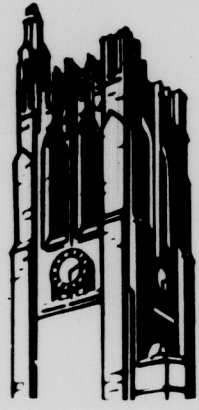


The University. . .

. . . does not belong to the students. It does not belong to the faculty. It does not belong to the administration, or even the trustees. MSU belongs to the people of Michigan, who established it, who have nurtured it through the long decades, and who continue to sustain it.

--President John A. Hannah

**MICHIGAN
STATE
UNIVERSITY**



STATE NEWS

East Lansing, Michigan

February 10, 1969

This is a special section commemorating the service of President John A. Hannah to the University.

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Vol. 61 Number 123

President reviews career at MSU

For the past 28 years, John A. Hannah has been to many people Michigan State University. And while obviously this University is much, much greater than any one man, the profound influence of Hannah as president over these years makes the equation at least understandable.

Hannah's appointment to the directorship of the

Agency for International Development (AID) marked literally the beginning of the end of an era for MSU, as well as the start of a new career for this remarkable man. Hannah talked last week with State News Editor-in-Chief Edward Brill about this University, about his own past, and about the University's and his own future.



President Hannah

Q: When you took over as president of Michigan State College in 1941, did you ever expect it to grow to a multiversity of 40,000 students?

A: The answer is of course no. One, when he's starting a career, does not look forward to its end, so I'm sure I didn't have any preconceived notions of what the University would be like 28 years later. At that time this was a small school of about 6,000 students and it has been growing rapidly, more rapidly than any other institution in the state, at the rate of about 700 students a year.

But could we foresee what is now Michigan State--no. One of the interesting things about this University is that it has re-appraised itself every few years and it has developed rather logically not only in its program but in its campus. Of course, it still has a long way to go. There's nothing ever so good that it couldn't be better.

Q: Now as you prepare to leave, what do you envision for Michigan State in the future?

A: I hope that Michigan State University is going to go that last mile. It's already one of the very good universities of America, and it can become better. There isn't any reason why this can't be one of truly distinguished universities in the world. This is the aspiration the University has for itself for a long period and the goal is almost achieved and it can be achieved if the faculty and students and friends of the institution will cooperate.

Q: What prompted you to take the job as director of the Agency for International Development?

A: That's a question that requires a complicated answer. First of all I decided to come back to Michigan State University back in 1934 when I was on leave and working in the early part of the New Deal days as an administrator in the NRA, a director of the poultry codes at an office in Kansas City. Mr. Shaw who was then the president (of MSU) made a trip to Kansas City and offered me an opportunity to come back as the secretary of the institution. At the same time one of the big meat packers had offered me an opportunity to become head of the produce department which was the department that had to do with dairy products, poultry products, and was part of their meat-packing operation. The one job was going to pay five times what the other would, and I decided to take the \$4,000 a year job, because I decided that if a person was really concerned about making some kind of a useful contribution to the world, I thought that a role in the administration of a university--of course it was then called a college, but it was in fact a uni-

versity--provided a person with an opportunity to have an effect for the good on the lives of more people than anything else I could see in society. Over the years there have been many many opportunities to do many things, in industry and government and other educational institutions, but I had decided that I would cast my lot with Michigan State and I've said many times that it was the only job I ever wanted.

I would like to stay on as president of the institution as long as the trustees want me to. But now time is inexorable and I'm nearing retirement age, anyway, and when I view this particular moment in world history, I think that the opportunity that the Agency for International Development has to make, the kind of contribution in the world that will not only be good for America but will make some contribution to lasting peace, is very great. I'm not sure that any man can do it. When the Point Four concept, this notion of lending American know-how to underdeveloped countries so they could help themselves was new it was a very popular notion.

But in recent years with the involvement in the Vietnamese war which has been tremendously unpopular, we've seen the friends of this idea of helping our underprivileged brothers in other parts of the world become less and less popular so that the staunch supporters of the program, Senator Fulbright, Senator Mansfield, and many others have moved away and AID has had more and more problems. Of course most of them have been in the Congress. Its appropriations have been cut and cut and cut and it has problems in its internal operations.

It would be inappropriate for me to say anything about the agency at this stage because I don't know as much about it as I should. I've watched it from the outside. Now my responsibility in the days and weeks ahead is to find what the facts are. Of course I've lived long enough to know that when you're on the outside, it's easy to criticize, and often you find that the things you think you know aren't true. And before I begin to talk about what's wrong with AID I've got to find out how much of what I think is true and how much of it's myth.

Q: One of the things students have been criticizing more and more in the past few years is the involvement of universities in particular, and the U.S. government in general, in foreign entanglements. Is there any justification to this criticism?

A: I think you have to divide it. I have never detected any criticism of the technical assistance objectives of aid. Everyone has recognized what I think to be the number one emphasis of lending Ameri-

can know-how to make it possible for other countries to develop educational institutions that will develop their own human resources. This is the first lack in most of the world. They can train their own human resources, so that they in turn can use whatever the nation has in the way of natural resources or other opportunities to carve out more interesting and useful and satisfying lives for their people. This is the basic objective and dedication of the whole Point Four Concept. I've never heard any criticism of this one. The criticisms have all gotten mixed up, and this is partly due to the policies of government has followed. They have been inclined in the past to use technical assistance in these other matters to achieve a temporary goal in this struggle with the Soviet Union. It became a contest to see who would build the roads or the dams or something else, losing sight of course of the prime objective. Out of all of it has come the Vietnamese War. People have tied this whole business together rather illogically. So I would answer a question you haven't asked, if students or others are critical, they haven't thought the question through. There is not anything wrong with the basic concept, it's just as sound as it ever was. It's

scarce and it was perfectly clear that if I went on and got the law degree I would have difficulty getting a job. I didn't have much money and I was working my way through, borrowing money and so on. There were 1700 students. I got a degree in one year by taking freshman, sophomore, junior and senior courses and passing off courses and went to work for the University.

I've seen it grow from the little agricultural-mechanical college into what it is. It's been very satisfying. It's achieved a goal, or almost achieved. A great many people give me much more credit than I deserve. After all what one man can do is very limited. If you're going to get anything done in the world you find you have to harness the enthusiasm and energy of a great many people. We've had good boards of trustees, an able and dedicated faculty and a fine student body.

I'm overly enthusiastic about Michigan State. I make no apologies for it. I think it's a great institution, it's got a great future if it doesn't make too many mistakes.

Q: Have students, in your opinion, changed that much in 28 years?

A: Oh yes, the world changes. Students have changed and everything else has

"... and when I view this particular moment in history I think that the opportunity that the Agency for International Development has to make, the kind of contribution in the world that will not only be good for America but will make some contribution to lasting peace, is very great."

changed and they're going to continue to change. I think as a whole this generation of youngsters on university campuses is the best crop of young Americans that this country has ever produced. Now you can get awfully irritated with some of the things that happen and some of the things they do, but by and large they're intelligent, able and idealistic but dissatisfied. If they'll harness their idealism, unhappiness and so on, and be concerned with making things better and not destroying what we have we're going to come out all right. There isn't anything that human beings do that they couldn't do better. That is the only thing that makes for progress in the world.

Q: What are your strongest memories of Michigan State?

A: I haven't thought that through. It really isn't very important. I've always felt that today and tomorrow are important--yesterday isn't. I remember this institution when I came here as a transfer student from the law school at Ann Arbor after Mr. Foreman, who was head of the Poultry Department, told me that if I came up here and got a degree in agriculture, he'd give me a job. Of course, this was back in the days when jobs were

changed and they're going to continue to change. I think as a whole this generation of youngsters on university campuses is the best crop of young Americans that this country has ever produced. Now you can get awfully irritated with some of the things that happen and some of the things they do, but by and large they're intelligent, able and idealistic but dissatisfied. If they'll harness their idealism, unhappiness and so on, and be concerned with making things better and not destroying what we have we're going to come out all right. There isn't anything that human beings do that they couldn't do better. That is the only thing that makes for progress in the world.

Q: Do you think there is any legitimacy to the charge that today's universities are serving the so called "military-industrial complex" and that universities are not serving society within the

traditional concept of landgrant service to society?

A: I violently disagree. That's one of these mouthings that people make. It sounds big but it isn't true. They mix several things up. When they talk about criticizing universities for serving the industrial military complexes they are generally thinking about research, and the fact that a large fraction of the research money that is spent by universities nowadays comes either from government or from industrial enterprises where they're looking for answers to production problems, and inventive devices that will serve whatever the interests are, whether its military or the manufacture of a gadget. It's possible for a university to prostitute itself, and become more concerned with doing business than it is with building people. But I don't think generally that that's a valid criticism. I don't believe it is here. We've always had the policy of never accepting a research contract or becoming involved in a research operation unless it did one of two things: unless in it there was the opportunity to add to knowledge, usually basic knowledge, something that people needed to know, or unless it would encourage graduate students. Or if the project would provide employment and inspiration, and the opportunity for graduate students to go out and get their degrees, you could justify it even though it was more or less a repetitive process, and wasn't going to contribute very much in the way of new information. But unless the project did one or the other or both, we haven't become involved in it.

Now when you talk about serving this industrial complex, of course, society is as it is. And it's an industrial society.

Q: Does the University now have a special responsibility to the disenfranchised citizens, the poor white and the poor blacks?

A: If you use disenfranchised as we

generally use it, we're only talking about people who can't vote, and there aren't many any more. But if you're talking about the disadvantaged, people who have been denied over a long period of time, economically or racially an opportunity to get the kind of an education that makes it possible for them to lift themselves in society, of course we have. This was the role of the land grant colleges when they came into being, when the disadvantaged of that day were generally rural people.

Today the disadvantaged people are largely black. There are some, of course, economically disadvantaged whites. But they have a much less difficult time than black people. As you know, for almost 12 years I've been chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. I don't keep a diary, but Father Hesburgh has been on the commission with me and his secretary tells me that we've spent better than 500 full days in 11 years away from home base, with the Civil Rights Commission. So I've given a lot of thought to this and there are two things I hope we'll continue in this University and whatever I can do in the few days I have left here to implant them more firmly so that they will be more difficult to dislodge.

Number one, the international component. I think it's important that we do more than we have done and I'm not talking about involvement out of the country. I'm talking about the inclusion in our on-campus educational programs of an international component, so hopefully 100 per cent of our youngsters can have some kind of an adequate notion of the kind of world we live in on this planet which isn't very large and where we're going to have to learn to live with the people that are on it. There may be 700 million Red Chinese, and we're still going to have to live with

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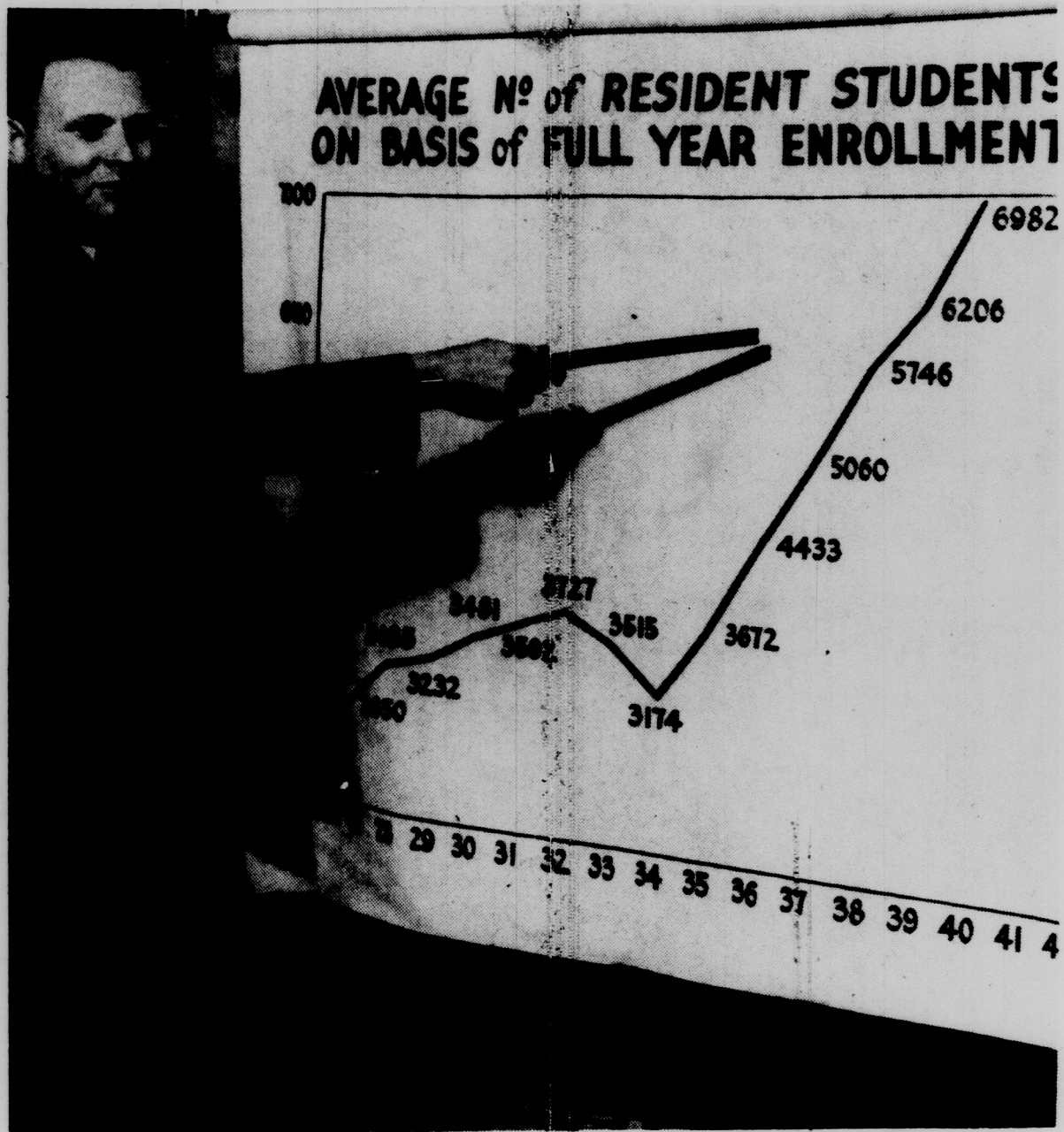
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"I think as a whole this generation of youngsters on university campuses is the best crop of young Americans that this country has ever produced."



Nearly 7,000 students were enrolled in Michigan State College when John Hannah, as president, conducted his first meeting of new staff members. Before Hannah received his first honorary degree from his father-in-law, MSC President

Robert Shaw, he had experience as an administrator in a New Deal Program and as secretary on the State Board of Agriculture. His only earned degree was a bachelor's in poultry science.

Hannah seeks 'U' relevance

By RON INGRAM
State News Staff Writer

Improving MSU's academics, athletics and physical structure has been the life long goal of John Alfred Hannah, MSU's 12th president, who will be retiring June 30 after nearly 44 years of service to the University.

Hannah was appointed by President Nixon on Thursday to head the Agency for International Development (AID).

Graduating in 1923 from Michigan State College, as the school was known then, with a degree in poultry science, Hannah took a job as an agricultural extension specialist with MSC.

With the coming of the Roosevelt era and the New Deal in 1932, Hannah went to work for the federal government in the NRA program. In 1934 he was offered the job of secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, now known as the MSU Board of Trustees. He accepted and was appointed to the post in 1935.

In 1939 Hannah married Sarah Shaw, daughter of the college's president, Robert Shaw. He became the president of MSC in 1941, replacing his father-in-law.

In 1941 there were 6,390 students at MSC. As of fall term 1968, there were 44,421 students enrolled. These figures include the Regional Centers and Credit Extensions of the University.

With the end of the second world war and the return of thousands of veterans,

enrollment rose rapidly over 16,000 in 1949. To meet the needs of a varied and greatly expanding student body, Hannah urged the organization of MSU basic college, now the University College, offering what he called a core of knowledge to which all persons would be exposed.

Discussing Hannah in 1966 during the celebration of his 25 years with the University, a nationally prominent educator said that he believed there had been more educational experimentation on MSU's campus in the last 20 years than on any campus in the country. He praised the University not only for its willingness to try new things but also for the courage to take them out if they did not work.

MSU began its building program in 1945 to provide the physical facilities to house and train the post-war increase in students. The program was intended to reach \$50 million during the first 10 years and more than \$200 million in the next 20 years.

MSU's president believes that intercollegiate athletics are an important part of the University. It was under Hannah guidance that MSU was admitted to the Western Conference (Big Ten) in 1948. He also helped to get the addition to the stadium in 1948. Further additions were made in 1956 and 1957.

Hannah is a great supporter of all 13 teams MSU fields in intercollegiate sports

but he does attend some events more than others. He entertains newsmen and distinguished guests in the pressbox at home football games. He also may be seen frequently at wrestling meets.

In 1955 during the University's centennial, Hannah instituted a change in the name of the school from college to university.

During Hannah's tenure as president, MSU has had many firsts in higher education. Among these is the opening of Kellogg Center for Continuing Education in 1951. Adult education programs in continuing education are now reaching over 300,000 persons in Michigan annually.

Also in 1951 came the beginning of the first overseas technical assistance project. MSU adopted the University of Ryukyus in Okinawa. Today MSU has one of the largest programs in international assistance among American universities.

Other firsts include the creation of the College of Communication Arts in 1955, the first college of its kind. In 1956 a dean of international programs, the first such position at an American university, was named at MSU.

The University has been a leader in communications since 1922 when WKAR radio received its license, followed by WKAR TV in 1954. It was the third educational TV station in the nation. Its successor, WMSB-TV, operates on a unique shared time basis with a commercial station.

As more and more bright students came to MSU a need arose to give them an identity. Thus the Honors College was founded in 1957 for students who were sophomores with an A-minus or better academic record.

In 1959 MSU's affiliate, Oakland University, began operations with 570 freshmen. Today 5,094 students are enrolled at Oakland.

Anticipating change in the future, Hannah appointed a special faculty committee to take a hard look at traditional practices and chart the future of the University. Out of this came the combined living-learning concept of such residence halls as Case Hall, the first of this type of structure to be built. It opened in 1961. MSU now has nine of these facilities.

Recognition of MSU's academic growth came in 1964 when the University was admitted to the Association of American Universities, a select group of 40 American and two Canadian institutions noted for their graduate, professional and research programs.

Another advance in educational concepts came in 1965 with the creation of Justin S. Morrill College, a small college within the larger University. It specializes in liberal education and is semi-autonomous. Since that time two more such colleges, James Madison and Lyman Briggs, have been founded.

MSU's medical school got off the ground in 1966 with the admittance of the first students. The College of Human Medicine was then a two year program designed "to give students a better understanding of the human being, of how he functions physically, mentally and emotionally," and of how he reacts to disease and many other stresses of the student's daily environment.

The medical school has this year received funds to expand to a full four-year degree-granting school.

1966 marked the 25th year that Hannah had been president of MSU. A dinner with 1,200 guests was given in his honor, at



which a \$3 million fund-raising program to endow a series of John A. Hannah professorships was announced.

The first of a major series of studies on the present posture of the University and its future responsibilities were issued in 1967. These were the Academic Freedom Report and the Committee on Undergraduate Education (CUE) Report. These have had a major impact of the University since they were published.

Under President Hannah, MSU has made an attempt to provide educational opportunities for disadvantaged minority groups. Ronald B. Lee was named the University's first asst. provost for Equal Opportunity Programs and director of the Center for Urban Affairs in 1968.

Hannah has had his critics over the 28 years he has been president at MSU, but on his retirement praises come from the many people who have been associated with him for any length of time at this University.

Madison Kuhn, secretary of the faculties and University historian, defined Hannah's role in the University over the years when he said:

"In the 1920s when John Alfred Hannah was new at Michigan State, its presidents and many of its faculty and students were struggling to convert a technical college into a University that would educate at a higher level, more broadly

and for almost all professions while carrying its work beyond Michigan's farms to its cities and to the world.

"Those goals owe more of their definition, expansion and fulfillment to John Hannah than to any other person. That achievement combined with federal appointment by every President from Franklin D. Roosevelt on, have given him an almost unequalled leadership among the nation's administrators of higher education."

James Denison, director of University relations and a friend of Hannah for 22 years, spoke of Hannah's strengths.

"The overall impression he leaves with me is strength in many aspects," Denison said. "Physically he is a workhorse, thus he has been able to accomplish a lot more than the average man."

"He's an optimistic person. I've often heard him say 'We are where we are and must go on from here.' And he has strong ethics. He has always measured things up by the right kind of people, the wrong kind he doesn't care anything about."

Trustees Don Stevens, Warren Huff and Frank Merriman all praised Hannah's leadership in the University and felt the loss would be of great significance to MSU.

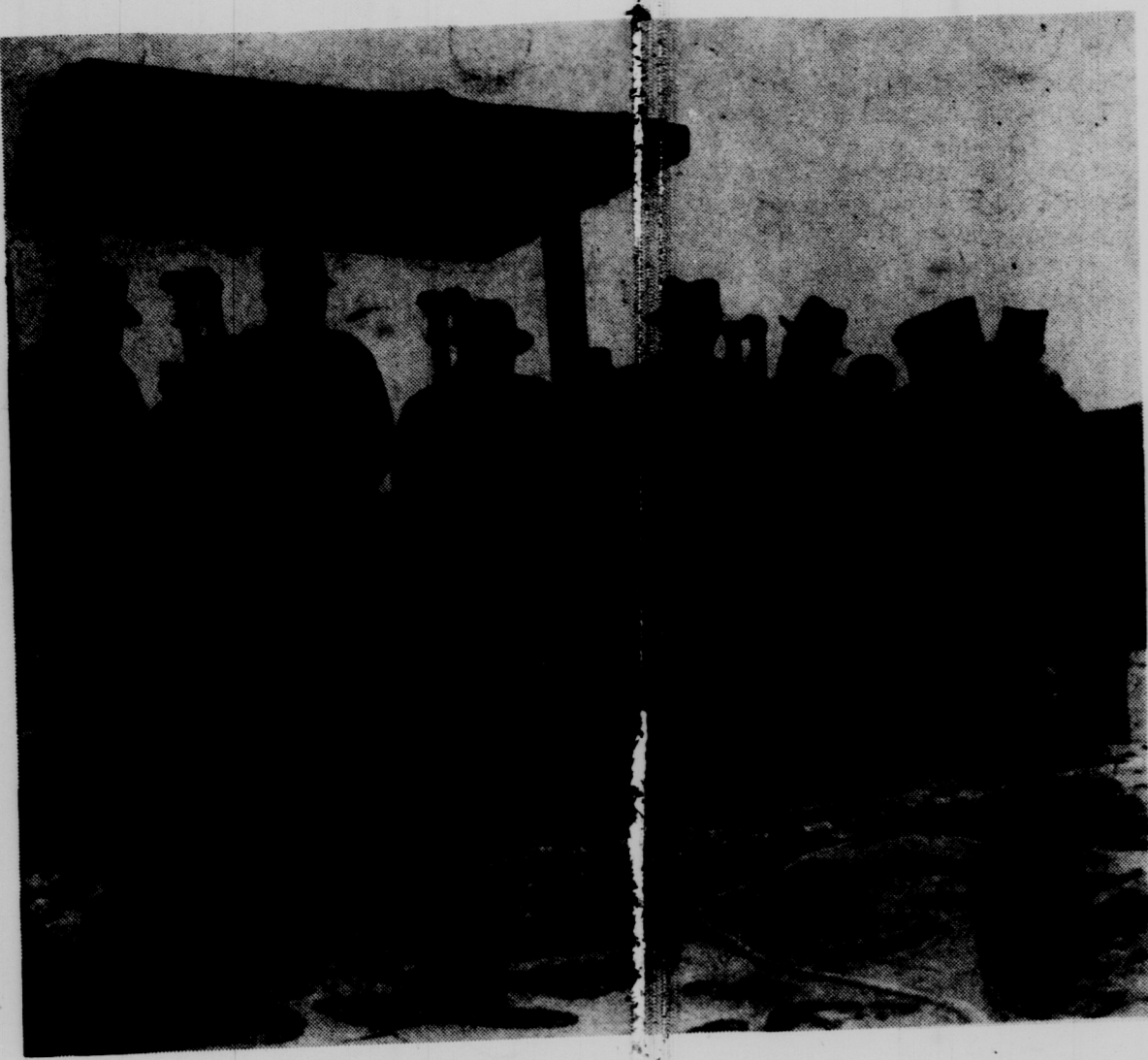
"His departure is the end of the Hannah era," Huff said. "We have a real problem on our hands trying to replace him."



In 1948, President Hannah officiated the groundbreaking ceremony for the new addition onto Spartan Stadium. Manning the shovels are Robert Young (right), then athletic director, and Biggie Munn, MSU's present athletic director.

Hannah was presented with license plates dated 1855 in honor of MSU's centennial, during which Michigan State College became a full-fledged university.





In his advisory roles for government, Hannah has had an opportunity to travel throughout the world. As asst. secretary of defense, he flew to Korea in 1953 to get firsthand knowledge of the war's progress. There, he attended many briefings like the one at left.

At right, in a rare photo of Hannah in his shirt-sleeves, Akhter Hameed Khan, director of the Academy for Village Development in East Pakistan, discusses with Hannah some of the problems that plague his countrymen.



Hannah--a portrait of service

By LINDA GORTMAKER
State News Staff Writer

A university president can be a university president-period. Or he can be a university president and still contribute part of his talents and knowledge to U.S. governmental agencies and special commissions.

President John A. Hannah chose the second alternative during his reign at MSU. His "outside" work ranged from acting assistant secretary of defense under the Eisenhower administration to ten years as chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

Government officials and educators that have worked with Hannah over the years have highly commended his work in projects outside the University.

Hannah's first major connection with government agencies came in 1950 when he was appointed by former President Harry S. Truman to the International Development Advisory Board. This board formulated policy for the Point Four Program of technical and economic aid to the underdeveloped areas of the world.

Truman commented on Hannah's contributions to this group at a recognition dinner given for Hannah in 1966 commemorating his 25th year of service to MSU.

Truman said Hannah's "effective participation in the Point Four program has made its mark on one of the most critical periods in history."

This service to the government continued under the Eisenhower administration when Hannah served as assistant secretary of defense (Manpower and Personnel). In 1954 Hannah further helped mold the nation's defense system as chairman for ten years of the U.S. section of the Permanent Joint Board on Defense, Canada-United States.

This group consisted of a five-man American section of a ten-man agency

hower has expressed high regard for Hannah's performance in these assignments. Eisenhower cited one of Hannah's achievements as asst. secretary of defense.

"It is not generally known, but he was as responsible as any one person for the success of the effort to achieve racial integration in our country's armed forces, both in the ranks and in military housing," Eisenhower said at Hannah's

Hannah was appointed to the Commission on Civil Rights in 1967 and has served as chairman ever since. Speculation is that he will relinquish this post in the coming months, especially with his appointment to the Agency on International Development (AID).

Former President Johnson commenting on Hannah's commission chairmanship, said that Hannah "as the first and only chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights," has "laid a foundation of fact for sound and equitable measures to resolve America's civil rights dilemma."

The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame, has been on the commission with Hannah ever since its inception.

"He has been a marvelous chairman," Father Hesburgh said in an interview last week. He showed good leadership and was always cool, objective, and courageous.

Father Hesburgh said Hannah's excellence as a chairman resulted in part from his "free, open and objective discussion of problems."

"I doubt if many people at MSU know how much time he has given to the commission," he said. "Not much publicity has been given to his work."

Hesburgh said that "President John F. Kennedy at first thought that under his administration the commission should have a Democratic chairman."

"He was soon persuaded that, Republican or not, John Hannah was by all odds the best man in the country for the job."

Other official duties Hannah has tack-

led include being a delegate in 1954 and again in 1965 to the White House Conference on Education. He was also asked a few years ago by Gov. Nelson Rockefeller to serve on a New York state committee to produce a plan for saving the private colleges from being overwhelmed by the publicly supported ones.

Fortune Magazine, in its May 1967 dissection of MSU, added that "Rockefeller couldn't have found a more knowledgeable consultant."

Father Hesburgh related some of Hannah's government work to the reasons why President Nixon appointed him as director of AID.

"This is a clear case where the job sought the man, not where the man sought the job," he said. "There has hardly been a year where President Hannah hasn't been surveying some country. When he was in the Far East I saw first hand how well informed he was on underdeveloped countries."

Father Hesburgh added that AID needs lots of overhaul and Hannah is the man

to do the job. "In fact, I couldn't think of a better man in the country to take over this job," he said.

Sir Eric Ashby, present vice-chancellor of Cambridge University, who has worked with Hannah in various educational projects, summed up his experience of dealing with Hannah in these eloquent terms:

"After I first met him... I said to myself, 'I'd like to work for that man only if I never made any mistakes.'"

After working with him closely, Ashby's reactions were:

"I'd like to work for that man even if I did sometimes make mistakes."

From education to defense to civil rights to foreign aid, Hannah's contributions to places other than MSU have never ceased. After nearly 44 years of service to MSU, he has finally decided to devote full time to governmental work, but it is doubtful he will be AID director-period. He will probably still keep fingers in the educational pie.

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charged with the responsibility for coordinating the defense of the two countries.

Hannah delved into more foreign affairs when in 1956 he made a survey of foreign aid programs in the Far East for the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate.

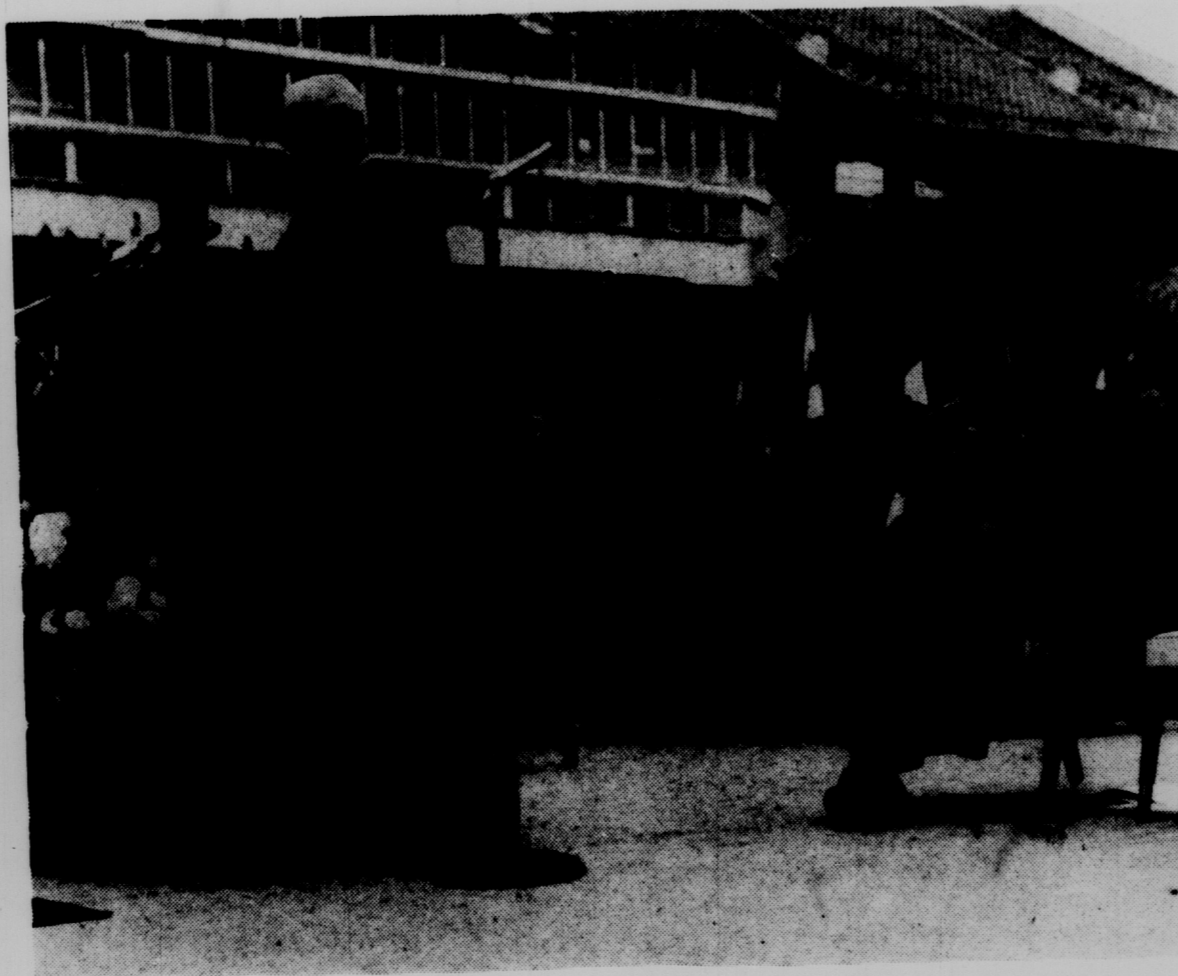
Former President Dwight D. Eisen-

1966 recognition dinner.

"His effectiveness in that quiet battle against intolerance clearly qualified him for his next important assignment, the chairmanship of the Commission on Civil Rights," he added.

Eisenhower stressed that he was proud to have appointed Hannah to this position on the commission and "gratified that my judgment has been confirmed by the succeeding Presidents who reappointed him to the same position."

During his years as MSU's president, John Hannah has compiled an impressive list of commencement speakers which have addressed countless numbers of graduating seniors. Among the more notable were (counter-clockwise) Nelson A. Rockefeller (1951), Richard M. Nixon (1957), Harry S. Truman (1961), Benjamin E. Mays (1968) and Gen. Douglas MacArthur (1961).

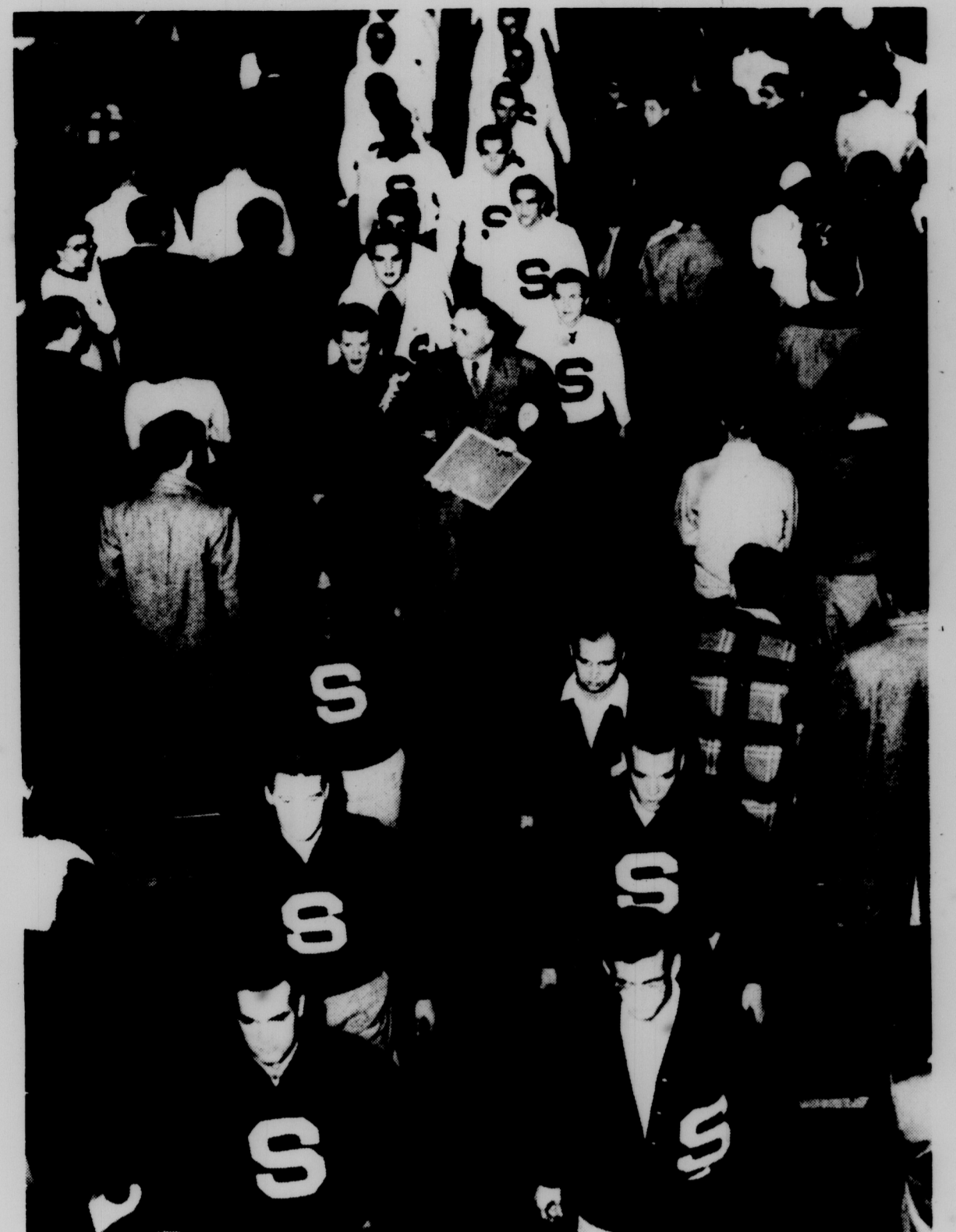




Mrs. John A. Hannah, formerly Sarah Shaw, has literally grown up with MSU. Her father, Robert Shaw, was president of Michigan State College until he retired in 1941. Mrs. Hannah stayed on in Cowles House when her husband succeeded Shaw as president. In 1953, the students paid tribute to Hannah (right) by presenting him with a plaque when he left for Washington to become asst. secretary of defense (Manpower and personnel).

The growth and development of MSU has been considerable during Hannah's presidency. An aerial photo (below, left) taken in 1946 of South Campus shows the beginnings of barracks and quonset huts from which the Case-Wilson-Wonders complex sprung.

President and Mrs. Hannah have managed to keep their sense of humor during their tenure at MSU. A comment from Durwood Varner, chancellor of Oakland University, apparently struck the couple's funny bone at a 1966 dinner honoring Hannah's 25 years of service as president of the University.



'U' First Lady reflects on home

By DEBORAH FITCH
Associate Campus Editor

There's a lady on campus who keeps Christmas gift pointsettias in a small room in her home because they "keep Christmas alive."
She gets to be "chief cook" on Saturday night.
And she has a husband and sons who are irrepressible sports enthusiasts (she admits that she enjoys fishing herself).
She was born on the MSU campus—literally—and has lived here all her life... right on campus.
And now she's leaving.
She's leaving because that husband of hers has a new job. And a new home.
Mrs. John A. Hannah has had the same home since 1941. Before that, as Sarah Shaw, she lived there, too.
...Cowles House, the home of the presidents of MSU.
Now she's moving to Washington D.C. with president Hannah to "maintain a quiet (new) home for my husband" when he assumes his job as director of the Agency for International Development.
She says that she's always wanted to travel but that "the world has come to our door" at Cowles House.
She's been hostess to Presidents Truman, Eisenhower and Nixon as well as dignitaries from all over the world.

She has watched MSU grow under the guidance of her husband and says that the period of Hannah's presidency has been "most fulfilling" to her.
Although she looks forward to apartment-hunting with her oldest daughter in Washington, she says the prospect of moving there doesn't excite her as much as it would have 10 years ago.
"Then I would have been excited by the glamour, but now I know better," she said.
"I haven't spent much time in Washington, but I know it gives you the feeling of being in the center of things."
She says that Hannah's new job will "not be any harder than being president of MSU."
"Here, he (Hannah) has done so much besides work for the University," she said. "Now, the University work has been eliminated."
Taking a look at the place that has been her "only home," Mrs. Hannah says that she loves the traditional look of the "old college," but is "very interested in the development of South Campus."
She takes a dim view of student radicals.
"There have always been minorities," she said, "but I wonder if these students really know what it is they want."
"They are so negative."

Speaking of the student body at large, she says that she regrets not being able to have closer contact with more students and her husband's "myth" image.
"There's always the problem of time," she said. "I'm glad that our home is on campus because this gives us a feeling

of being close to the University. We haven't lost any privacy."
As she is thinking about leaving, she is also leaving to MSU a wish for its future:
"I don't want to see it change too much. I want to see it grow strong."

'U' surges during Hannah era

By MITCH MILLER
Executive Reporter

For the sixth time, a U.S. president has tapped John Hannah for service in the federal government.
While he has devoted large portions of his time to innumerable posts in government, education, and foundations, Hannah has spent virtually all his adult life in association with Michigan State University. To many people in the state, the nation and the world, he is Michigan State University, and the voice of public higher education.
Under Hannah's leadership, the University has grown from a predominantly agricultural school to a colossus among universities.

It is impossible to tell whether MSU would have done so spontaneously. The campus could have grown and remained a middle-sized, parochial state college, instead of the almost incomprehensibly large organization it is today, with its fifteen colleges and innumerable departments, schools, programs, institutes and centers, both within and outside of the colleges, to say nothing of its extension campuses and programs.

For all of this Hannah must be given substantial credit. And for the drive to upgrade the quality of the University, in the face of a mostly indifferent public, and a penurious and often actively hostile legislature, the credit is mostly his.

The University's involvement in government programs of all types, ranging from its connection with the Department of Agriculture through the agricultural extension program, to its international programs, in conjunction with the State Department and the Agency for International Development, to its grants from the National Institutes of Health and the Office of Economic Opportunity, has been another of Hannah's personal interests.

Some have complained that Hannah has been too political, that MSU has developed into a mere adjunct of the military-industrial complex because of his activities. Without delving into the question of whether this is so, or if indeed there is such a thing as a military-industrial complex, it is safe to say that from John Hannah's perspective, the complaint makes little sense, because it is simply not within the context of his educational world-view.
John Hannah grew up in an agricultural

society, one where the role of the college in education for everyone and in direct public service was unquestioned. While the character of society has changed, his view of the place of the institution of higher learning has not. For Hannah, the charge that the University is not relevant to the needs of society must be profoundly mystifying; he has never seen it as an ivory-tower academic community, isolated from the people, especially the poor.

It has always been a place "sympathetic... to the needs of the lowly freshmen from the farm or from a city home across the railroad tracks. We dare not seek to fit ourselves to the pattern of a University described by a Harvard orator, as a place where nothing useful is taught, and where a man can make a living by digging Sanskrit roots." (Conference on Equal Opportunity for Higher Education, Washington, D.C., Jan. 4, 1962).

The existence of MSU as a state University, with its negligible tuition, its almost limitless financial aids and student jobs, makes the charge that it is dedicated to serving the purposes of the elite seem questionable.

"The pressures are all in the direction of creating an intellectual elite, an aristocracy of the mind, a privileged class to make decisions which the mass of Americans would be bound to follow... (they) must be rejected out of hand, and the pressures tending toward the creation of such an elite resisted at every turn." (American Council on Education, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 6, 1960).

Nor has the university been uninvolved in the problems of the Third World. Its projects in Thailand, Vietnam, Latin America and elsewhere have been criticized by SDS, by Ramparts Magazine, and by many faculty members—nevertheless, the programs demonstrate a commitment to extend public education around the world.

Unfortunately, if the university is to be involved in international affairs, it must be involved in the corruption, the petty dictatorships, the quagmires that characterize every country, including our own.

For all of this, Hannah has not neglected expansion and improvement of the university as an educational institution.

Nor has he been loath to encourage men with ideas that are not part of the Establish-

ment, that are radical in some degree or another.

... new ideas are the need of the day. Ideas come from men who are dissatisfied with the status quo, from men who believe things can be better than they are. Ideas come from men with open minds, from men who are anxious to discover new truth... (Michigan State Chamber of Commerce, Lansing, Sept. 20, 1960.)

Hannah reviews career

(continued from page one)

them. They're on this earth. This people need to understand.

And the second one is this business of the old Committee of 16 report which was adopted by our faculty and our board of trustees and that Ron Lee, asst. provost for equal opportunities, is beginning to implement. It was very easy to come up with the words, but it's very difficult to make them effective. I hope that the commitment the University has made, to making this University do everything that is appropriate for this kind of a university to do, in making it possible, particularly for blacks to develop whatever they have in the way of potential, so that they can not only make contributions to society, but to life themselves in society, and I won't continue that speech.

Q: One final unanswerable question. The inevitable search is on for your successor. Without getting into personalities or details, are there any special qualities that you feel the University community should be looking for now in its new president?

A: First of all, we must recognize that a modern university is a big complex organization. There was a time when a university president needed to be a scholar, and he was usually a preacher with long hair and a calm spirit that behaved well in a social setting. But it's not that kind of world anymore. He still has to have some understanding however, of the academic area of the university which is its real objective. So I think right off the bat that an adequate president must come from the academic arena. I'm always irritated when a presidency falls open and the newspapers sug-

gest that some political figure or maybe several of them or someone who has been an army general or a business tycoon is the man they ought to look to. First of all, he should be an educator. Beyond that he needs to have a real dedication and conviction with reference to the role of education in our society. The whole course and pattern of our society is determined by what happens in our schools, colleges and universities. A very large fraction of all of our people now go clear through college and university status, and their basic dedication and quality and their attitudes determine to a degree what comes out at the end.

The second part of it is... the president can't succeed unless he has the support of his faculty. So our faculty with the approval of the trustees, have been building into the system this routine that will require faculty consultation and it's been with the knowledge of the board of trustees and the support of the board of trustees, and I'm certain that they're going to use it. I think I should stop there because I have many times watched what universities go through when they change presidents, and watched what happens when the outgoing president dabbles in the selection of his successor. I have said and I mean to keep it that I am not going to participate in the selection of my successor. And I'm going to keep out of his way after he's once selected. Well, Mr. Shaw, my predecessor, happened to be my father-in-law. I was always grateful to him for the fact that he never stepped his foot on this campus for the first two years after I became president.

