbraith, analyzer of the "New Industrial State", it is agreed upon that in this new, technologically oriented society that we are developing, trained expertise is essential to the functioning of an increasingly complex, industrialized nation. As sophistication of the modes of production, communication and distribution of goods increases, so does the need

for highly educated brain power to manage the system. The "knowledge of Kerr" and the "techno-structure" of Galbraith thus inevitably intertwine at the point vital to the quality of the students' lives: the University.

The University is integral to the "proper functioning" of our society, a necessary component of the corporate economy. Yet many students are refusing to take part in that "proper functioning". They are stating that the University should have different ends and should operate by different means. They have declared that the proper functioning of the University is in fact destructive of humane ends in America today, and that it is manipulating rather than educating students. In refusing to take part in "proper functioning" in attempting to bring about a radical change in our society, these students are guilty of gumming up the works of the American economy, much as the revolutionaries of Vietnam are guilty of the same crime. Reagan's analogy to Vietnam holds.

The Legacy of the Student Movement

The legacy of the Student Movement is that it has acted on that view. This radicalism received its first great promotion with the Berkeley Free Speech Movement when the understanding of the "poverty of one's immediate environment" lead students to understand that not only were blacks and the declassified elements of society being oppressed--but that THEY were being oppressed! This realization led the "privileged class" to demand more than the inclusion of deprived groups of people into the system. It lead them to demand a fundamental and basic change in the system itself.

Not only the system of rule which this society operates under, but also the way the University fits into that system, is oppressive to students. They are regarded not as ends, but as means to perpetuating the corporate capitalist system. They are subjects, not actors, in the educational system. Other people decide what is relevant and important to students; other people decide how they are to behave and how their lives are to be run. A creative educational process goes on only occasionally, DESPITE the University environment. The restrictions, both academic and social, upon which that environment is based, make "learning" into something like running an obstacle course of grades, required courses, and master-slave relationships between students, faculty and administrators. Higher Education cannot be run otherwise and still serve the purpose of fitting students into their predetermined roles as a "privileged class" of managers of the economy.

The legacy of the Student Movement is this: that freedom is necessary for the development of the human being. That you cannot have a free society without a free University; and conversely, you cannot have a free university in an unfree society. You cannot have the idealized, romanticized education that an institution such as Oakland, for instance, likes to imagine it is promoting -- and at the same time have Oakland function as the training ground for people to run an economic and political system which has more interest in napalming Vietnamese peasants than in feeding starving children in Mississippi. You cannot claim that the University is detached from society when it is carrying on war research or working for General Motors.

The Eye of the Storm: Which Side Are You On?

The University, as far as many people are concerned, is not doing its "job" properly. It has allowed TOO MUCH creativity, it has allowed TOO MUCH freedom of expression. Thus we see in Michigan various "investigating" committees sponsored by the state, a ruling by the MSU - OU Board of Trustees which calls for the suspension of students involved in disruptive behavior, and reactionary statements from John Hannah and various officials and educators. The object of the reaction, of course, is to shut the students up.

A minority of students are not shutting up. Which side the majority should be on, whether or not they become directly involved in movements for change, should be obvious. Their best interests are not served by being run through an educational system which turns them out ready to take their place as a managerial class their best interests are simply in becoming educated for their own sake, in being treated as ends rather than means. Their best interests are not in maintaining the status quo, the forces of which are making this country almost unbearable to live in; their best interests are in obtaining emancipation from the status quo.

There is movement afoot for radical change. Students in general, it seems, must be on the side of such movement--not because it benefits someone else, but because it is in their own best interests, as well as in the interests of society as a whole. When confrontations come about, it is not always easy to tell which side is really trying to reach a more humane society. People who have had their heads cracked are not always polite about how they make their demands. Yet the troubles in the University cannot be palmed off on "agitators." For it is the conditions which students live under which caused the student movement in the first place. As long as those conditions exist, until fundamental change comes about in our society and in the Universities that serve it, there will be a student movement, their will be liberation or there will be such repression that the campuses will become garrisoned states.

If the latter should be the case, it will only become more clear to everyone that it is not in the best interests of American students to be molded, bent or bayoneted until they fit the needs of Corporate America.

Mike Honey

THE OBSERVER

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Varner Interview, Cont. from page 8

Observer: The demand students make are often referred to committees when presented to school administrations. The administrators see this as due process, the orderly was in which grievances should be handled, while the students may view it as a delaying or obstruction tactic. How do you think this problem can be solved?

Chancellor: I would hazard a guess that in some cases the process has been used as a delaying tactic. To the best of my knowledge we have not employed that as a tactic at Oakland. At the base of all this I suspect is the matter of hav-

ing some confidence that those who have some responsibility for employing the procedures are indeed honest and are reacting in a fair and equitable way.

Observer: Regarding student disruptions and Oakland: is there an attitude of "It can't happen here"?

Chancellor: I think our chances of averting this are good here and I think largely because we try to keep the lines of communication wide open. Having said that, I suppose realistically one has to recognize that in a situation where there are 5,000 students involved almost anything could happen.

Conclusions Not So Obvious

To The Observer:

I would like to here thank Chuck Huber for having attempted to present the facts of the charge of racism against an Oakland professor recently made by the A.B.S. Up until the publication of his letter last week most of the university was in the dark as to the nature of the incident. But I would like to take issue with his interpretation of the events he describes.

He is right to consider the seriousness or sincerity of those involved. The question of sincerity is at the heart of the issue. The "obvious" conclusions he arrives at, however, are neither obvious nor impartial. The fact that black students acted as a group in presenting their complaint and took it directly to the Chancellor does not indicate that they had acted "without attempting to discern the true import of the written reply," but rather that they had weighed the letter's implications and considered the matter grave enough to merit such direct reaction.

Assuming the correspondence quoted by Chuck Huber is the total truth of the exchange between the student and professor, it seems the student was justified in taking offense and the A.B.S. in sympathizing with her. It is true that the professor's reply made no mention of race and no single phrase could be taken and cited as a flagrant insult. I suggest though, that the reply would have been in extremely poor taste regardless of the race of its addressee. (I know that I'd be up in arms if such remarks were directed at me.)

The student submitted what was asked of her, a frank statement of her personal character. By no means can the sentence, "I am a quiet, sensitive, hostile Black," be construed in this context as impertinent, unwarranted, or directly threatening to classroom order. The professor's response, however, was given in the form of a "touche" and that was uncalled for. The content of his response, moreover, indicates not a concern for the individuality of the student but a blind disregard of it: for he fails to take her seriously. The professor wrote: "Perhaps under that hard shell coating of hostility there lurks a mature, sensitive, congenial woman." Without going into a lengthy discussion the degrading insinuations present in the prof's remarks which are obvious anyway, let it be said that the reference to "a hard

shell coating of hostility" as related to maturity and sensitivity deny that the student is either mature, sensitive, or sincere. It assumes that hostility is incompatible with maturity or sensitivity despite the fact that the professor has just been told by a student that she has her share of all three qualities.

The fact that this breach of respect was directed to a Black woman student intensifies the insinuation tone used by the professor. The remark "...since I'm the guy with the power, watch out!" is sadly comical for right now the phrase, "Watch out, baby!" is used more frequently as a crude parody of Black anger than an expression made by Blacks.

Huber's statement that the professor in question is "one of the university's most creative scholars" is the opposite opinion to the one I hold, having had the professor for a class and heard other student opinion of him. But the popularity of the professor is irrelevant. Nor should "racism," a rather indefinable ogre, be the criterion used if a formal hearing is held. What should be considered is the general competence of a professor in the humanities who may be dealing with students in a discreditable manner.

Sincerely,
John W. Morabito
11640

there will be no observer
next friday due to spring
break

Malcolm X Day Unobserved

To the Editor:

Last Friday was the fourth anniversary of the assassination of Malcolm X. The Observer thought this worthy of a full-page picture, the Chancellor declared a "Malcolm X Day." From The Observer, one learned that Malcolm was born in 1925, that he wore glasses and, at least sometimes, a beard. The Chancellor's statement included one sentence of praise of Mal-

colm.

In fact, however, "Malcolm X Day" passed unobserved on the Oakland campus.

Certainly a man who deserves a "Day in his honor deserves more attention than Malcolm X was paid last Friday. Malcolm X not only deserves, but demands more attention.

It is not for his sake, but for our own, that each of us should study the man's life and work.

Joe Hertzberg

University Stops Nudity

To the Editor:

The case of Lee Elbinger has, from my viewpoint, been decided. I hold this opinion for the following reasons. First, by having filed charges against Elbinger, the University has shown its disapproval of his disrobing. Second, because it is a university created committee which will decide the case, it appears that the disapproval will go beyond indictment and reach conviction. Third, having expressed its disapproval, it is a valid assumption that the Uni-

versity will attempt to inhibit any further morality incidents. Fourth, Elbinger's conviction and punishment will discourage further confrontations. The University will therefore again be in the good graces of both the public and especially the legislative communities.

In justification of the preceding, note the alternative. If Elbinger is not punished, a greenlight will have been given for nudity on this campus, and Senator Huber would glorify himself at our expense.

Michael Hanes

Support Asked To End Draft

To the Editor:

As you may recall, two years ago I introduced S. 1275, a bill substituting a voluntary armed force for the present selective service system. The bill was not directly considered by the Armed Services Committee and efforts to incorporate amendments in the Selective Service Act were defeated. The draft's continuance emphasized the inconsistency of government coerced service with America's concept of freedom. This was the principle reason that I

introduced S. 503, the Voluntary Military Manpower Procurement Act of 1969.

This year, the chances of passage are somewhat better than in 1967. Major news magazines such as TIME and NEWSWEEK have contained articles commenting favorably on a voluntary military. President Nixon supports the concept as well as well-known figures from both sides of the political spectrum including John K. Galbraith, James Farmer, David Dellinger, Milton Friedman, and Barry Goldwater. However, well-known political leaders, economists, and even the President may not be the catalyst for ending the draft. In order to move the nation it will be necessary that those who have fought conscription over the past few years enter the discussion and make their views known. The present Selective Service Act will not terminate until 1971 unless we take action to change that situation now.

Efforts aimed at securing committee consideration by generating and influencing local forces would be instrumental in building support for draft abolishment. In addition to letters to your own Congressmen and the Armed Services Committee, I would recommend letters to the editor of your local newspaper: encouraging labor, business, farm, and professional leaders as well as civic and educational organizations to express their views.

Sincerely,
Mark O. Hatfield
United States Senator

LETTERS

Ed. Note: Letters to the Editor must be signed. Names will be withheld

only on the request of the writer to the editors.

Observer Ads Discriminate

To the Observer:

It is with pleasure and pride that I note the militancy of Oakland University's young women--it is about time that women stood up and demanded their rights. And the things they are demanding are their rights under law since the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which forbids discrimination in employment on the basis of sex, as well as race or religion. The University is acting illegally in denying women the right to compete for any job on campus. If a woman is strong enough to dig ditches and wants to do so, she is eligible for that job. And women do perform such work in other countries. A girl's supposed inability to change tires is an assinine reason for not allowing girls

to drive university cars. Most girls who drive probably do know how to change a tire (or could certainly learn in 15 minutes), and the assumption that every male knows how is lamentably, invalid.

But The Observer had better replace its own glass walls if it is going to throw stones. You have been in the habit of accepting classified ads that specify male employees for jobs that women are clearly able to handle. Accepting those ads aids and abets discrimination by employers who evade their obligations under the 1964 Civil Rights Act. For The Observer to accept such ads is, moreover, degrading to the women of the University. Yours sincerely,
Sally R. Rue
Lecturer, Arts and Sciences

Ideology Prevents Understanding Huber

Dear Ed.

You state that, "...Perhaps the most important thing to say about Senator Huber is that he does not understand who rules America..." On the contrary, Senator Huber knows very well who rules America, or who rules his own little part of it anyway. He knows that the majority of voters in his constituency of Troy have never heard his name. He knows that they go to the polls on election day without knowing the names of any of the can-

didates for state senator, and he knows that they know little and care less about state policies, just so long as they are not directly taxed.

"The people" don't know any of the issues involved in campus revolt. All they feel is a vague resentment against "...billy-goated shaggy haired idiots with little moral worth..." whom they regard as lazy, unclean, and generally disruptive, they regard public nudity as immoral and resent feeling that their tax dollars are going to support such goings-on.

By presenting himself to his constituents as the opponent of "long-haired freaks" and immorality, Senator Huber is doing nothing more or less than improving his political position. You yourselves have seen the results of his strategy. "While the letter-to-the-editor column (of Detroit area newspaper) have been filled with praise for Huber

and the investigation, the editorial part of these same newspapers have been extremely critical of the whole affair." Exactly, and as long as he gets their kind of public response, Huber couldn't care less what the editorials have to say.

Senator Huber's problem is not that he doesn't understand government. Senator Huber is going to be re-elected (if only because his name will be familiar to the voter). The problem lies with uninformed radicals who, confined by their ideology, must invent a fictional (and not even science fictional) system to explain his action. Your particular endeavor read like a bad 7th grade attempt at creative writing. Ken Johnson 12340

Ed. Note: Last week's article on Senator Huber was written by Marc White. It is the first of a series of articles concerning the University and society.

"ODE to SENATOR HUBER"

When eagle flies from north to south
with Senator Huber in its mouth.
Being that he is a fool,
they drop him down to investigate our school.

Oh Lordy Love look down from above
upon us poor scholars.
They hired a fool to investigate our school
and they paid him a thousand dollars.

BURMA SHAVE!
-----Dick Nichols

Cager Even in Wierd Weekend of Play

Another weird weekend marked Oakland's weirdest basketball season.

Friday night's loss to Wayne State, 74-69, was about as odd a game as one will ever see.

The score was in favor of OU for most of the first half, but never more than three points. The half ended 40-38 with OU on top.

The second half started with nobody scoring for four minutes. Wayne then made a basket and OU Coach Gene Bodon put in a fast team with hopes to fast break Wayne and wake up the starting five. Wayne shot a 49-40 lead before the OU

starters reentered the game. They tied it 58-58, but Wayne shooters developed hot hands and climbed to a 69-60 advantage. OU came within three, but time ran out on the Pioneers.

Saturday night's 101-77 victory over Adrian was not as typical as it may appear. Adrian played well throughout the game, but OU woke up after having the scant 44-42 half-time lead.

The second half saw John Eley massacre Adrian on the boards and score 13 of his 19 points. Tom Allan, who finished with 23 markers, and Greg Ranney, who finished with 23, and Greg

Ranney, who hit 21, shot consistently during the second half. Eddie Holloman played his best ball of the year as he hit 18 points plus some fine defensive work. These four players gave OU a solid game and in the second half just swept Adrian out of the building. Marcus VanHala stole a pass and made a layup with one minute left to push the Pioneers over the 100 mark for the second time this year.

Friday night is the Pioneers last game of the season and the hopes of a winning year are riding with the game. Their current record is 10-10 and the OU players are revenge hungry for the home contest. They play Grand Valley State College, a team that won a scant 87-84 victory over OU in December.

Game time will be at 8:00 in the S & R building preceded by the JV Game at 6:00.

As springtime approaches, so does baseball. All men interested in playing for OU's Baseball team call 2152 and talk to Coach Eugene Boldon.

* * * *

Unbeaten Southwest had its most severe test last Monday as they squeaked by the Id, 2nd Floor VB 38-37. Darrel Boris sank two freethrows with 10 seconds left to make it 38-37, but Southwest held on to the ball to clinch the game. Id made SW play their game and almost beat the "A" league leaders. Both teams played without key players. SW missed 6'4" Tim Marsac and Id was without good shooting guard Don Lake.

ABS continues to run over everyone as they lead League "B".

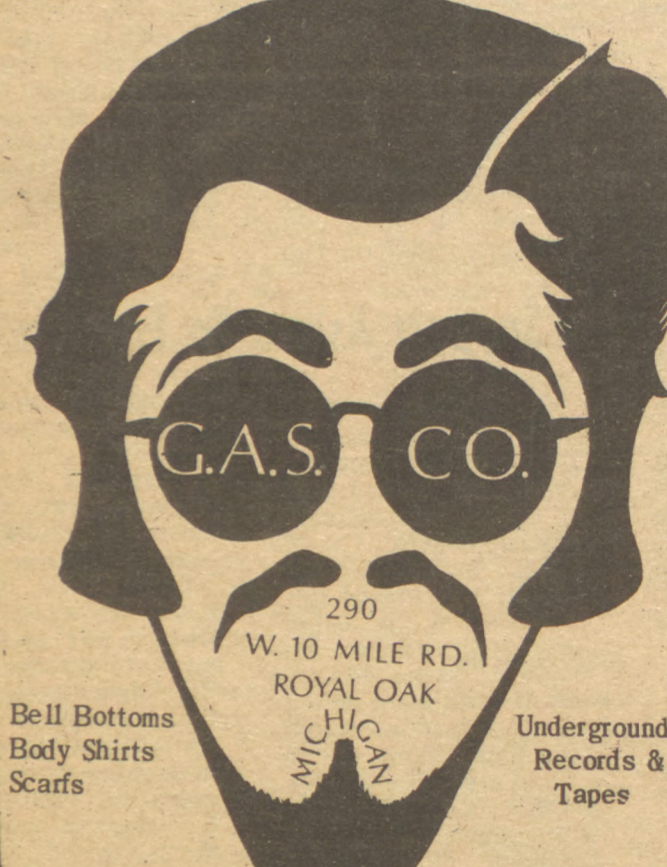
OU JV Baseball is really a good thing. Their record this year is 9-5, their latest two victims being Wayne freshmen last Friday 71-64, and Mercy College Saturday 95-82.

The spark plug of the team is Mike Clancy who hit 29 last Saturday. Clancy, a good shooter, also is a fine playmaker. Brian Harbin, the other guard, is a fine jumper and can play any position on the court and often does. The front line is composed of Randy Petiprin, Geoff Lenz and Daryl Iwankovitch three fall high-jumping players. All five are capable of scoring many points and all have been leading scores in at least one of the games. The JV closes their season tonight against Grand Valley JV at 6:00 in the S & R building.

* * * *

Last weekend the Oakland swimmers dropped two meets, one to Northern Michigan, 71-42, and the other to Central Michigan, 66-47. OU's next weekend--the Motor City Invationals at Wayne State.

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Typing Service, call 756-6402.

Friends (Quaker) Meeting: 1269 Pierce, Birmingham. Contact Profs. Tucker or Engeman. (Lunch served).

Help! Someone borrowed my Heath-Kit Short Wave radio and didn't return it. Shame, shame. Any information call Ingo Dutzman ext. 2609.

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