OPEN HOUSE '84—
It's April 14!

They come from Escanaba and Warren, Traverse City and South Haven. They're kids or
parents or prospective medical students or docs or patients or curiosity-seekers. They queue
at the door nearly an hour before opening, and flood Fee Hall when they enter. They are our
guests -- more than a thousand each year.

What brings them is our open house, scheduled in conjunction with the university open house
for Saturday, April 14. They come to discover the osteopathic profession, to visit the college,
to learn more about their health and their bodies. They tour the exhibits, visit the
laboratories, watch the demonstrations, view the video presentations, and try their hands at
things medical.

For the first time, the MSU-COM open house will be centered about a theme: "Osteopathic
Medicine: Full-Spectrum Health Care." Also for the first time, individual faculty members
and students are being asked to consider doing an exhibit.

The Student Open House Committee has been meeting regularly for the past month.
Members are students Lee Bachelder, John Carney, Bethany Cummings, Malik Dababneh, Jim
Douglas, John Greene, Dave Grimshaw, Risty Kalivas, Randy LeuVoy, Ginny Luke, Melissa
Moon, Rebecca Poetschke, Pat Schmidt, Chris Schmurer, David Semyen, Patty Showerman,
Godfrey Vaz, and Shauna Wright. Assisting them are Kay White, assistant dean for student
affairs, and Nan Houston, Mary Palmer and Pat Grauer of the Medicine and Health Section of
University Relations.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YOU KNOW YOU'RE A STUDENT OPEN HOUSE COMMITTEE MEMBER WHEN:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-- You misdefine &quot;exhibitionist&quot; on the pathopsych examination.</td>
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<tr>
<td>-- You buy an extra backpack for your &quot;to-do&quot; lists.</td>
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<tr>
<td>-- You find open house posters in your underwear drawer.</td>
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<tr>
<td>-- You recognize the efficacy of pizza and suds in bribing medical students.</td>
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<tr>
<td>-- You find yourself cleaning up after the vet med students.</td>
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<tr>
<td>-- You've moved your 147th chair-desk.</td>
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<tr>
<td>-- At your approach, your friends, relatives, classmates, and faculty manically intone &quot;I think I'm going to be busy.&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>-- You've crawled the length of Fee Hall on your hands and knees placing yellow directional tape to an obscure exhibit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- You miss one meeting and are made &quot;Chair-of-Everything.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- You're bursting with pride as the 1001st visitor leaves Fee Hall with a new appreciation of osteopathic medicine and the college.</td>
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A Consideration for the Holistic Physician: STRESS, HEALTH, DISEASE

However the individual defines it, "stress" is being increasingly recognized as a significant factor in health and disease. Because of the patient-centered orientation of the osteopathic profession, "Communique" is beginning a series of articles on the recognition and alleviation of stress, both for physicians themselves and for their patients. This issue includes perceptions by Robert C. Ward, D.O., professor of biomechanics and family medicine, and Moses Ijaz, a first-year medical student at MSU-COM.

Robert C. Ward
DISEASE? LOOK FOR THE STRESS-RELATED TRIGGER

A good physician will not only deal with the symptoms presented by patients, but will also try to understand what significance the disease has to the individual.

"For every patient who sees a doctor, there are ten persons with the same symptoms who are not seeking health care," Robert C. Ward, D.O., professor of biomechanics and family medicine, told a class of medical students at the MSU College of Osteopathic Medicine. "What is crucial is to find the perception in that patient that causes them to come to you for help." That trigger is usually stress-related.

Dr. Ward asked the students to poll themselves to "attend to your own state in any given moment." Had they suffered recent backaches or headaches? Had they gotten inadequate sleep, and if so, had it affected their performance? Were they using junk food or alcohol or illicit drugs to cope?

He urged the students to understand their own responses to stress, and then to realize that their patients will use similar responses to cope with their environments.

"People under stress will often turn to the health care delivery system to deal with it," Dr. Ward noted. "Unfortunately, physicians often fail these patients because they have been taught to deal only with the disease."

Other points Dr. Ward addressed on stress and disease included:

--Ninety percent of health care is delivered to women and children. Men get sick less frequently, but when they are ill, it is more serious.

(more)
Effective physicians need to know about the values and religious orientations of their patients. What is stressful to persons depends on what they perceive as important.

People who live alone die sooner. Lack of a caring support group seems to be related to changes in the immunological system.

The job -- or lack of it -- is the single greatest source of stress for most persons.

A primary source of stress occurs when people feel out of control of their own environments.

Under stress people stop moving, become "paralyzed," sit around listlessly and withdraw from families and friends. A common consequence is a symptom pattern related to muscle tension, including headaches and chest pain.

Stress-related reactions are normal in response to the "beginnings" and "endings" in life, whether they be positive or negative events.

Often persons will respond to a perceived stress with "gigantic over-compensations," such as exercising far beyond the point where it is healthful to do so.

Stress can raise serum cholesterol as much as 40%, independent of dietary intake.

People tend to die at "symbolic times," at dates or events which are significant to them (e.g., an accountant dying on April 14, the day before income tax deadlines).

Feeling good is not "supposed" to be a permanent state. It is not abnormal to feel poorly some of the time.

Among the basic requirements for personal stability Dr. Ward noted:

- An adequate income.
- Someone who provides love and mutual assistance.
- A rewarding occupation.
- Freedom from organic disease.
- Appropriate congruity with social set. ("The crucial issue here," he notes, "is that conflict is normal. Successful copers are able to get with people who reflect their values, with whom they feel comfortable.")
- Take time for self.
- Adequate sleep.
- Engagement in activities which are normal for age.

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Don't Miss It!
MSU-COM
OPEN HOUSE
April 14
Moses Ijaz
STRESS—HARMFUL ABUSE OR HARNESSSED USE?

Stress has become an increasingly popular buzz word over the past decade. In the last few years, however, a veritable explosion of interest has led some commentators to label it as the malady of the '80s. It almost seems as if we have suddenly discovered or uncovered some new type of important disease. Quite naturally, all sorts of techniques and strategies have now been proposed to combat this contemporary, insidious, and apparently ubiquitous vector of illness.

All of this is rather amazing, since no one really knows what stress is. Despite its widespread use, the term has very little scientific meaning or value. It has been used to describe various harmful external stimuli, emotional states, physiologic responses as well as their pathologic consequences. Even if we all could agree on a satisfactory definition of the term (e.g. "the response of the organism to any demand for change"), it would have little practical usefulness.

Even trying to define a stressor is difficult, for what is distressful for one individual may actually be pleasurable for another, a fact that can be readily verified by observing individuals on a roller coaster ride. Some cringe in their seats with eyes tightly shut or covered with their hands, while others appear relatively unaffected or even bored. At the other end of the scale are the exhilarated thrill seekers who sit wide-eyed up front, relishing the sharpest turns and severest plunges, and are eager to repeat the performance immediately.

Is stress necessarily bad? It seems to be an essential component of life and probably a useful mechanism for improving human performance and productivity. If a stressful situation is prolonged, however, fatigue, exhaustion, and illness result. Life can readily become a battle to close the gap between what the individual can actually achieve and his or her own perception of what is expected.

This brings us to the hypothesis, espoused by Norman Cousins in his book Anatomy of an Illness, and others, that if noxious stimuli or distressful emotional states can make us ill, is it not likely that pleasurable feelings have the opposite effect and promote wellness? Symphony conductors offer a good example. Notwithstanding the stress of strenuous physical exertion, frequent travel and change of time zones, dealing with artistic prima donnas, etc. they generally lead long, productive and healthy lives.

Stress need not necessarily be bad. Winning an athletic event or an election can be just as stressful as losing, perhaps more so. A passionate kiss and anticipation of potential consequences may be stressful, but it is not the same as having the periodontist scrape your gums. It must also be emphasized that how a stressful event is perceived can often be more damaging than the incident itself.

An effective approach to stress reduction must be comprehensive, taking everything from health habits to environment into account.

While our focus has been on stress as a response to some external event, it must be emphasized that it may also be self-generated. This is best illustrated by the Type A coronary prone behavior pattern, as defined by Friedman and Roseman, now acknowledged to be as significant a risk factor for coronary heart disease. It is in this area that stress therapy has achieved its most stunning vindication and offers the greatest promise.
For example, hypertension, elevated cholesterol, and cigarette smoking are generally regarded as the most significant controllable risk factors for coronary heart disease. Yet a recent 10-year study (as reported in Modern Medicine, Feb.'82) designed to reduce heart attacks by appropriate intervention in such areas failed to show any significant benefit. In contrast, this study reported that using drugs to block the harmful effects of stress-induced hormones proved successful in preventing recurrent heart attacks. Association never proves causation. Conventional risk factors as smoking or elevated cholesterol may be significant primarily because they are simply manifestations of Type A behavioral activity. Why we smoke or why our cholesterol is high may thus be the important questions to ask, and stress is likely to be the common denominator.

As we learn more about the pathophysiology of disease and the protean manifestations of stress, we are continually provided with more clues to aid us in solving the perplexing problems of predicting stress-induced disease.

However, let me propose that being Type A is not necessarily a death sentence. I suspect that many healthy, older individuals may own their longevity to a Type A behavior pattern which for them is productive, rewarding and healthy. Defining Type A behavior is a complex subjective process that can only be effectively accomplished by a structured personal interview conducted by a trained observer under certain ideal conditions. It is almost impossible to detect in a sick, bored, depressed or detached individual. Self-report questionnaires are not likely to be accurate since Type A's are often unaware of, or tend to deny, many of their habit patterns.

It is apparent that we have a long way to go in attempting to quantify or identify stress, much less unravel its role in health and disease. A specific habit pattern or trait may be as important as the end result of those actions in determining such consequences. The Type A individual who is creative and can take pride in what has been accomplished may have a fate far different than his cohorts, who are constantly frustrated or unfulfilled.

The implications are intriguing but hardly novel. They emphasize the tremendous potential for the individual to control his own destiny. In the final analysis, they appear to reafirm values and truths deeply rooted in many cultures, religions and philosophies which have been awaiting some such scientific validation.

--(Originally published in "OsteoSight")
FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1984


SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1984

* MSU College of Osteopathic Medicine Open House: features exhibits, tours, demonstrations, and opportunities to talk with medical students and faculty. For information, call 517/353-0820.

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1984

* "Advanced Muscle Energy Tutorial (Below Diaphragm)" sponsored by the MSU College of Osteopathic Medicine and College of Human Medicine. Through May 9. 40 hours Category I credit for D.O.s and M.D.s. Contact Sandy Kilbourn, 517/353-9714.

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1984

* Lansing Area Pathologists Case Studies. 5:30 p.m. in A131 E. Fee. One hour CME credit. Contact Sandy Kilbourn, 517/353-9714.


MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1984


FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1984


MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1984

* "Tutorial on Direct Action Thrust Manipulative Therapy" sponsored by the MSU College of Osteopathic Medicine and College of Human Medicine. Through August 17 at MSU's Kellogg Center. 40 hours Category I credit for M.D.s and D.O.s. Contact Sandy Kilbourn, 517/353-9714.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1984

MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1984

Biochemistry seminar: "Characterization of Hydrophobic Membrane Proteins: Analysis of Quinone Binding Sites in Chloroplasts" by Charles Arntzen, Plant Research Laboratory, MSU. 12 p.m. in 101 Biochemistry.

Physiology seminar: "Diabetogenic Action of Growth Hormone" by Jack L. Kostyo, Ph.D., professor and chairman, Department of Physiology, University of Michigan Medical School. 4 p.m. in 101 Giltner.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1984

Pharmacology and Toxicology seminar: "Genotoxicity Testing in the Safety Evaluation of Drugs" by James W. Oldham, Ph.D., McNeil Pharmaceuticals, Spring House, Pennsylvania. 4 p.m. in B448-9 Life Sciences.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1984


SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1984


WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1984

"Management of Movement Disorders: Parkinson's Disease and Drug Induced E.P.S." by Richard L. Borison, M.D., associate professor of psychiatry, neurology and pharmacology, Medical College of Georgia. 12 p.m. in Oakland General Hospital Auditorium, 27351 Dequindre, Madison Heights. Credit available. Contact Office of Medical Education, 313/967-7795.

"Urinary Tract Infections." 6 p.m. at Michigan Center for Continuing Education in Osteopathic Medicine, 900 Auburn Rd., Pontiac. 2.5 CME credits. Contact Duane M. Tester, 313/335-7742.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1984

* Lansing Area Pathologists Case Studies. 5:30 p.m. in A131 E. Fee. One hour CME credit. Contact Sandy Kilbourn, 517/353-9714.


"ACE Inhibition in Heart Failure and Mild to Moderate Hypertension" by Edmund Sonnenblick, M.D., chief, Division of Cardiology, Albert Einstein College of Medicine. 12 p.m., auditorium, Oakland General Hospital, 27351 Dequindre, Madison Heights. CME credit available. Contact Office of Medicine Education, 313/967-7795.


SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1984

"Psychiatric Symposium" sponsored by Michigan Osteopathic Medical Center and American College of Neuropsychiatrists. Chairman is Andrew Lovy, D.O. Five hours Category IA credit anticipated. 8 a.m. at MOMC, 2700 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd., Detroit. For information, call 313/361-8020.


SUNDAY, MARCH 18, 1984


TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1984

"Nutrition and Human Performance: Exercise, Stress, Behavior." 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., B108 Wells Hall, MSU. Sponsored by Cooperative Extension Service - Food Science and Human Nutrition. No fee. Contact Penny Ross, 201 Wills House, 517/355-7686.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1984


THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1984


FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1984


SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1984

"Economics of Establishing an Osteopathic Practice" sponsored by Michigan Osteopathic Medical Center. For osteopathic interns and residents only. Chairman is Raymond A. Gadowski, D.O. For information, call 313/361-8020. 7:30 a.m. at MOMC, 2700 Martin Luther King Blvd., Detroit.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1984

"Movement Disorders" by George Ristow, D.O., Division of Neurology, Department of Internal Medicine, MSU-COM. 12 p.m., auditorium, Oakland General Hospital, 27351 Dequindre, Madison Heights. CME credit available. Contact Office of Medicine Education, 313/967-7795.


SUNDAY, APRIL 1, 1984


THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1984

TINNING NAMED TO KIRKSVILLE PRESIDENCY

The nation's oldest osteopathic medical school, Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine, has named Fred C. Tinning, Ph.D., assistant dean at the MSU College of Osteopathic Medicine, as its tenth president. Dr. Tinning's appointment, announced by the Kirksville Board of Trustees, takes effect on March 15th.

At Michigan State, Dr. Tinning, 47, is assistant dean for planning and program operations at the osteopathic medical college, and holds appointments as professor of community health science and professor of counseling, personnel services and educational psychology. He has been on the MSU-COM faculty since 1973.

A widely-known consultant in medical education, Dr. Tinning in 1976 was acting dean at the New Jersey College of Osteopathic Medicine, University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey. He has served as administrative and academic consultant for the new Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine, educational consultant to the New England College of Osteopathic Medicine and the Florida Osteopathic Medical Association.

He is co-chairman of the advisory committee of the University Center for International Rehabilitation, established at MSU by the U.S. Congress for programs in international rehabilitation. International assignments have taken him to seven countries for the federal government, and on consultantships to McMaster University and Dalhousie University in Canada and the University of Utrecht in The Netherlands.

A reviewer for Department of Health and Human Services, Bureau of Health Manpower faculty development grant applications, Dr. Tinning also consults for the American Osteopathic Association, American Osteopathic Hospital Association, and the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine.

Dr. Tinning has published extensively in the areas of rehabilitation, simulation in medical education, faculty development and long range program planning. A Michigan native, he received his Ph.D. degree in rehabilitation counseling and medical administration, and educational psychology from MSU.

He received a fellowship from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and a Merck Foundation grant for research for "Simulation in Medical Education," published in 1975. He also holds master's and bachelor's degrees from MSU.

His professional and community service activities have spanned 20 years, and won him several awards, including the outstanding leadership award from the Michigan Personnel and Guidance Association; the state service award from the Michigan Fellowship of Christian Athletes, the InterCollegiate Athletic Service Award in recognition of service to 1,200 varsity athletes at Michigan State University, and the MSU Class of 1980 Award conferred by 5,000 senior students in recognition of outstanding service to all students of MSU.

Dr. Tinning and his wife, Janet, are parents of three daughters — Marie, 17, Jean, 12, and Laura, 9.
CECIL MACKEY RESIGNS AS MSU
PRESIDENT EFFECTIVE JUNE 1985

Michigan State University President Cecil Mackey on February 14 publicly announced his
intentions to leave the presidency of MSU by the close of the 1984-85 academic year.

The announcement was shared with the MSU Board of Trustees in a personal statement which
had been prepared by Mackey January 27 and outlined the accomplishments of his
administration and his intention to resign.

In a statement issued by the Board, it was noted "The Board of Trustees genuinely regrets the
President's decision... The fiscal stress of the state and nation has tested the patience and
commitment of every person associated with the University. The difficult decisions required
of the President and Board of Trustees have not always been popular. They have, however,
been necessary and have allowed us to sustain the academic excellence for which MSU is
internationally known."

* * * *

INTERNSHIP INFORMATION PROGRAM
SCHEDULED FOR MONDAY, APRIL 2

The MSU College of Osteopathic Medicine will hold its annual Internship Information Program
on Monday, April 2, in Fee Hall. Invitations have been extended to various osteopathic
hospitals throughout the country to participate in the event.

Representatives from these hospitals will visit the campus to discuss postgraduate
opportunities at their institutions with interested medical students. The program is being
coordinated through the Office of Student Affairs and questions may be directed to Mary
Anderson or Kay White, 517/353-7741.

* * * *

FACULTY

Teresa Bernard, M.D., professor of psychiatry, conducted a grand rounds at Case Western
Reserve's Department of Psychiatry on "New Developments in the Psychotherapy of Women:
A Psychosocial Perspective" on January 13. She also is the author of an essay published in
Contemporary Psychiatry (Vol. 2, No. 4, December 1983) on "Is Psychotherapy for Women an
Alternative or an Obstacle to Social Change?"

* * * *

STUDENTS

Michael E. Zielinski, fourth-year student, was recently awarded a honorable mention from the
American Academy of Neurology for a paper on "Historical Review of the Dietary
Treatments of Epilepsy with Emphasis on the Ketogenic Diet." The contest asked for papers
on any subject in neurology from undergraduate medical students across the country.
Continuing Medical Education

SEMINAR IN THE SUN 1984:
MAUI, HAWAII, MARCH 15-24

Medical education in paradise is offered to escape this winter's chill -- a seminar in the sun in Maui, Hawaii, March 15-24.

Supplementing the CME program will be an aloha reception, sunset cocktail cruise, garden party, fishing, sailing, scuba, and snorkeling at the Kaanapali Alii Condominium Complex. Sponsored by the MSU-COM Alumni Association, the program is open to all interested persons.

Included in 20 hours of CME are common hematological errors, stabilization of the critically ill child, bronchodilators in the treatment of obstructive lung disease, sarcoidosis, routine CBC, occupational asthma, pediatric cardiopulmonary resuscitation, myeloproliferative syndromes, and inotropes and afterload reducers and the use of the Swan-Ganz catheter in acute low-output states.

Other topics are normal lymphoid physiology, sunlight and protection of the skin, lymphoproliferative syndromes, shock lung, pediatric head trauma and intracranial pressure homeostasis, normal coagulation, coagulopathies, and hypochromic anemias.

Speakers include:

Jack Belen, D.O., practitioner in medical diseases of the chest and critical care medicine in Rochester, and assistant clinical professor of internal medicine, MSU-COM

Jeffrey M. Bruner, D.O., practicing allergist/immunologist from Mt. Clemens, and assistant clinical professor of internal medicine, MSU-COM

Stephen R. Guertin, M.D., director of pediatric intensive care, Edward W. Sparrow Hospital, and assistant clinical professor of pediatrics, MSU-COM

William F. Heckert, D.O., practicing dermatologist in Lansing and assistant clinical professor of internal medicine, MSU-COM

Harold Margolis, D.O., hematologist/oncologist from Madison Heights, and associate clinical professor of internal medicine, MSU-COM.

Optional seminars will include all aspects of investment, and portfolio development and management, with Jonathan S. Dean, investment broker, A.G. Edwards & Sons; pension and profit-sharing plans, employer benefit plans and pension actuaries with Richard F. Mazur, chairman of the board, and John L. Shanahan, president, Mid-America Associates; and medical/legal issues with G.M. Flick, D.O., J.D., vice president of the Hawaiian Association of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons and a member of law offices of Jinks and Flick, Honolulu.

The program is partially supported by Balcor, Inc., who will hold a "Breakfast with Balcor" on real estate syndication, and by Merck, Sharp & Dohme.
MYOFASCIAL RELEASE TECHNIQUE
TUTORIAL AT KELLOGG CENTER

Intensive exposure to basic concepts of myofasical release manipulative therapy will be offered in a three-day tutorial at MSU's Kellogg Center April 13-15.

Emphasis will be placed on direct experience, giving participants opportunity to test various forms of motion and motion changes and to palpate various tissues and forms. The course is approved for 24 hours of Category I credit for both D.O.s and M.D.s.

Faculty include
Barbara Briner, D.O., assistant professor, Department of Biomechanics, MSU-COM
John Peekham, D.O., associate professor, Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine; and
Robert C. Ward, D.O., professor of biomechanics and family medicine.

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ADVANCED MUSCLE ENERGY TUTORIAL
MAY 5 - 9: KELLOGG CENTER

Examination, analysis and treatment of the lower extremities, pelvis, abdomen, and lumbar spine will be featured in this tutorial on the advanced muscle energy techniques used below the diaphragm.

The course, approved for 40 hours Category I credit for D.O.s and M.D.s, is scheduled for May 5-9 at MSU's Kellogg Center.

Faculty include
Paul Kimberly, D.O., clinical professor of biomechanics, MSU-COM, and former Stuenenberg Professor and chairman of the Department of Osteopathic Theory and Methods, Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine
Fred Mitchell, D.O., professor, Department of Family Medicine, MSU-COM
Carl W. Steele, M.S., P.T., director of physical therapy and occupational therapy, Metropolitan Hospital, Detroit.

***

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF MANUAL MEDICINE
JUNE 11 - 15 AT KELLOGG CENTER

Basic principles of manual medicine will be the focus of lectures, demonstrations, and practice sessions on the spine, pelvis, and extremities in a tutorial June 11-15 at MSU's Kellogg Center. The session is cosponsored by MSU-COM, MSU's College of Human Medicine and the North American Academy of Manipulative Medicine. The course is approved for 40 hours of Category I credit for both D.O.s and M.D.s.

Faculty include
Myron C. Beal, D.O., professor of family medicine, MSU-COM
John Bourdillon, F.R.C.S., former senior orthopedic surgeon, North Gloucester, now in private practice in Vancouver, B.C.
Paul Kimberly, D.O., clinical professor of biomechanics, MSU-COM, and former Stuenenberg Professor and chairman of the Department of Osteopathic Theory and Methods, Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine
John Mennell, M.D., past president, North American Academy of Manipulative Medicine; noted author of multiple texts on manipulative medicine
Carl W. Steele, M.S., P.T., director of physical therapy and occupational therapy, Metropolitan Hospital, Detroit.
Order Form: 1985 Yearbook

The MSU College of Osteopathic Medicine Class of 1985 is taking orders for their yearbook, which will be completed in the summer of 1985.

If you would like to purchase a yearbook, make a donation or run an ad, please indicate so on the form below by May 23, 1984.

We greatly appreciate your support in helping us raise funds to meet our publishing costs. We thank you kindly.

David L. Hyler
Editor

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c/o David Hyler

Dept. of Biomechanics

College of Osteopathic Medicine

Michigan State University

48823

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THE "COMMUNIQUE" CONNECTION

Please use this form for submission of material. The editors and editorial advisory committee retain the right to edit or exclude any material. Please print or type, and do not include any information that is more than one month old.

Date of submission ________________

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