

first year designed to provide a transition from undergraduate to professional school was added.

Before the school even opened its doors, however, efforts to win approval for expansion to a full, 4-year program granting the M.D. degree were under way. Recruits to the faculty, as a matter of fact, were given to understand that a move to a 4-year program was just a matter of time. The extraordinary thing was that the medical school was launched without state funds and was financed with federal, private, and university funds—a remarkable feat, but not one accomplished without the faculty feeling the pinch. The campaign for state support is described as “a fight between John Hannah and Gar Lane.” The legislature finally did approve the 4-year school and voted funds for expansion in 1969, the year that Hannah resigned from MSU presidency to join the Nixon Administration as AID Administrator. State aid was provided on the understanding that the new school would make maximum use of community facilities for clinical training and would put strong emphasis on family medicine. Not only was the model of the university medical center deliberately eschewed, but close observers say that the bargain was sealed on the basis that the College of Human Medicine would not only accept a College of Osteopathic Medicine on campus but would share facilities and genuinely cooperate with it.

This denouement was clearly influenced by the strength of the osteopaths in Michigan, which seems to be due to circumstances existing in few other states. Although doctors of osteopathic medicine (D.O.'s) have been fully licensed in Michigan since the first decade of the century, until World War II there were only a few hundred practicing in the state; and as late as the 1930's many of them, as one D.O. put it rather hyperbolically, “were starving to death.” Then, however, in World War II osteopaths were not drafted into the military medical services and in the wartime doctor shortage D.O.'s in Michigan provided needed medical care and gained a broad measure of public acceptance. A number of osteopathic hospitals were established and more osteopaths were attracted to the state. Probably the strongest factor in the continued rise of the osteopaths after the war was that a majority of them were general practitioners, whereas increasing numbers of M.D.'s entered the

specialties or migrated out of shortage areas. There are said to be more osteopaths in Michigan than in any other state—more than a tenth of the estimated 13,000 in practice in the nation. In Michigan the D.O.'s are concentrated in the cities and smaller towns of the industrialized south and are spotted around in some more isolated rural areas. D.O.'s make up an estimated 17 percent of physicians in Michigan and a third of general practitioners.

As a medical minority group the D.O.'s tend to be cohesive and hypersensitive about second-class medical status. The D.O.'s, however, are popular in the legislature, and when they decided they needed state support for a school of osteopathic medicine they were able in the showdown to outlobby M.D.'s. The D.O.'s benefited, as a matter of fact, from what Lane and Copeland and others in Lansing describe as the current unpopularity of M.D.'s in Michigan. The M.D.'s, according to one observer, are resented for leaving the small towns without doctors and for profiting from Medicare and Medicaid. Or as he pithily put it, “they dropped their charity lists and became rich and hated.” To an outsider all this seems unfair or at least overstated, but the unpopularity of M.D.'s is unmistakably a fact of political life.

There has never been a school of osteopathic medicine in Michigan, and by the early 1960's the D.O.'s initiated plans for a private school. They obtained a charter from the state board of education, and raised funds privately including substantial pledges from most D.O.'s. Citizens of the city of Pontiac raised more than \$400,000 for a site for the school, and by 1969 the first facilities were open and a first class of 20 students was enrolled. The next year a class of 25 was admitted but it was becoming increasingly clear that state support was required if the school was to be viable.

The D.O.'s had begun seeking state funds in earnest several years before and in 1964 had received some \$50,000 for planning money. The D.O.'s really wanted the state to take over financing of the facilities at Pontiac. After studying the matter at length, however, the legislature decided to support the school, but with the proviso that it be located “as determined by the State Board of Education at an existing campus of a state university with an existing school of medicine.” Again the legislators were chary of duplicating facilities.

Negotiations with the three state medical schools led to MSU being designated as the site. The MSU trustees accepted the decision on the assurance of “adequate funding” and on 1 July 1970 appointed the Pontiac school's incumbent dean, Myron S. Megan, to be dean of the College of Osteopathic Medicine at MSU. It was decided that the two classes enrolled at Pontiac would complete their courses there, but that subsequent classes would study on the MSU campus.

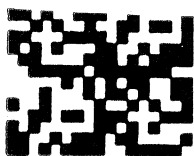
If it was something of a shotgun wedding with the legislature holding the shotgun, the union, in many ways, appears to be working surprisingly well with the principals managing something substantially more than peaceful coexistence.

At MSU, the legislature has wielded considerable influence in medical education through astute control of building funds. Now the legislators are moving to impose a new system of reporting for medical schools, which is designed to increase accountability and is likely to bolster that influence over medical schools. For medical schools in Michigan all of this raises a number of questions usually found under the rubric of academic freedom or university autonomy. These questions will be discussed in another article as will the novel operations of two medical schools on the MSU campus.—JOHN WALSH

APPOINTMENTS

D. Whitney Halladay, president, East Texas State University, to president, Texas A & I University, Corpus Christi. . . . **Matina S. Horner**, assistant professor of clinical and personality psychology, Harvard University, to president, Radcliffe College. . . . **James C. Finlay**, dean, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Fordham University, to president of the university. . . . **Curtis P. Ramsey**, chairman, elementary education department, Kent State University, to dean, College of Education, University of Bridgeport. . . . **Brandt Kehoe**, associate professor of physics, University of Maryland, to dean, School of Natural Sciences, Fresno State College. . . . **David L. Wheeler**, associate dean, Graduate School, Illinois State University, to dean, Graduate School, West Texas State University. . . . **James V. Clark**, staff member, Federal Execu-

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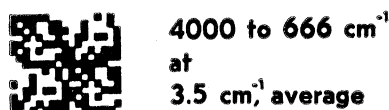
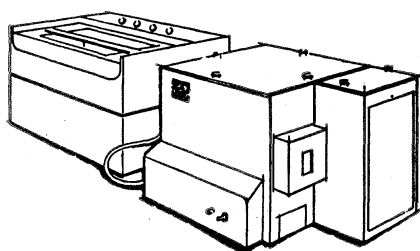


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NEWS AND COMMENT

(Continued from page 1087)

tive Institute, to dean, Graduate School of Education, Antioch College. . . . **Stanley Wearden**, chairman, statistics and computer science department, West Virginia University, to dean, Graduate School at the university. . . . **A. Paul Ballantyne**, associate professor of economics, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs, to dean, College of Letters, Arts and Sciences at the university. . . . **John A. Dixon**, professor of surgery, University of Utah, to dean, College of Medicine at the university. . . . **Arthur E. Humphrey**, professor of chemical engineering, University of Pennsylvania, to dean of engineering and applied science at the university. . . . At the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee: **William F. Halloran**, associate dean, College of Letters and Science, to dean of the college; and **Richard B. McQuistan**, professor of physics, to dean, Graduate School. . . . **John P. Strain**, associate professor of education, Texas Tech University, to director, School of Education, University of Redlands. . . . **Paul N. Ylvisaker**, professor of public affairs and urban planning, Princeton University, to dean, Graduate School of Education, Harvard University. . . . At Millersville State College: **Edgar R. Thomas**, university dean for graduate education and research, State University of New York, to dean, Graduate School; **Antone K. Fontes**, manager of biological project development, Wyeth Laboratories, to chairman, biology department; and **William A. Pearman**, coordinator of research, Virginia Commonwealth University, to chairman, sociology-anthropology department. . . . **Henry C. Reeves**, professor of microbiology, Arizona State University, to chairman, botany and microbiology department at the university. . . . **Tom K. Scott**, professor of botany, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, to chairman, botany department. . . . At the University of South Florida College of Medicine: **Lewis A. Barness**, professor of pediatrics, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, to chairman, pediatrics department; **William C. Edwards**, associate professor of ophthalmology, University of Louisville, to chairman, ophthalmology department; and **Herschel Sidransky**, professor of pathology, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, to chairman, pathology department. . . . At Lehigh University: **John W. Hunt**, associate dean, Earlham College, to dean, Col-

lege of Arts and Sciences; and **Richard G. Malsberger**, professor of biology, to chairman, biology department. . . . **Robert B. Sloane**, chairman, psychiatry department, Temple University Health Sciences Center, to chairman, psychiatry department, University of Southern California School of Medicine. . . . **Pablo A. Morales**, acting chairman, urology department, New York University School of Medicine, appointed chairman of the department. . . . At Ohio State University: **Colin B. Bull**, chairman, geology department, to dean, College of Mathematics and Physical Sciences; and **Charles E. Corbató**, professor of geology, to chairman, geology and mineralogy department. . . . **George D. Sorenson, Jr.**, chairman, pathology department, St. Louis University School of Medicine, to chairman, pathology department, Dartmouth Medical School. . . . At University of Florida: **Merle E. Meyer**, chairman, psychology department, Washington State College, to chairman, psychology department; and **George E. Haynam**, professor of systems and information science, Vanderbilt University, to chairman, computer and information sciences department.

RECENT DEATHS

M. Royden C. Astley, 61; professor of psychiatry, School of Medicine, University of Pittsburgh; 7 July.

Solomon A. Berson, 53; director of medicine, Mount Sinai Hospital, and chairman, medicine department, Mount Sinai School of Medicine; 11 April.

Gustav Bychowski, 76; former clinical professor of psychiatry, Downstate Medical Center, State University of New York; 3 April.

Mary L. Caldwell, 81; professor emeritus of chemistry, Cornell University; 1 July.

Benedict Cassen, 69; professor emeritus of biophysics, University of California, Los Angeles; 28 March.

John C. Costello, Jr., 53, director, Thailand Information Center, Battelle Memorial Institute; 12 February.

Frank A. DeCosta, 62; dean, Graduate School, Morgan State College; 19 June.

Jacob W. Dubnoff, 63; adjunct professor, University of Southern California School of Medicine; 30 May.

James H. Fox, 71; professor emeritus of education, George Washington University; 25 June.