One good way of evaluating a person's merits as president of a university is to ask for the opinions of those students who must learn and of those faculty and staff who must work at the institution under his direction.

But perhaps the best way to make that evaluation and to gain some insight into where the university will be heading in the coming years is to learn how the person himself has judged his own efforts.

President Wharton views his three-year tenure at MSU as one of making subtle but progressive changes in education for the needs of the total individual and not along the traditionally narrow guidelines of education in the past.

When asked, Wharton can readily list the various programs and projects which have been developed during his stay at MSU and he takes great pride in the fact that many have been a direct result of his urgings and in areas where he places great emphasis.

The Admissions Commission Report, the proposed direction of lifelong education, the expanded medical programs, the College of Urban Development and the Dept. of Human Relations rank high in Wharton's assessment of his contribution to MSU.

Although many have complained that there appears no real perception of change in the last three years, Wharton views the University's advancement in terms of gradual but steady improvement.

"Ours is development which occurs without sharp cleavages. You don't just suddenly have a complete break, although there are occasions when that happens. But it is much more unusual that a bend in the road takes place," Wharton said recently.

"One of my basic objectives when I came here was to show a steady increase of minority students admitted and if you look at the figures this is what has been happening.

Wharton's leadership of the University, characterized by delegating authority to the individual departments and appointing numerous fact-finding committees, has been sharply contrasted to John A. Hannah's tenure of centralizing the powers within the presidency.

"There are a variety of ways of leading an institution. My conception of leadership is to support and encourage the creative talent which was already here and to provide the broad guidelines of direction for the institution," Wharton said.

"The continued promotion of our medical programs, the science programs, the performing arts, the promotion of improved handling of (continued on page 7)
Initiator and consolidator

But will Wharton ever sip beer with an undergrad?

by

John Borger

I sometimes wish that every once in a while Wharton would get fed up with his own poise, shove all of the paperwork off of his desk and skip across campus for half a day for a drink with a group of unsuspecting students.

Overall, the changes have come without revolution. Wharton describes the process as: "Ours is development which occurs without sharp cleavages. It is much more usual that a bend in the road takes place."

That sort of evolutionary far-sightedness requires almost inhuman patience and organization, and Wharton is certainly patient and organized.

But if those qualities have made him efficient, they have also created one of his most basic problems.

The problem is that Wharton is perceived as the consummate bureaucrat, cool, calm and uncaring. Despite extensive efforts to bring students into his administration via the Student Advisory Group, the Presidential Fellows Program and membership in the Academic Council and despite a continuing series of almost biweekly visits to residence hall lounges for conversations with students, Wharton is seen as a remote authority figure.

Wharton has his own theories on the reasons for his image problem—"one of which I won't mention publicly"—which boil down to an essentially defensive posture.

"I probably have been more accessible than what is realized," he says. "I structure (my accessibility) and the reason is that I am inaccesable. For example, while I've been sitting here talking with you, another student may have called up and wanted to talk to me and my secretary would have told him I was busy and tried to make an appointment. Now, what often happens in a situation like this is the student gets mad and calls me inaccessible. But should I stop talking with one person just so that another doesn't have to wait?"

"You have to realize that there are more than 40,000 students and only one of me."

Wharton notes that many of his activities, (continued on page 7)
Wharton as a black man

Is he lacking black support?

By Jane Scoberry

Clifton Wharton Jr. has probably trained many a Far Eastern rice farmer, mastered several languages, managed to be one of the few blacks to leave an impressive leaf among Harvard's Ivy, and has settled many a dispute with his cool controlled manner. But to sustain his image among MSU's black population may constitute his hardest task.

"He hasn't really got the support that he should have from black administration," Carl Taylor, Director of Minority Affairs at MSU, said. "He should get more loyal support and more honest support. More black students need to check him out," he said.

Many black students at MSU seem to feel that a black man in Wharton's position should have accomplished more for blacks at MSU in his three years as head. Though Wharton does have an extensive list of accomplishments to his credit in the area of minority relations, many black students and faculty are either ignorant of his attempts or feel his efforts are not enough.

Eric Winston, administrative assistant to the Director of the Center for Urban Affairs, refused to comment on his evaluation of Wharton's role as a black head.

However, James Weathers, director of the Office of Black Affairs, attributed whatever failure Wharton's administration has made in the area of minority relations to the leftover administration of Hannah, which is still active in Wharton's administration.

His administration is a result of the administration before him," Weathers said. "The shifting of operations of the Office (of Black Affairs) and black students are carryovers of the last administration. Parity from their negative feelings toward the black students they have tried to destroy all that's been accomplished.

Their whole general trend is to negate gains made. There were compensatory gains, but the gains were an attempt to cover up what the problems were," Weathers said.

Wharton's administration, however, commended Wharton on his handling of the dual dilemma of being a university president and a black president.

"He's attempted to live up to his promise as a president of the University and not only as a black president," Weathers said. "I respect his intellect and his abilities. As far as program politics for black students he has not entered into that.

"There's no need for him to emasculate this arena because black students must take charge of that movement and shouldn't be in the hands of the president of a university," Weathers added.

Taylor sees Wharton's administration as having been "very positive for black students" and as former director of the minority aid program, Taylor feels Wharton's "100 per cent support" of the program is an added benefit to black students.

"Supporting the program is essential to black students and black students from large urban backgrounds. By understanding both sides of the fence he understands that black students need some sort of vehicle. I think this program is this vehicle," Taylor said.

Wharton's criticism, and responsibility toward black students has probably increased greatly with the increase of black enrollments since he took office.

"You remember that when I first came here that my basic objective was to show a steady increase in the percentage of minority students admitted," Wharton said. "But you didn't have a leap from 2 to 7 per cent. What's happened has been a steady increase, but it has been a very significant increase," Wharton said.

As evidence of this and his administration's attempts to facilitate the needs of the minority community at MSU, Wharton boasts a list of achievements to improve the status of minority groups.

Statistically, looking at the minority employment situation, the percentage of minority employees in nonacademic fields rose from 4.0 per cent in 1970 to 9.9 per cent in January, 1973. Minority persons employed in academic positions in the tenure system increased from 56 in 1971 to 114 as of November, 1972, and during the period between 1970 and 1972, the position of assistant and suboficer positions vacant,

seven appointments were blacks.

In addition, the appointments of an acting dean, an assistant dean and one department chairman have been black. The office of assistant vice-president is vacant and in all probability, that position will be filled by another minority," Wharton said.

I issued a special memorandum to all the academic and nonacademic departments of the University about a year ago," Wharton said, "pointing out this particular problem (minority hiring) and indicating that whether it was on the faculty side or the academic or nonacademic side, a special effort should be made both in regard to hiring and in regard to promotion."

Wharton attributed the difficulty in hiring more minorities to the low turnover of the job market, especially for faculty.

"People are not leaving as much as they used to and we're not growing as fast as they used to so that you have a smaller number of opportunities to make those changes," Wharton said.

During his administration's existence MSU has acquired a Department of Human Relations with an office of Minority Programs. The adoption of the Antidiscrimination Policy and Procedures in 1970 was meant to establish avenues for complaints of discrimination by sex or race.

In addition, several moves were made since 1970 regarding educational opportunities.

- Total minority enrollment increased from 2,417 in 1970 to 3,234 fall term of 1972.
- The Special Services Office was reorganized for educationally disadvantaged students.
- Growth of the minority aid program and an increase in the percentage of black resident assistants from two per cent in 1970 to 21 per cent currently.

A black employment counselor joined a part-time black counselor at the Placement Bureau to help and employment for minority graduates.

"I've tried to be both specially sensitive to concerns and needs of blacks as well as being responsive to these. I've also recognized that I have to be president of the whole University. That's the position for which I was hired."

Because, Wharton is extremely vulnerable to pressures from both the white and black communities, his effectiveness in his position is hard to measure. But there remains one slight indicator of his success — the fact that he's still here.

Counterpoint

Counterpoint is a monthly supplement to the Michigan State News published by students of Michigan State University. Editorial offices are in 311 Student Services Bldg. The editor is Sylvia Smith.

Columns on women, minorities and press-criticism are features of each Counterpoint. Persons wishing to contribute to future issues should contact the State News.
By Nancy Jablonowski

At a time when community
consciousness has evolved as the major word in pub-
ic institutions,
MSU has succeeded in strengthening the bond of mutual
understanding between the University and the
City of East Lansing.

Much of the credit for the
increased communication and
freer exchange between city and
university administration belongs to
President Clifton R. Wharton Jr. Through his leadership, city
officials say, the University has
re-evaluated its role in the
community, abandoning the
isolationist philosophy which
caracterized the 28-year
administration of former
President John A. Hannah.

Wharton has capitalized on
the rising interest of the
campus community to rekindle
the focus of communication
with city officials.

He has maintained open
contacts with the mayor's
office and staff, has joined
city leaders to institute
open forums between the MSU
Board of Trustees and the East
Lansing City Council—a move
which has drawn praise from
the leaders involved in the
meetings and individuals in
both city and campus
communities.

In three years as president,
Wharton has initiated three
sessions of the campus
administration with city
leaders—each of the two
policy-making boards, all held
in times of relative calm with
no immediate crisis demanding
quick resolution by both groups.

During these years, both
days have been a serious look at
the possibility of regular—
scheduled, semiannual
meetings to be held each fall
and spring term. This idea has
worked well with both sides and
a spring session is slated for
mid-April.

This mutual exchange of
issues relevant to both city and
campus sharply contrasts the
isolated environment of
Hannah's administration in its contact
with city leaders.

Hannah, in his 28 years at MSU,
believed that the University had a responsibility to
resist involvement in city
problems. Campus officials
contacted city leaders only
when crises situations arose,
and with the patriarch Hannah
at the helm, few problems
filtered across Grand River
Avenue to draw the attention
of city fathers.

The trustee—council
sessions, lauded as landmark
arrangements by officials on
both sides of Grand River
Avenue have prompted some
city officials to take a second
look.

City leaders, hesitant to rest
on the laurels of past meetings,
encourage a continuous
exchange of information and
resources between the city and
University, extending beyond
the confines of scheduled
meetings.

The trustees, due to their
roles as part-time
policymakers, have not
adequately assessed the living
situation in East Lansing—
an area which many city
officials acknowledge.

Councilman George Colburn
calls the East Lansing campus
meetings the most encouraging aspect of
his 15 months on city council,
but cautions that some
problems cannot be solved
by city meetings every six
months.

"It is difficult to identify
with the problems of a
university and the town in
which it is situated on a part-
time basis," Colburn adds.

Colburn suggests a
supplement to the twice-
yearly sessions, such as a
monthly news bulletin
containing information about
city events which may involve
administrative problems.

"To aid the trustees in their
identification with East
Lansing," Colburn says.

Viewed from another
perspective, the trustee
council meetings cannot be
given—held as complete
successes for either
administration, Councilwoman
Mary Sharp says.

She says the two boards have
not agreed to policies in
discussions, but have
concentrated instead on a
one-sided approach to many
problems.

She says discussions of
student demonstrations as an
example: "We talked city and
campus. They were on campus, and it
seemed that no one held what
the other group said.

"It felt it was our problem because it took place
on our property—Grand River Avenue—and many
council members seemed to say just
the opposite—the protesters are
problems because they're your students.

The trustees, under these
conditions, cannot appreciate the intermix of our
city problems," she says.

Chaired by McNamara,
the council would do their
homework before coming to the
meetings so that we could
discuss both sides of the
coin while the ton is still up in the
air.

The University's position
on the mutual sessions indicates
adherence to a middle-
road, Colburn says.

"We attempt to strike a
happy medium in areas of
mutual concern," Jack Breslin,
executive vice president and
director of the board of
trustees, says.

As the campus has
expanded in size and
complexity, during Wharton's
tenure, problems once
uniquely isolated from the
campus have become
bigger, further stretched
into large-scale areas of mutual
involvement.

The cross campus highway
question—shuffled through
administrative committee and
nearly strangled in bureaucratic
red tape—finally was shelved
in November, 1971, after both
the city council and trustee
members voted to rescind prior
agreement with the plan.

The lack of sufficient
information and enlightened
communication between the
two sides made boards be
questions for reasons for
the project's defeat, with much
weight attached to campus
environmentalists who
lobbied against the crosscampus plan.

The defeat of the
East campus highway system has
occurred a closer scrutiny of
the transportation problem
within the city.
The problem has resurfaced and rests with the two
boards—unaugurated yet
unsolved.

One of two alternatives
confront area leaders on both
sides of Grand River Avenue—
an alternative facility to relief
traffic or an alternative
transportation system. In
each instance, the final
decision remains within the
two boards, with the final
decision representing mutual
cooperation to best serve the
needs of MSU residents and
the city at large.

Other joint efforts in
the last three years by both
administrations have proven
highly successful, particularly
in the area of sewage and
water quality control.

But the issues of low-
cost student housing and
traffic ordinances, in particular,
have stirred speculation that
the love affair between city and
university has been strangled
by both sides, is often strained,
at best.

City leaders say the
University has ignored its
commitment to students by
ignoring the plight of off-
campus tenants plagued by
rip-off landlords.

"Where was the University
when we sat through hours of
housing hearings in recent
months?" Colburn asks.

Mayor Wilbur Brookover
extends the query, listing campus traffic rules as a major
contribution to the city's traffic
problems along the perimeter
of the campus.

"We can't expect the
 campus driving problem to just
evaporate when drivers cross
that not too clear border
between campus and city
limits," the mayor contends.

On the off-campus housing
question, Breslin says that it is
difficult for the University to
get involved.

He suggests that mutual
investigation is necessary, but
reiterates what city leaders call
a long-standing University
policy—"we will cooperate,
but only as best we can."

City leaders are seeking
additional proof of the
University's willingness and
ability to "come through in
the pinch."

The changes have not been
monumental since Wharton has
assumed the presidency at
the University, but his influence
has been felt in the East Lansing
community, council members
agree.

"In his position as president
of a major university, his
awareness of problems beyond
the campus and his willingness
to work on their solution is his
best asset," Sharp says.
By Lienes Slater

The summer he was nine years old Jesus Trevino picked cotton with the Chicano migrants under a hot southern sun. It was hard work, and the physical suffering impressed him.

The migrant camp was tightly packed and medical services were poor. People with swollen, sometimes gangrenous feet dragged to the fields and doggedly picked cotton.

These impressions gradually formed themselves into a life goal for Trevino: someday he would be a doctor and do something about these conditions.

He lived in Texas one mile from the Mexican border. His father, now an auto mechanic, makes about $4,100 a year, and the family would have found the going tough if food had not been cheaper just across the border.

Trevino was fortunate to live in a good school system that encouraged Chicano students. It was a different story when he went to Laredo, Texas, where his parents lived. His teachers, particularly his high school counselors, were always aware of the children's financial need and tried to help them.

Alejandro Ramirez, a 19-year-old student at the University of Texas at Austin, decided on his own that he wanted to attend MSU. He worked hard and planned his own program, and last spring he was contracted by the MSU College of Human Medicine. He was accepted, and arrived on campus last fall penniless, but ready to start. He discovered that the financial aid he had expected was not waiting for him, and it took two weeks of fighting to get a loan so that he could pay his fees.

The same problem Chicano face in getting an education is getting the necessary finances, Trevino said.

"At MSU we have no well-placed administrators to work for us, sometimes we are not even represented," Roberto Rodriguez, a Sophomore at MSU, added.

Trevino pointed out that it is significant that recruiters went to Texas to find Trevino and him. There are substantially fewer Chicanos in Michigan during the school year, but according to Jose P. Gamez, admissions counselor, they make up 1.8 per cent of the elementary school population and 87 per cent of the high school population.

There is a drop-out rate, as indicated by these figures, significantly reduces the number of Chicanos who graduate from high school. In addition, few of these have been encouraged to take college preparatory tracks.

There are few Chicanos who are qualified for admission to a university, and it is not their fault, Gamez said. Their parents see college as a financial impossibility so do not encourage them, and high school counselors fail to help them.

Alejandro Ramirez, Saginaw freshman, decided on his own that he wanted to attend MSU. His family pushed him to go to trade school at home, thinking it financially impossible for him to realize his dream. His father, a factory worker, has been paying off the mortgage on their home for 18 years as well as supporting the family of seven.

Ramirez applied for financial aid, but had to borrow to pay his fees when he was told that his Parent's Confidential Statement had been lost. His parents filed one again, but Ramirez said that although he has persistently asked about aid, nothing has been done.

He was ineligible for a work-study job because of the mix-up, but found a part-time job off campus parking trucks for United Parcel Service.

His frustration creeps into his voice when he thinks about his situation:

"Why can't MSU get some kind of program to help Mexican-Americans?" he asked. "I love it here, but I almost wish I hadn't come. I have friends at other Michigan schools and they get plenty of aid."

Rene Carbajal, financial aid counselor, said that Chico students must apply for financial aid in the same way that regular students do, and their need is then considered.

Students with emergency financial needs, such as those who have a death in the family, can ask for special aid through Carbajal. Students from Texas often have inadequate winter wardrobes and come for help, he said.

Ramirez is a qualified Chicano who is looking for a special program to help him. He is the only Chicano at MSU who commands a budget. Much of it is used to support students on work-study jobs, and thousands are given to them at the end of the semester. He has no way to control how much is spent, and then visited five or six migrant camps, talking to high school students and seniors about MSU's residency plan.

The seniors had not come prepared to apply to a university, during the short time the summer allowed, but Gamez urged juniors to bring back transcripts with them this summer.

"We need more extensive communication with the schools they come from in order to reach them in time," Gamez said. "As things stand, there is nothing I can do until summer."

Five students from migrant populations are currently enrolled at MSU under the special residency plan.

Leopoldo Cavazos, Harlingen, Tex., freshman, comes from a family that came to America from Mexico one year after he was born. Now his family goes to Michigan and Nebraska every summer, picking cherries near Traverse City, Mich., and harvesting sugar beets in Nebraska. Cavazos has always worked with them, and will continue to unless his family settles in Texas permanently.

Life in the migrant camps was pleasant, but his father did not wish the migrant life if he left it, Cavazos said. In the beginning years the family had to walk every mile of the road, because no housing was provided. Now houses for nine to 10 people are usually provided, and the condition of the buildings varies depending on the camp.

Now his father works in construction during the winter, when he is available. His parents saw that migrant workers were not making much money, and have pushed all of their children to attend high school. Cavazos and his cousin graduated last spring, the first of the entire family to do so.

"My parents were sorry they couldn't attend my graduation; they were there for North working," Cavazos said.

"I am now the first one in college, and all their hopes are on me. Sometimes I am afraid I will disappoint them, but I have to work very much to make it through."

MSU pays all of Cavazos' tuition and all his living expenses, and all his hopes are on me. Sometimes I am afraid I will disappoint them, but I have to work very much to make it through.

"I am very thankful for all of this help, but I still have other needs, like for clothes and transportation," Cavazos explained.

"I am hard on doing this, especially since my family can't help me. It is hard for them, too, because I can no longer contribute to the family's finances," he added.
Women at MSU

Moving along in the "game"

by Maureen McDonald

"Frankly, I think we are way ahead of the game," Robert Perrin, vice president for university relations, said in evaluating a university attempts to end sex discrimination.

Defining the "game" is a matter of anyone's interpretation. Administratively speaking, Perrin said that the university's response to the issue of discrimination was not an outcome of the women's steering committee nor a result of pressures from the women's hearing before the board of trustees last February.

"We've been at it for a little over two years," he said. "The whole issue is a national phenomenon, something that will continue for a long time."

Two years ago, the university released affirmative action reporting which stated the university goals from 1970 to 1972.

Among the goals of the action plan was an increase in female faculty in the tenure system.

The university planned to add 21 new female faculty members to the college of arts and letters, which tops the list of marginal gains. The college of human ecology fares most poorly on the list with a net increase of minus one. This department has a predominately female staff, though, which is not reflected in the statistics. Six other colleges plan no increase in female faculty.

Evaluating the net gain of female faculty proves to be a difficult task.

Margaret Lorimer of MSU institutional research said the number of women on a department payroll often varies with the number of men on a department payroll.

"There has been a definite increase in women in the college of arts and letters; but the quota has fallen short of expectations for various reasons."

The language department enrollment has slacked since 1970, when language was a graduation requirement. As enrollment decreases, so too does the number of faculty in the department.

Lorimer said the dean is caught in a bind - college-wide. As the total enrollment at MSU has not risen significantly, new faculty positions are available.

There has been a sizeable increase, though, in the percentage of women faculty in the tenure system.

Only 10 percent of the faculty women in 1971 were in the tenure system, while the figure rose to 12.2 percent in 1972.

Women represent 34 percent of the net increase of 160 faculty positions filled during this period.

One of the major problems in recruiting faculty women for specialized colleges such as engineering, medicine and agriculture is the lack of women in the field, Perrin pointed out.

Gail Morris, assistant director of the placement bureau blamed part of this problem on the lack of role models.

"We have found that women are, for the most part, majoring in over supplied, low demand fields - especially liberal arts, education and social science. Incoming students do not see women in top level business and administrative positions or fields like chemistry," she said.

"Recruitment for women faculty in specialized fields has to start at the high school level," Perrin said.

When questioned about the effectiveness of recruiting capable women with the same fervor given to male athletes, Perrin seemed somewhat reluctant to reply.

"Academic counselors have been trained to seek out capable women," he said.

"Part-time academic counselors have benefited by one recommendation of MSU's sex discrimination committee."

"Women are married and have children, and sometimes they say they can't accept a part-time position, but if they can give their time, they receive a fringe benefit proportional to appointment."

"The use of University sick leave policy for a paid sick leave for maternity purposes was adopted by the University in 1972."

Another major problem facing many women at MSU is lack of day care. In February, 1971, a number of parents brought crying babies and noisy infants to the monthly board of trustees meeting to encourage the establishment of a day care center.

The trustees overwhelmingly approved the establishment of the center in the Marquis activities unit. The center was to be self-supporting.

A building fund of $160,000 was approved to cover the building cost of $125,000 with the remainder to be divided over a 10 year period.

In April of 1971 the day care center opened with a capacity load of 110 full time children including 24 toddlers and infants.

Even at increased costs of $6 per child for the full day session, more than 100 children are turned down for enrollment each week.

Although petitions have been signed to build another day care facility to meet the demand for the service, the University claims that resources are extremely limited.

"Child care is extremely expensive," Perrin said. "If we subsidized a day care center we would have to provide for all 2,000 children who would need the service."

"We found that the easy friendliness between faculty and secretaries existed a master-servant relationship," observed a pamphlet prepared by secretaries at university of California at Berkeley.

"Secretarial work can be divided roughly into two categories: tasks that save time for the master and tasks that bolster the prestige of the master and maintain status boundaries between master and servant," the pamphlet reads.

"Although the day care center closes for term breaks, the secretaries still have to work," Perrin said. "They are forced to find alternative child care, or worry about their children left home alone."

Secretaries, in general, face a large amount of discrimination from the university, Perrin said.

"A student wife who applies for a clerical job is first questioned about how long her husband will remain in school. Her job ranking is determined by her husband, in effect," Perrin said.

"In most industries temporary status is six months, but the University considers up to four years temporary - it's unfair," Perrin said.

Another problem facing secretaries is the lack of adequate classification. While many secretaries handle jobs capable of "research assistant," which pays higher than clerical jobs, they remain categorically lower.

"We found that behind the easy friendliness between faculty and secretaries existed a master-servant relationship," observed a pamphlet prepared by secretaries at university of California at Berkeley.

"Secretarial work can be divided roughly into two categories: tasks that save time for the master and tasks that bolster the prestige of the master and maintain status boundaries between master and servant," the pamphlet reads.

"Women at MSU still lack decision making power."
Adams looks at Wharton

(continued from page 4)

According to Adams, people felt more a part of the campus community when Hannah was at MSU. "It's a matter of identity with Hannah or a lifeless bureaucracy," was the way he termed the two.

The decision making process under the two administrations were varied. The present decision making process is "more cumbersome, less responsive and more impersonal," Adams said.

Reflecting on particular issues which have plagued Wharton's three years, such as faculty collective bargaining, women and minority rights, and the Commission on Admissions and Student Body Composition, Adams came under some attack in October when he made a statement urging faculty to vote "no union." Adams did not voice the actual issuing of the statement as the problem, but the lack of consistency in issuing statements. He said this particular decision about what Adams considers and what does not if he wishes to remain credible.

"The administration (at this) has never gotten a system for institutional neutrality," Adams said. Because the issue of women's rights was not active in Hannah's administration, Adams said he would not be able to access the two presidents' actions in this area.

"But John Hannah took the lead in trying to encourage minority enrollment and make the University more responsive to minority concerns. He launched an association that led to the Center of Urban Affairs," Adams said.

Reminiscing, Adams said Hannah was far ahead of other university presidents in predominately white institutions.

Adams said that perhaps he missed the subtleties of the Admissions Commission report, because he did not see any bold new principles embodied in the report.

"Therefore I can't judge its implementation," he said.

Adams was quick to point out with humor that he thinks the performance of the football team under Wharton has improved immeasurably from Hannah's last few years and the nine months when he was president.

"Whether Wharton's lifetime record will be as good as Hannah's is too soon to tell," he said jokingly.

A reporter's perspective

(continued from page 2)

particularly the residence hall dialogue, have had very little publicity. This is a curious situation, for Wharton deliberately shuns these dialogue, so he may talk with students more freely, only to regret that more students don't show up about his activities.

"There's also a turnover problem with the student body," Wharton says. The students he talks to on one residence hall visit are seldom among the same students when he returns even a year later.

Finally, Wharton said, "sometimes you want to think that I am inaccessible because it fits in with a given image" — thus the cry, repeated at every meeting, that "Wharton doesn't care what we think." These are all reasonable excuses, but they do not add up to a real answer to the image problem. After three years of watching Wharton for the State News, first as an administration reporter and later in various editorial capacities, my own theory goes like this:

"Wharton has tried to steer a middle course between the remote mystique of the phantom John Hannah and the eagerness of the student - loved Walter Adams, and in many many ways the middle road has proven to be the most difficult.

Beneath his shell of office, he is a warm human being with deep concern for individuals, but because of a basic sense of duty he has felt he had to be fair to everybody connected with the University and has consequently formalized and structured his control over everyone (even his "informal residence hall dialogues") are scheduled far in advance.

The resulting formality has made him seem cold and distant this is really too bad.

I sometimes wish that once in a while Wharton could get fed up with his own poise, show all of the paperwork off his desk and slip across campus for half a day for a drink with a group of unsuspecting students.

But somehow I don't think anyone would accept that.
Lettuce boycott
aids farm workers

Since 1965 farm workers have been demanding better conditions. The average farm worker's home consists of only two rooms, 18 per cent of which have no outdoor electricity, 90 per cent have no sink, 96 per cent have no flush toilet, and 97 per cent have no shower or bath tub. In 1971 the life expectancy for a migrant farm worker was 49 years compared to the 70 years given the average American. Infant and maternal mortality are 125 per cent higher than the national rate, and if you want to die by pesticide or accident on the job, try farm work and your chances are 300 per cent higher than the average American worker.

These problems, long ignored by American society, have been taken up by men like Cesar Chavez. Remember the grape boycott? It's over with but Chavez is still alive and kicking, this time against the growers on non-union head lettuce. And like the grape boycott, this lettuce thing has had its share of hassles, which is why people around here as well as in other parts of the country have not been exposed to it very much.

One of their biggest hassles came from the Teamsters Union. In a six to one decision in 1972 the Supreme Court found that the growers and Teamsters Union joined forces without consent of the workers to try to stop the organizing campaign by the United Farm Workers AFL-CIO, headed by Chavez. The decision resulted from an attempt in 1970 by the growers to enjoin the UFW from striking, picketing, or demonstrating against growers who had signed back door agreements with the Teamsters Union.

There were other such niceties to delay the boycott, such as the law passed in Arizona, one of the two major lettuce producing states, prohibiting farm workers from engaging in consumer boycotts. A similar law was on the ballots in California, but hard work on the part of farm workers and sympathizers managed to defeat it.

And then came elections '72 which not only upstaged everything else in the country but blew everyone's mind the process. But according to Jack Finn, East Lansing boycott organizer, things are beginning (continued on page 7)

Collective action:
better women's lives

In recent months, the organization of MSU Clerical - Technical (CT) employees has attracted a great deal of attention on campus. During this period, very little has been said or written about the relationship of CT organization and the women's movement here in Michigan and across the country.

As a coordinator of the MSU Alliance to End Sex Discrimination, I became actively involved in the drive to affiliate CT's with the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees as opposed to the MSU Employees Assn. However, at this time I do not intend to discuss the benefits of one group over the other.

The more important issue is the one which has been behind all of the efforts of the past six months — is the right of a class of workers, consisting of over 90 per cent women, to collectively organize to improve their wages and working conditions and raise their status in a sexist society.

Who are the MSU CT's? They are the secretaries, clerks, office assistants, lab technicians, residence hall aides and over 100 others who work for the university. Some are women, some are men, and they are from every department on campus.

One of the great frustrations of reporters fighting the battle for freedom of information is that it seems most of the readers and listeners are being reported to don't care.

The fight is viewed as just a squabble between reporters and politicians, whether it involves the jailing of a reporter who won't reveal sources or the caging of newsmen and women who cover the Michigan Senate. The truth is that the listeners and readers have the greatest stake in fending off restrictions that would be imposed on reporters. The journalists who cover Michigan Politics and government officials abuse their expense accounts, which employeers are pressured for political contributions and who made a deal for what to get a bill passed. The prime purpose of just about every politician is to get elected. That's the way civics books teach it, but that is the way it works. And a free and open system of reporters can at times play havoc with re-election hopes.

The cage controversy in the Michigan Capitol didn't rank in importance with the jailing of reporters now pending around the country. But it was another manifestation of the "get the press" sentiment which has been unleashed in this country. And that is really just another manifestation of the old Roman practice of killing the messenger who brings bad news.

Vicki Neiber is a staff representative from Council 7 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, a coordinator of the Alliance to End Sex Discrimination and an East Lansing graduate student in labor and industrial relations.

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The University system, as it currently operates, is designed to divide women. With a limited number of jobs assigned to different CT classification levels, the University nitks against women for slots in the higher job classifications. The predominantly male employment specialists write the job descriptions for positions they have never personally held and then determine the salary paid for fulfilling these duties.

The great glass cage conspiracy

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