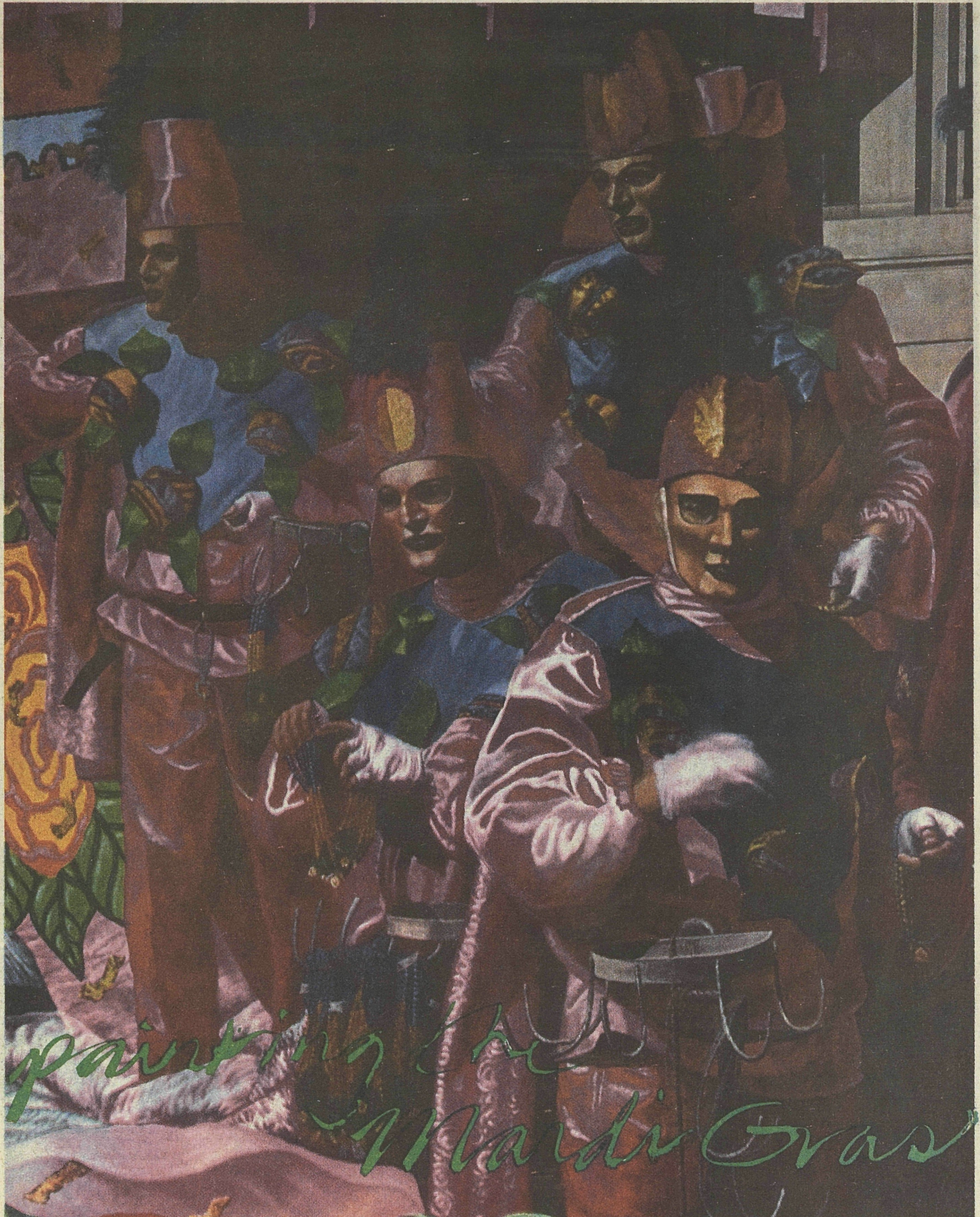


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Michigan Today

The University of Michigan

February 1990 Vol. 22, No. 1



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Fenestraria — a window on the sun.



Angel's Trumpet — a two-faced flower.



Hopkinson presents floating water hyacinths.



Cycad — a green time machine.

*Tending to
The Flowers,
Leaves, Stems,
Nuts, Seeds
and Roots
Of Survival
At Matthaei Botanical Garden*

By Maggie Hostetler

*P*at Hopkinson, associate director of Matthaei Botanical Gardens, stands by the fish pond in the tropical house of the Matthaei Conservatory and points to a plant that resembles a lily pad. "Have you ever seen the water hyacinth?" To my surprise, she leans over and pulls the entire plant out — roots and all. Like all water hyacinths, this one is free-floating — its roots taking nourish-

Photographs by Harry W. Sargous

At Matthaei

Continued from p. 1

ment from the water instead of the soil. Hopkinson shows me two spongy bulbs under the leaves that keep the plant afloat like an inner tube in a swimming pool.

She explains that until recently the water hyacinth was considered a pest clogging waterways in Florida. Botanists are about to restore it to respectability, however. They have discovered that the water hyacinth can remove heavy metals such as mercury and lead from polluted water.

When Hopkinson came to the Gardens two and one-half years ago, she didn't know a lot about plants helping to fight pollution. Her speciality is horticulture, the science of growing plants. But in her job she works closely with U-M botanists who study the history, taxonomy and physiology of plants. From them she has learned many surprising plant stories, and today she is telling some of those stories as we tour the Gardens.

The Gardens are located on a 300-acre site on Dixboro Road east of Ann Arbor. Their most prominent feature is the greenhouse Conservatory with its three rooms: the tropical house, the semi-tropical house and the desert house. On grounds immediately surrounding the Conservatory are seven formal gardens. Outlying acreage contains nature trails leading to a woodland garden, a prairie, mature forests and fens. In the farthest reaches are plots set aside for research.

The water hyacinth reminds Hopkinson of another plant that plays a role in pollution studies — the ginkgo tree. Scientists have found that this gymnosperm (a term for plants whose seeds are naked) has an unusual trait. It is completely unaffected by air pollutants. In befouled cities it flourishes while other trees and plants are stunted. Some horticulturists think this is good news and that ginkgos should be planted in cities. Hopkinson is not so sure. She envisions trees instead as a kind of botanical early-warning system against pollution. "The ginkgo is one of the oldest plants in existence. It has managed to survive for eons, and it will probably outlive us. I think we should plant the trees that are most sensitive to pollution."

There is plenty for sensitive plants to warn us about. Pollution has become so much of a concern that approximately half of the research carried out at the Botanical Gardens now deals with it. One such project is run by John A. Witter, professor of forestry in the School of Natural Resources. He has rigged a research station that looks like a set of white, globular space ships. In these open-top chambers, he is studying the effects of air pollution on native trees in a joint study with Michigan State University and Michigan Technological University.

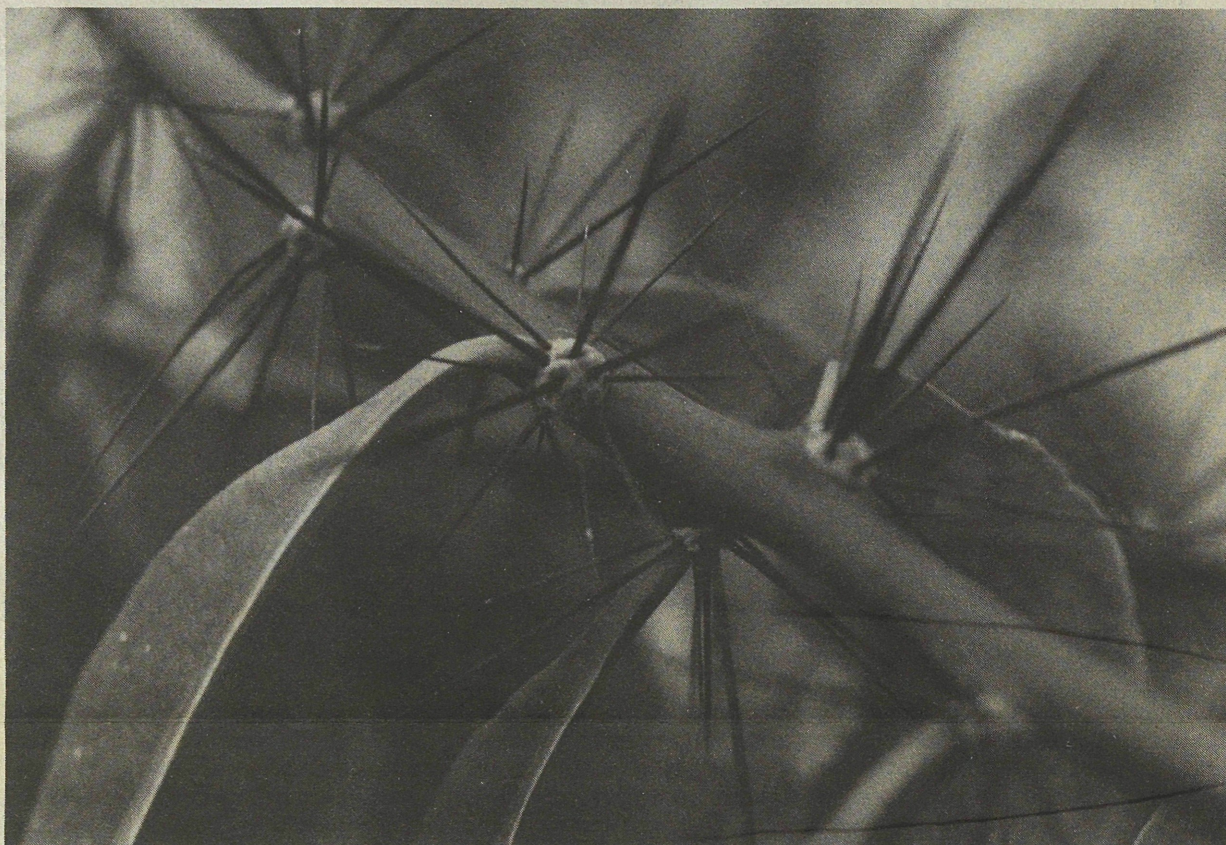


Lithops — 'Don't eat me, I'm a stone.'

The survival and growth of aspen and maple seedlings at Witter's station are being compared with the development of similar seedlings at a station in the Upper Peninsula. Air pollutants in Southeastern Michigan are much denser than in the Upper Peninsula, so Witter's study could re-



Pereskia



Pereskia — a link between leaf and stem.

veal as early as this spring whether pollution is affecting native trees.

Our tour continues through the Conservatory, where the age and lineage of plants are studied. Plants first came into existence under water when Earth was covered by oceans millions of years ago. As our planet dried up, plants eventually emerged from the seas and adapted to land conditions, just as animals did. The Earth continues to dry, so the newest plant strains are those most adapted to drier conditions. The Botanical Gardens tries to collect plants along the entire evolutionary time line.

A fernlike gymnosperm in the tropical house called a cycad is one of the oldest seed plants. It looks very much at home today, sitting beside the path like an oversized houseplant; nevertheless, it is a sort of time machine that goes back more than 250 million years. Back then it sat beside a Mesozoic path trod by dinosaurs.

The cycad's reproductive system reflects the environment of that time. Like many other gymnosperms — pines, spruces and cedars — cycads carry their seeds on cones. There were no mammals, birds or bees around to carry the plant's seeds during its early existence. The wind did that job.

When insects arrived 75 million years ago, plants began to develop flowers to attract them for spreading pollen. One of the most ancient flowering plants can be found in the semi-tropical house — the magnolia tree. Its primitive blossom is large, open and full of loose pollen — quite different from more modern blossoms, which are small and complex, with concealed, hard-to-get-at pollen. There is a reason for the difference. The magnolia flower had to provide solid footing and enough room so that its favorite pollinator, a big, awkward beetle, could lumber around in and depart with a load of pollen stuck on its body. The efficient bee that pollinates modern plants had not yet evolved.

In the rose and perennial garden are the flowers that evolved a mere 2,000,000 years ago to take advantage of the bee. The garden is maintained entirely by volunteers who give hours of their spare time to these plants, which offer nothing practical in return. Like all flower gardeners the volunteers love the blossoms for themselves. I ask Hopkinson, "Since flowers evolved to attract insects, why are humans so attracted to them?" Hopkinson hardly hesitates before replying, "I guess because humans are so closely related to insects."

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Matthaei's desert house shelters some of the world's newest plants, cacti, which adapted to Earth's increasing dryness over the last 5,000 years. Of special interest to Hopkinson is the *Pereskia* — a horticultural link between older leaf-dropping deciduous plants and the cacti. Deciduous plants rely on their leaves for photosynthesis. When the leaves fall, photosynthesis stops. Some deciduous plants adapted to the dryer climates by having their stems take up photosynthesis. The *Pereskia* combines these two solutions. It has leaves that fall, but its stem has grown relatively thick, like a succulent's, with greenish streaks where photosynthesis occurs. The fatter and greener true cacti next to it have no leaves; the stem has taken over all photosynthesis.

In one corner of the desert house is a small glass display case housing miniature succulents that dress for success. One species, the *Lithops* (Greek for 'stones'), is hard to distinguish from the gravel background; they "disguise" themselves as stones so animals won't eat them. Survival by camouflage.

Even more clever are the *Fenestraria*. Their name comes from the Latin word for windows. Each plant looks like a clump of inch-long fingers

reaching up from the sand. Hopkinson points out that at the tip of each finger is a translucent window-like patch. "When the wind blows the sand, covering up the branches," Hopkinson explains, "the windows remain uncovered and allow the sunlight into the interior where photosynthesis continues." Survival by transparency.

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It is a wonder that plants survive at all. Rooted in place, they can't spread their own seeds or flee creatures that wish to dine on them. But many plants have solved the problem of warding off enemies in a simple way. They carry in their stems, leaves, roots, flowers, fruits, nuts and seeds at least 10,000 special chemical compounds that offend, sicken or kill a biting enemy.

Hopkinson points to a *Brugmansia* tree, a South American cousin of the tomato that has acquired two folk names. The small tree's white blossoms contain a chemical that in small doses is hallucinogenic and medicinal; in this friendly role, South Americans call it angel's trumpet. Eat too much, however, and they say you will hear the devil's trumpet.

Many plant poisons are medicinal to humans in small doses because they kill our internal enemies just as they kill the plant's external ones. Medical students were some of the Botanical Gardens' most frequent visitors in its early days because until the 1950s physicians were required to have botanical training to get an M.D. since plants were the basis of most medicines. Synthetic compounds, many of them mimicking plant chemicals, eventually came to dominate pharmacology in this country, and physicians need no longer know botany. (In many parts of the world, however — Thailand, China, India, Yugoslavia and elsewhere — plants are still the primary source of medicines. The University recently hosted an international Conference of Pharmacognosy at the Gardens that attracted medical people who still rely primarily on plant-derived medicines.)

Although poisons protect many plants from being eaten, other plants have assured their survival by being a great meal for a specific mammal — for any plant that appeals to the taste buds and nutritional needs of humans will find a powerful reproductive ally. Humans spread seed faster and more efficiently than wind or insects through the innovation called agriculture, and the Matthaei's economic garden contains a small selection of the plants humans have domesticated. Women

in prehistoric societies appear to have invented this symbiotic relationship with plants. In Asia women found nutrition in a weed growing wild on the plains and began cultivating it: wheat. Thus began a migration that has taken wheat to every continent. Today, in a variety of human-devised hybrid forms, wheat is the second-most widely used cereal grain in the world after rice.

Humans have had a lot to do with how well most plants survive and where they live. Take the case of amaranth (a.k.a. pigweed), a plant that can be found as an ornamental in the flower garden at Matthaei. Amaranth was first cultivated as a grain at least 3,000 years ago by ancestors of the Zunis and other Indians in Mexico. It was still the staple grain of Mexico when Spain invaded the Aztec empire in the 16th century. Montezuma, the Aztec ruler, valued the crop so much he demanded 200,000 bushels in tribute every year. Yet the plant, which researchers have found has a higher protein content than wheat or corn, almost disappeared because of politics. The Aztecs used amaranth for more than food; they ground it into a paste and sculpted it into religious figures for worship. To discourage this "pagan" practice, the Spaniards banned amaranth cultivation and introduced wheat and corn, now the staple grains of Mexico, in its stead.

Amaranth did not disappear altogether, however, because the Spaniards took some seeds back to Europe and began growing it as an ornamental. Eventually amaranth made its way to India, Africa and China, where it is still grown as a food crop in isolated highlands. Recent research suggests that wider amaranth cultivation around the world could help meet the increasing need for protein — so a new chapter may open in the saga of amaranth.

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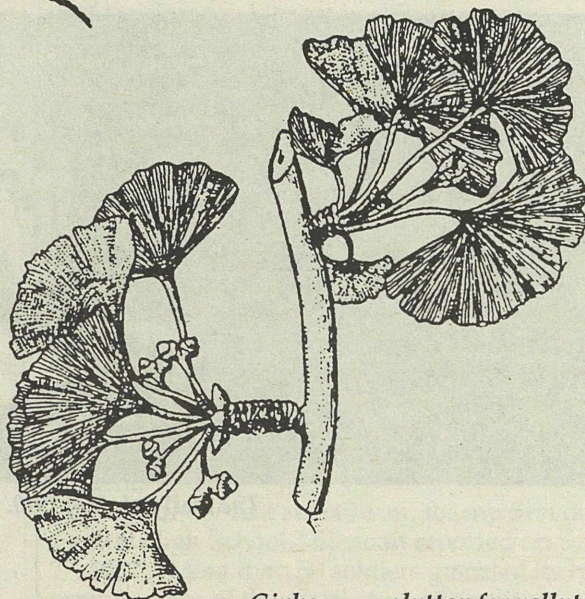
Another story of humans and plants hits closer to home. It is illustrated by a seven-acre plot of prairie grass growing in an experimental field a half-mile from the Matthaei greenhouse. Before the arrival of Europeans prairie grasses used to cover pockets of open meadow in Michigan. The Botanical Gardens' plot, planted by researcher Marilyn Bland 25 years ago, is one of the few spots of prairie left in the state. Hopkinson and I drive there from the greenhouse to get a look.

The field of grass is a species called big turkey foot (*Andropogon gerardii*) because the seed stalk at the top spreads out like the foot of that big bird. The grass rises six to eight feet high, and as we walk on a path through it, we soon pick up the encompassing feeling of the prairie: a dry sweet smell, a quiet swishing sound, bright grass tops, yellow flowers, floating insects.

Hopkinson has a story. "A few years ago I went to visit Walter Koeltz, a retired botanist from the University. He said to me, 'Child, you don't know what you are missing. When I was young, the roadsides of Michigan were covered with prairie dock. Now there are totally different fish in the Great Lakes and totally different birds in the sky and totally different flowers in the fields.'" Hopkinson touches one of the wildflowers next to the path. It resembles an elongated daisy. "This is prairie dock. It used to be everywhere." She points out other native blossoms — the cone flower and the prairie sunflower.



Amaranth — ancient staple of Native Americans.



Ginkgo — a glutton for pollution.



Magnolia — good footing for a beetle.

Matthaei Botanical Gardens

The Matthaei Botanical Gardens will present the Ann Arbor area's first major flower and garden show April 6-8 at the Yost Field House, 1116 S. State. Tickets are \$5 in advance for 10 or more persons and \$6 at the door. Tickets are available at the Gardens and at all Ticketron locations. For more information, call (313) 998-7343.

The highlight of the show will be seven garden environments created by local landscaping firms. The designs will feature teahouses, waterfalls, small streams and exotic plants. Other features include a bonsai exhibit, a horticultural competition, a floral arrangement exhibit and a marketplace for purchasing plant and garden materials. Gardening and environmental experts will be on hand to answer questions.

The show adheres to the guidelines of the National Council of State Garden Clubs. Honorary co-chairs of the event are Anne Duderstadt and Kathryn Leidy.

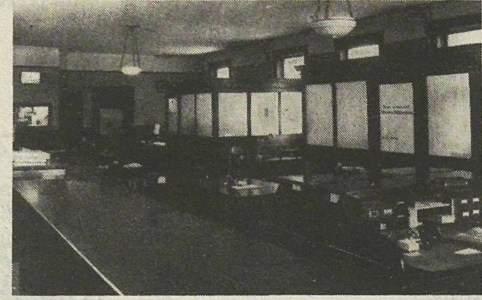
The prairie's disappearance in Michigan was a result of the invasion not only of the plow, but of other plants. When Europeans arrived in North America and began to clear vast lands, they brought some of their favorite plants — among them grasses of the genus fescue (from Latin 'straw' or 'blade of grass') for their lawns, chicory for a hot beverage, dandelions for salad greens and field grasses contaminated with European weeds. These plants, especially the grassy weeds, quickly escaped from gardens and pastures; finding no competitors tough enough to stop them, they spread through the landscape, driving out native plants. Most of the plants in Michigan meadows and roadsides are now of European origin. Every two years the Matthaei burns its prairie to drive out the aggressive European grasses that would otherwise take over.

But once again there is more to the tale. Botanists are trying to encourage a return to native plants and have even persuaded some corporations — Steelcase in Grand Rapids, Michigan; General Electric in Waukesha, Wisconsin; and Caterpillar Machining in Peoria, Illinois — to plant easily maintained prairie grasses on their grounds.

And the prairie grass itself has an ace up its sleeve. During the harsh 1988 drought in Michigan, many European plants at Matthaei dried out and died. "The prairie grass," Hopkinson says, smiling like a conspirator, "never even lost its green." Through thousands of years of evolution it has learned to survive the harshest threats of the Midwestern climate. Hopkinson wonders whether the European species can survive similar ecological crises in the future, or will die and leave the land free for prairie grass to reclaim.

Survival is a funny thing. Sometimes it means conquering and driving out biological rivals. Sometimes it means learning to live with them through adaptation. Modern humans have learned the role of conqueror very well. The Matthaei Gardens is working to increase our species' knowledge of adaptation, a role that is becoming more important to our survival every day. ■

Maggie Hostetler is an Ann Arbor free-lance writer. Photographer Harry W. Sargous is also professor of music (oboe) at the U-M School of Music.



The Daily offices in 1920.

The Michigan Daily 100 years of

By Peter Mooney

11:30 p.m. Thirty minutes before the beginning of another day during a dark, frigid Ann Arbor winter, much of the campus is beginning to wind down. The University's social and intellectual centers slowly empty and fall silent — the library reading rooms, the Union and the League, the reading rooms in Rackham and the residence halls — everywhere but *The Michigan Daily*.

Here, in the Student Publications Building at 420 Maynard St., student reporters and editors are racing feverishly to meet their midnight deadline. Late-breaking stories haven't even been laid out, headlines aren't fitting in their columns and the deadline seems impossible to meet. Yet these are challenges that Michigan's student journalists have overcome more than 25,000 times since the newspaper was founded in the fall of 1890.

In October, *Daily* alumni will celebrate the newspaper's centennial, paying homage to the publication and to the people who have produced it. The *Daily* has been a springboard for rewarding careers for most of its alumni, not only in journalism, but in business, the arts and politics as well. Among the *Daily's* progeny are two-time Republican presidential candidate Thomas E. Dewey '23, playwright Arthur Miller '38, California State Assemblyman Tom Hayden '60 and Wall Street investment banker Bruce Wasserstein '67. Others too numerous to mention have gone on to become editors and reporters at leading national publications and electronic media.

Former *Daily* reporters and editors enjoy reminiscing about campus controversies, friendships, and the *Daily* traditions they forged. All ask, "Have things changed?" in a tone that indicates that they hope things haven't. But much has changed through the years, including the deadline. Back when it was 1:30 a.m., the *Daily's* front page motto was "Latest Deadline in the State."

Something that has stayed constant throughout the *Daily's* century, however, is the independent spirit of its editors. To an extent unusual in college journalism, their efforts have not been hindered by faculty supervision or administrative censorship.

It all began on September 30, 1890, with a four-column tabloid called *The U. of M. Daily*. Its first headline, "Our Rugby Team," was dwarfed by advertisements for local shops selling fraternity pins and keys. The fledgling paper's struggle for financial solvency often forced it to devote the entire right-hand column of its front page to ads.

Even such drastic measures failed to stem the tide of red ink. So, in a move anticipating today's "Joint Operating Agreements" among competing metropolitan newspapers, *The U. of M. Daily* merged with the *Varsity News* to form *The Michigan Daily-News* in the fall of 1900. The paper got rid of front-page ads and dramatically expanded its size and the space devoted to news. The name changed back to *The U. of M. Daily* briefly during the winter term of 1903, before becoming *The Michigan Daily* once and for all in September 1903.

Meanwhile, University President James Angell had decided that *The Daily* ought to have faculty supervision. On June 1, 1903, the University bought the privately held stock of the Michigan Daily Corporation and set up a non-student unit to govern it. *The Daily* editorialized three days later, however, that despite University ownership, the paper "will be under student management, as heretofore."

During its early years, *The Daily* focused primarily on local news, sprinkling in occasional reports from other campuses. A typical front page included articles about campus social events and the accomplishments of University sports teams. The first extra edition hailed the victory of Michigan over the University of Chicago on November 12, 1904, for the conference football championship.

One of the first recorded conflicts between *The Daily* and the University came in early 1919, which was also the year that Angell's oversight unit took its present title, the Board in Control of Student Publications, made up of faculty, staff and student representatives. A card game after the paper had been put to bed became a minor scandal when a Detroit newspaper reported it as coed strip poker.

The Daily's first woman managing editor, Mildred Blake '18, now '93 (see accompanying story), replied that she had played regular poker and that the pot had never exceeded four dollars. Nonetheless, the board's chairman, whom Blake describes

as "a notable prude in every regard," forced her to resign over the incident.

Blake, of Williamstown, Massachusetts, credits her rise on the newspaper more to a lack of men during wartime than to non-sexist attitudes. Although her ground-breaking career on the newspaper ended on a sour note, Blake hopes to attend the centennial celebration.

In the Roaring Twenties, *The Daily's* size increased again to include more national and international news; in fact, for many years, *The Daily* was the only student newspaper in the country to be a member of the Associated Press. An impressive achievement of the era was *The Daily's* practice of printing special editions for distribution immediately following football games. Fortunately, Coach Fielding Yost's teams usually piled up large leads early in the game, so that editors could start the presses before the contests ended. The scores printed weren't always accurate, but the issues were huge money-makers.

It was also during this period that *The Daily* began to develop its reputation as a liberal/radical/progressive/leftist/revolutionary or what-have-you voice on campus. *The Daily* was the state's only newspaper to endorse Democrat Al Smith for president in 1928. Editorials urged the acquittal of Sacco and Vanzetti and opposed U-M President Clarence Little's ban of automobiles on campus. Within the newsroom, however, less idealistic attitudes prevailed. Female staffers were relegated to the "Women's Page" and were made to feel unwelcome, recalls Helen Barnes '31.

"We were sequestered. The women had a little desk in the corner," says Barnes, a retired English teacher living in Laguna Hills, California. Even worse, Barnes recalls, was the requirement that women always wear skirts and high heels on the job, which made it difficult to chase after reluctant sources. Despite the Depression, funds saved in more prosperous years allowed *The Daily* in 1932 to build its own plant and offices, the Student Publications Building or "The Pub" as staffers have referred to it since.

Daily editors and reporters are never prouder than when they can scoop professional competitors. During the '30s, *The Daily* got the first word out on an economic story of national importance.

Reporter Norm Kraft '33 obtained the home phone number of Henry Ford's right-hand man, Harry Bennett, at a time when Ford was being accused of undermining the state's already unstable

banks. Kraft found out that Ford had refused Gov. William Comstock's pleas to deposit more money in the banks, but was not pulling his deposits out as had been alleged. "Wire services and papers around the country had to quote *The Michigan Daily* until the press conference the next day," Kraft wrote in a reminiscence prepared for a centennial publication.

Later in the '30s, *The Daily* reflected the fierce passions unleashed by these conditions. *The Daily's* support of Spanish Republican forces against the fascists under Franco upset those U-M authorities who opposed this and other left-wing causes. The publications board retaliated in 1938 by rejecting the customary selections of their successors by the graduating senior editors.

The board also required signed editorials in 1938 to "downplay the idea that the editorials represented the view of the entire editorial staff," says Albert Mayo '39, the editorial director that year. Mayo went on to become a Foreign Service officer and director of the U.S. State Department's agricultural aid programs.

Requiring signed editorials demoralized editors, who felt it "emasculated the paper," former *Scientific American* editor Dennis Flanagan '41 wrote in an article for the publication *Our Michigan*. Flanagan attributed the board's decision to an inevitable conflict between a largely conservative faculty and student body and the liberal *Daily* staff.

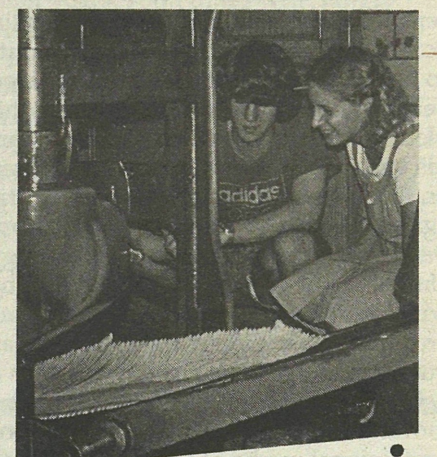
The Daily editors overcame the requirement of signed editorials "by campaigning the following year for the election of sympathetic student representatives and gaining an ally among the faculty contingent to tip the balance of power," Mayo says. The students had the support of the board majority only briefly, however, for in 1940-41 the administration reasserted its control by packing the board with additional faculty members to counter the more liberal student representatives. The fight over the board's composition was a hot issue in *The Daily* through much of winter term 1941. "They who purport to be guides and teachers of youth have no sympathy for young people and do not understand their problems," asserted an April 22 front-page editorial.

The Daily also published statements by prominent faculty and students who opposed the vote-stacking tactic. Among the students who called for a student-controlled *Daily* was nationally known football star Tom Harmon, who went on to become an outstanding sports journalist himself. Although the student campaign failed, it did win assurances that the new publications board would not interfere in editorial decisions.

Reporter Finds School Calm: DAILY ENTERS CENTRAL HIGH

Soldiers Replace Student Monitors

Cheerleaders Dart from Room School Spirit



'Death Valley Days' in Miami

Former Student, Managing Editor Discuss 'Packing' Board In Control

IT SEEMS A PITY that a standing college daily not be permitted that expression required for in If President Ruthven war of automata, let him carry wants Michigan to keep community of American

NEW LSA DEAN

Committee member says affirmative action in doubt

EDITORS Jim Tobin and Ann Marie Lipinski (now of the Detroit News and Chicago Tribune, respectively) watched the last *Daily* press run in the Student Publications Building on Sept. 6, 1977, when the newspaper switched from in-house hot-type printing to external offset printing.

The high point of Reagan's appeal to the generally receptive Texas delegation at their caucus at the Hotel Barcelona yesterday afternoon was his declaration, "I believe that the people state have a right to rules."

Michigan was to face its own protests, but not on a large scale until the mid- to late '60s. Yet, under the guidance of '60 editor Tom Hayden, *The Daily* became an early voice for change on and off the campus. During Hayden's tenure a *Daily* investigation of the office of the dean of women uncovered a variety of misdeeds, including a policy of contacting white parents whose daughters were dating foreign students or Americans from the "wrong" ethnic groups. Dean of Women Deborah Bacon resigned after the articles appeared.

Although the Board in Control of Student Publications continued to hold the power to approve the selection of senior editors by their predecessors, it did not generally attempt to interfere with the operations of the paper, recalls current Regent Philip H. Power, editorial director of *The Daily* in 1960. "But our actions," adds Power, who is now a newspaper publisher, "were closely scrutinized by others on *The Daily*. Editorial control rested in the staff, but it was centralized among senior editors who held writers to high standards."

Following Little Rock, *The Daily* continued to cover the civil rights movement both on campus and in the South. Its editorials and news stories supported sit-ins, marches and other protests against discrimination, and investigative journalism flourished.

In 1965 *Daily* reporter Roger Rapoport '68 wrote a series of stories suggesting that then-Regent Eugene B. Power's company, University Microfilms, had ties to the University — including access to the Rare Books Collection — that constituted a conflict of interest. The director of the U-M Library had initially received approval for the relationship with University Microfilms, Rapoport recalls, "but it had gone a little too far," Rapoport's articles led Michigan Atty. Gen. Frank Kelley to look into the matter. When Kelley concluded that a conflict of interest did exist, Power resigned as Regent.

Now travel editor of the *Oakland Tribune*, Rapoport also remembers controversies surrounding his reporting on military research on campus. In 1967 he was the choice of the outgoing editors

Cold Columbus Freezes Wolverine Enthusiasm

By PAUL BRENTLINGER
Half city father
COLUMBUS With visions of California sunshine dancing through their heads, Michigan fans were forced to stare last night that it had been a cold, cold day in Columbus.
The cold and an ever thickening blanket of snow here preventing Wolverine partisans from enjoying an all-out celebration of the winning of a Big Ten Championship, and a trip to the Rose Bowl.

U. of M. DAILY



The Daily staff of 1910.

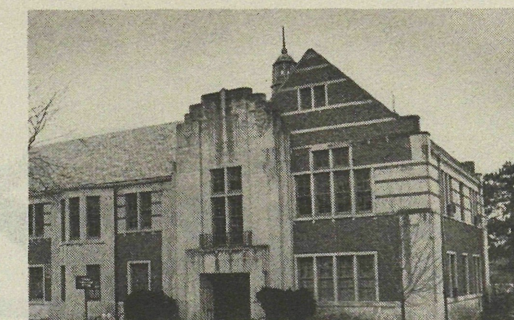
Johnson named to head OSS; Overberger to be research VP

FACULTY DECIDES FATE OF STUDENTS

As the result of the card-playing in The Michigan Daily offices by three members of the staff, and as the result of the printing of an article by two other members which was in direct opposition to the policy of a University authority, the faculty of the literary college yesterday found it necessary to discharge those implicated.

CLEAR, CONTINUED COOL.

The Michigan Daily 100 years of



as editor in chief. The Board in Control, however, rejected Rapoport's nomination, labeling him "unacceptable." The board had expected its decision to be unpopular, but it was unprepared for the vehemence of the ensuing protest, which was coupled with an adroit parliamentary maneuver. In his capacity as the graduate student representative on the board that year, Steve Berkowitz '67 voted against Rapoport even though he supported him. Berkowitz, now a professor of sociology at the University of Vermont, gambled that by voting with the majority, he would gain the authority to propose a reconsideration of the vote at a subsequent meeting under the board's rules of order.

Quickly, *Daily* editors and staffers began informing *Daily* alumni and other supporters in the professional media of the board's decision; many supporters sent letters protesting the board's action. Both Detroit newspapers backed the staff's freedom to choose its own editor, Berkowitz recalls, "and articles about the controversy appeared in *The New York Times* and *Washington Post*."

When the board held its next meeting, national print and electronic media were there to cover it. Under such pressure the board rescinded its earlier vote and accepted Rapoport's nomination. Not long after, an agreement between the board and *The Daily* made editorial independence an official policy, and the selection of editors was no longer subject to board approval.

When the Vietnam War became a burning issue on campus and throughout the nation, a 1965 U-M teach-in about the war's political and historical roots served as the precursor of public educational assemblies that spread across the nation. Walter Shapiro '69, now a senior writer at *Time* magazine, can still quote, with great enthusiasm, from his editorials opposing the war.

Shapiro also reported on a political figure who gave little indication to most reporters at the time that he could rise to a position of national leadership. That figure was Ronald Reagan, then the governor of California, failed in his 11th-hour bid for the Republican presidential nomination in August 1968, Shapiro was one of few journalists to sense the former actor had the charisma necessary to reach the Oval Office. Shapiro and co-writer Urban Lehner '69 wrote:

"While Reagan has failed to make dramatic inroads in the past 24 hours since he became an avowed candidate, one cannot help being impressed with the effectiveness that this former denizen of the late show uses in getting his low-key, earnest, citizen-in-politics image across."

Articles about local and national politics dominated *Daily* editorials. But the most talked-about *Daily* story of this era, perhaps of all time, appeared on October 14, 1969, as a "review" of the Beatles' album "Abbey Road." The reviewer was Fred Labour '70, now a singer with the group Riders in the Sky. He made a startling revelation:

"Paul McCartney was killed in an automobile accident in early November, 1966, after leaving EMI recording studios tired, sad and dejected. . . . Thus began the greatest hoax of our time and the subsequent founding of a new religion based upon Paul as Messiah."

Labour's article contained elaborate interpretations of symbols within the Beatles' lyrics and album covers that pointed to McCartney's demise. Labour "revealed" that a Scottish orphan, one "William Campbell," had been substituted for McCartney, and that with the addition of moustaches by the quartet, and "Campbell's" near-perfect adoption of McCartney's vocal patterns, the highly profitable switch was complete.

Today Labour's joke seems obvious, but in 1969 its "reasoning" was accepted by millions of Beatles fans around the world, says Howard Kohn '70, former *Daily* editorial page editor and now a member of the editorial board of *Rolling Stone* magazine, the Rock bible. Kohn, whose most recent book, *The Last Farmer*, was a Pulitzer Prize finalist in nonfiction, adds that the journalistic ethos on Maynard Street has always been "one in which experimentation was encouraged, but high standards were maintained. In a sense, anything went. But in another sense, what went had to be damn good."

Michigan's campus became calmer in the 1970s, but that didn't deter *The Daily* from stirring up controversy. One story gave new significance to the term "muckraking." Prior to one University Regents' meeting, *Daily* reporters "sifted through garbage outside the administration building to get names of those appointed to two University vice presidential positions," recalls 1973 editor Sara Fitzgerald, now with the *Washington Post*. U-M executives were livid when the student newspaper published the information before the decisions could be announced.

By 1977 *The Daily's* relationship with the University administration was so strained, says Ann Marie Lipinski '78, who was editor in chief at the time, that the custom of the University president's inviting the *Daily* editor to dinner once a year was discontinued shortly before her term in office.

Lipinski, who won the 1988 Pulitzer Prize for her reporting with the *Chicago Tribune*, says the most memorable articles of her term were a series of stories that questioned the process used in selecting a new LS&A dean — a process that had resulted in 1976 in the selection of Acting Dean Billy Frye over a Black woman. Some student activists accused the administration of racism, and the controversy raged for two years before Frye's appointment was made permanent.

The Daily's most pressing concern in the '70s and early '80s wasn't campus news as much as its own increasingly precarious financial position. To save money, it abandoned both its hot-type press and the Reuters news service in 1977. But financial shortfalls continued despite cutbacks, as paid circulation dropped to approximately 4,000.

Former business manager Sam Offen '67, a market services manager with the American Automobile Association, suspects that paid circulation declined because *The Daily* lost the captive audience to which it could sell subscriptions once students began to register in small groups via computer rather than en masse at the Waterman Gym.

Still, David Meyer '84 recalls that proposals to go to free distribution met with resistance. Meyer, who is now a law student and editor in chief of the *Michigan Law Review*, says most staffers saw free distribution as an affront to tradition, not to mention the ego deflation of realizing that stu-

dents were not willing to pay 15 cents to read what their schoolmates wrote.

Whatever the underlying causes of its financial headaches, *The Daily's* staff finally faced reality in 1985: To ensure increased circulation they replaced paid circulation with free distribution of bundles throughout the campus and dropped publication from six to five days a week. The following year they reluctantly retired the newspaper's ancient manual typewriters and replaced them with computers. Although painful, these changes bore fruit.

Increased circulation brought dramatic improvements in advertising revenue. By 1988, annual deficits had become six-digit profits, and the paper once again seemed assured of long-term financial viability.

.....

In the late '80s *The Daily* focused on such controversies as whether the University should impose — and students accept — a new student code of non-academic conduct to prevent "discriminatory behavior," whether the renewed popularity of the Greek system was a positive development, and whether the University community was adequately fighting racism on campus. Student and faculty critics of *The Daily* have argued that its left-liberal leanings on these and other issues place it out of touch with the campus mainstream.

As the 1990s begin, *The Daily* has been criticized by Jewish student organizations over its coverage of Middle East issues, which critics say is expressed in terms that can promote anti-Jewish bigotry. *Daily* editorial board members, including several Jewish students, contend that such criticism is aimed at suppressing editorials that condemn specific Israeli policies.

Rarely has *The Daily* not been controversial, however, and current and former staffers are confident that it will remain a prominent campus institution. Many *Daily* veterans will get a first-hand look at how their newspaper has held up on the weekend of October 19-21, at a reunion that will celebrate the paper's centennial. The weekend will include an opening banquet, symposiums on issues relating to press freedom and possibly a special edition by the assembled alums.

Richard Campbell '83, a researcher with the University's computing center and chairman of the centennial committee, says more than 500 *Dailyites* plan to attend the event. Most of the replies contain statements like one from the *Chicago Tribune's* Lipinski: "There is no question that my four years at *The Michigan Daily* were more critical than anything else to my education."

The value of *Daily* experience has long been recognized in professional journalistic circles. Former *Life* magazine senior editor Milton Orshesky '41, recalls how, seeking his first job and feeling somewhat intimidated, he entered *Time* magazine's Washington bureau:

"I walked into the office of John Denson, the bureau chief. He looked up at me and said, 'You need a job?' and I said yeah. He said, 'Where'd you go to school?' I said Michigan. He asked if I had worked on *The Daily*, and I nodded. He said, 'Start on Monday.'"

Former staffers mix their praise with advice for current staffers. Shapiro suggests maintaining a broad focus: "The more *The Daily* staff defines itself in narrow terms as a student newspaper, the more irrelevant it'll be. The more it strives to be a real newspaper, covering a wide scope of issues, the more important it will be."

Others argue that *The Daily* should maintain a commitment to professional standards of objectivity. Lipinski, who returned to campus last spring for a symposium on student press freedom, criticized a staff policy adopted last year that allowed members of activist groups to write for *The Daily* so long as they do not report on events in which they are involved. This fall, *Daily* news editors modified the policy. Now writers can belong to political groups, but they may not write

about the issues those groups are involved in.

Regent Philip Power is opposed to many of the *Daily's* current stances and policies, but he does not think the publications board should exercise supervisory control to change them. As an alternative to board intrusion, Power argues, *Daily* alumni should "make themselves available to provide advice" on policy decisions.

Finding supportive alumni for such a task shouldn't be difficult, for those who were a part of *The Daily* cherish their experiences and seem quite willing to relieve them. Many wander into

the offices in later years, sometimes with family members or friends, to look at their old news clippings and reminisce about their *Daily* days. Often appearing pained by decisions made by their successors, few seem to say that anything has changed for the better.

And all of them complain that the Coke machine no longer costs a dime. **MT**

Peter Mooney '89, a first-year law student at Michigan, was a reporter and editor for *The Michigan Daily*.

The Great Poker Scandal of 1919

By Mildred Mighell Riorden Blake '18



Mildred Mighell in 1918

It was World War I, of course, and that made me *The Michigan Daily's* first woman managing editor. In the fall of 1918, every man with major experience on *The Daily* was found to be in the service. I had been women's editor my senior year, so I, a three-months graduate working on my hometown paper, was called back to Ann Arbor. The generous salary was \$25 a week.

The great flu epidemic of 1918 burst on us immediately. Students died in the Student Army Training Corps barracks in the new Union building. One of our emerging staff of reporters died. President Hutchins ordered everyone to wear masks, but the major of the Corps said they were useless. I was called on the carpet because *The Daily* reported the controversy.

The Russians made news and I was in hot water with some professors for observing that it was an interesting experiment in socialism. We had the false and then the true armistice. Men started coming back and I offered to resign. The Board in Control of Student Publications said no, I was doing fine and my editorials were great. But faculty and administration were in a high state of nervous exasperation in those days, from Army dominance and general confusion.

The most active member of the Board in Control, a law professor, decided that when the question of promotions on *The Daily* staff came up next spring, he was going to have a basis for taking a strong hand. He installed a time clock. Also a journal in which everyone was to enter his or her activities. I objected that hours spent hanging around the Maynard Street office, and self-accounting, were not the best measures of contribution to *The Daily*. I succeeded only in annoying him.

One January evening I took time out for the first time to go to a concert. When I came back to the office, a laughing group was just breaking up. After *The Daily* had been put to bed, they had lost, among them, more than \$3 to a novice freshman (whose name I've forgotten) in a game of poker. The other players were our night editor, Vincent (Speed) Riorden '20, a very pretty girl reporter, and Louis Goodenow, the Ann Arbor reporter for the *Detroit News*.

This was before the days of the Thanatopsis and Inside Straight Club and the Algonquin Round Table, but even then, poker was part of newspaper legend. All I remember is being amused, a little startled. However, the game was over, so I thought.

But that night, unnoted by me, the freshman concluded his entries in the journal with, "Won \$3.67 at poker." Two days later, the law professor on the Board in Control found this entry and became the real first man in space.

The *Detroit Free Press*, delighted to cast the *News* reporter as a corrupter of youth, came out in its early edition with a headline that went something like this: "300 Students Involved in U. of M. Poker Scandal."

The number of students who had been involved was soon corrected, to the amazement of both cities, and the four students were punished. (The girl, who was ordered to be practically confined to the new Martha Cook dorm for the rest of the year, got married and thus escaped.) For failing to report the poker players I was demoted to editorial writer.

Most people thought I had been in the game, and some speculated that it must have been strip poker. I had a sympathetic letter from an alumnus describing plentiful poker from his days in Ann Arbor, and I suppose there must have been enough indignation around on my behalf so that days after the demotion story was out, I was given an unrequested hearing before the board.

No surprise reversal, nor had I expected one. The "prosecutor" was nice old Fred (Fig) Newton Scott of the English department, the one who admired my editorials. But Fig Newton Scott was well-known as a pride whose lectures in American Lit had nothing but disapproving glances for such roughnecks as Mark Twain and Walt Whitman. He was not likely to condone poker.

I decided to return to my hometown and let Clarence Roesser, my successor as managing editor, write his own editorials, as was his right.

Someone told me that what had fueled the University administration's wrath was fear for their appropriations that were coming up before a puritanic state legislature. I didn't think then (and don't think now) that they had chosen the best way to protect those appropriations.

The hullabaloo changed my life, but no regrets. Two years later, Vincent Riorden and Mildred Mighell '18 (pronounced My-ell, please) married and were both working on the *Adrian Telegram*. Happy years.

However, most of my working life came to be with Young & Rubicam, where I won the 1941 Advertising Award for "Advertising as a Social Force." It was for *Time* magazine's journalism campaign, one of Henry Luce's good ideas.

My other doings include the fact that I was a founder of the World Federalist Association, and am still vice president of the American Movement for World Government.

I retired in 1953, so I've had more than 36 years, mostly very happy, of being "elderly." But my favorite game is Scrabble, not poker. **MT**

OPINION
Wednesday, January 19, 1966

Code threatens a free press
By Rob Earle and Seth Klukoff

While combating discrimination is a noble goal, it is not the purpose of the law. Planning a code of ethics for the press is a noble goal, but it is not the purpose of the law. The language of Fleming's Code which leaves its provision open to interpretation by those by whom

The collage included with the album depicts Paul lying on his back in the upper left-hand corner, possibly deceased, in a pool of water, with the top of his head invisible. In the middle of the right side is a snapshot of Paul with the top of his head missing. As noted before, William Campbell's passport picture before joining the group is in the lower left-hand corner.

The first song on the album, "Back in the U.S.S.R.," is a thank-you note from the Beatles to Brian Wilson for his

painting the Mardi Gras



1. Golden Roses

The Maskers, as they are officially called, on the float of golden roses throw beads to gathering crowds on Canal Street. The people call out: "Throw me something Mister," as the colorful figures ride by. That is why many New Orleans folk dub the costumed figures 'Misters.' The Misters throw toys, doubloons, necklaces, all sorts of goodies — even underwear — to the throng in the streets.

The scene reminded me of the French phrase, 'la vie en rose' — life is like a blossoming rose.

PAINTINGS AND TEXT BY
TAKESHI YAMADA



Since my first Mardi Gras in 1987, I have been very impressed by the visual culture in New Orleans. The similarities and differences between New Orleans Mardi Gras and major Japanese festivals, such as Nebuta or Gion, fascinate me. For me, art is the flower of culture, and festivals are the flower of humanism. Festivals bind together the minds of people, inspiring and revitalizing them.

The magnificent floats on Canal Street, the excited crowds and magically dressed-up people in the French Quarter, face-painting artists, balls, spectacularly costumed Mardi Gras Indians, float builders, stupendous studios — all of this attracted me to paint 48 paintings on the Mardi Gras. I titled the series "New Orleans Mardi Gras: Divine Comedy." In these paintings I wanted to celebrate the divinity of humanity.

In producing these Mardi Gras subject paintings I used a technique I call post photo-realism. I take resource photographs and use these as the basis of paintings that look very realistic, but are in fact altered in many ways from the scene as photographed. Post photo-realism reflects my love of the life-enhancing qualities of technology. Nonetheless, people are always the source of my inspiration, and my paintings are my homage to the heroes and heroines of daily life.

Takeshi Yamada '87 MFA developed 'a love for city life' as a child in Osaka, Japan. He studied art for five years at Nakanoshima College and Osaka University in his hometown before moving to the United States in 1983. His one-person exhibition, "New Orleans Mardi Gras: Divine Comedy," will appear at the Louisiana State Museum in New Orleans Jan. 30 - March 4. The 48 paintings will then hang in the Meguro Museum of Art in Tokyo May 8 - 22.

Yamada's series on Chicago Street scenes, 'Chicago: Citizen Kings' was featured in the Michigan Alumnus, May/June 1988.



2.



4.

2. Birthplace of Gods

When I heard about the studio-warehouse of Mardi Gras float-makers Blaine Kern Artists Inc. on the west bank of the Mississippi River, I knew I had to visit it. I felt as if I was standing in the studio of a master sculptor in 15th- or 16th-century Europe, and realized how vividly art is alive in the hearts of people in New Orleans.

This warehouse is my icon of the Mardi Gras, where artists create the gods. The painting illustrates my belief that the human imagination creates the images of gods. The creator, seen only in motion by the chair, reveals his message through his product, not through his presence. In this painting he is surrounded by the golden eagle (symbol of the soul to American Indians), the cow (sacred in India), a crown (symbol of human dignity), the bust of Apollo (symbol of the Sun), and monsters (symbols of the evils of life).

3. Last Judgment

Some religions say that at the end of the world, dead people will rise from the grave and be judged with the living as to whether they go to hell or heaven. In Buddhism the Last Judgment is happening at this very moment to each one of us. This is called ingaguiji — simultaneity of cause and effect. This painting shows the three levels of life that we live simultaneously: The lower world — hell — is shown as shadows of reaching hands; in the middle world are the seraphim; and in the highest — heaven — is the celebration of happiness.

4. Big Chief Larry Bannock

Some of the Mardi Gras organizations, or Krewe, as they are called, are based on European Mardi Gras culture, but Mardi Gras Indians like Chief Bannock of the Golden Star Hunter Tribe are descended from New Orleans' African-American culture. Most Mardi Gras Indians are financially poor, and it is terribly expensive and time-consuming to make a new costume every single year — from shoes to headpiece. Yet they do it. Chief Bannock says that on Mardi Gras, 'I bow to nobody but the Lord and death.'



3.

Photos by Marc Tokampner

LETTERS

Willy Yay or Nay

THIS NOTE relates to the "Willy Yay or Nay" in the December issue. My reading of what I believe to be the available material [See article reader *Whale enclosed excerpted below — Ed.*] indicates that the two live wolverine mascots were sponsored by U-M alumni and that neither escaped by chewing through the cage.

Biff and Benny, who appeared in 1927, were later succeeded by Treppy in 1939, who lived in the small zoo behind the Museum building at the time. My vote is to return to having a live wolverine in residence here at U-M. One does reside at the Milwaukee Zoo — Clementine — and apparently they are somewhat prevalent in parts of Montana and northern California.

E. Whale
Ann Arbor

From Michigan Daily, Sat., Oct. 22, 1927: "Today, for the first time in the annals of Michigan gridiron history, a Maize and Blue team will take the field of battle with two live wolverines as mascots on the sidelines. This feature of the celebration of the formal opening of the new Michigan bowl was made possible through the courtesy of two of the Detroit alumni, Fred Lawton '11 and Clark Hyatt '11.

"The mascots, Biff and Bennie as they are called, showed little of the enthusiasm about the coming battle that is evidenced among the throngs of fans who await the opening whistle. When Biff's steel jacket was tried on for the first time last week, he protested so vigorously that he neatly nipped a strand of steel wire cleanly in two with one snap of his powerful jaws.

"Up until today Michigan teams have had a mascot and that mascot was a wolverine, but a mounted one that has graced the trophy case in the administration building at Ferry field for some time; now everything is different and Coach Tad Wieman's grid warriors, in addition to a fine new stadium to play in, have two live wolverines as mascots for the important home games that remain on the schedule."

From an article on Sun., Oct. 23, 1927: "... and the wolverines gnawed at their steel bars in a vain attempt to be out with their vicious cohorts on the field."

U-M and the football team in particular should lighten up! There will always be those who argue "don't tamper with success — and tradition." The renown of Michigan athletics favors conservatism. Winning is nice but I would trade a win for the thrill early this season when a third- or fourth-string quarterback [Elvis Grbac] stepped into national TV coverage and proved he could do the job. It was unpredictable and more fun than any OSU game or Rose Bowl appearance I can remember.

The two creators of "Willy" will encounter the "real world" soon enough, where "We don't need it," "We don't want it," "Let's hire professionals," etc. ad nauseam will be facts of everyday existence. (Don't forget to add to the list "We've never done it that way before.") They should be given enough money to make a new costume (by a free-enterprise mascot doll manufacturer) and the logo should be adopted provisionally for a year. If blanket, seat cushion and mug sales go up, then case closed. I doubt if a furry little creature is going to threaten an

important letter of our alphabet, block form or otherwise. Somehow "The University of Ichigan" sounds slightly obscene. Go Willy!

Geoff Uttmark '73
Brooklyn, New York

P.S. Why not poll the alumni? The next time U-M needs millions for a new building the letter could start out: "Do we want a mascot or not? Yes or No. Now that that important question is solved, there is the important matter of keeping U-M great . . ." (You know the rest.) This would be a nice change of pace.

THE DAY that the University of Michigan needs some pseudo-mammal parading across the playing fields to inspire school spirit will be a sad day for our school. I have always thought that one of the main reasons that Michigan has not stooped to this juvenile mechanism is that Michigan has thousands of mascots and cheerleaders: Every student and alumnus is the living embodiment of the spirit, enthusiasm, loyalty and pride that is The University of Michigan. No costumed actor could hope to motivate a crowd that does not share deep down those feelings about their school and its teams, which are already and will always be part of the soul of every Wolverine.

Doris Rubenstein '71
Richfield, Minnesota

MICHIGAN'S "Willy" is Willie Heston, and we don't need a mascot when we have the real thing. Let Northwestern have an exclusive with "Willy the Wildcat." What he has done for Northwestern would not interest Michigan at all.

Lorne MacDonald '49
Grosse Pointe Farms, Michigan

Blizzard Bowl

KUDOS to John McNulty and John Woodford for their respective articles, "The Blizzard Bowl" and "Tony Momsen," which vividly describe that 1950 U-M vs OSU epic/football game played in Columbus. While I have no photo of that unique event to send you, I offer you the following 39-year-old memory picture.

Having graduated from Michigan in 1938, I was, in 1950, living and working in Dayton, Ohio, where I had been for nine years. During all of those years in Dayton, I had gotten tickets to, and attended, the annual Michigan/OSU game, some years in Ann Arbor, and other years in Columbus. After I got my customary two tickets to the 1950 game, to take place in Columbus, and as the day of the game approached, I decided, for the first time, not to attend that (annual) game, even though the winner of it could be (and was) the Big Ten champion, and would go to the Rose Bowl; I made that decision providentially, for no reason I can recall. I then sold my tickets to a co-worker, so that he and his wife (both from Columbus) could attend the game. Hence, when that horrendous blizzard started before the game, and continued unabated during the game, I realized what a fortunate decision I had made. Meanwhile, my co-worker and his wife attended the entire game (and they are still my friends!) and thereby suffered not only the bitter physical pain caused by the frigid weather, but suffered, as well, the bitter emotional pain of OSU's defeat.

Those cherished memories of mine will continue to grow dimmer and ultimately evaporate — those splendid articles about "The Blizzard Bowl" and "Tony Momsen" are, and always will be, palpable in my hand.

William Oleksak '38
New York

I HAD the pleasure of being at the Blizzard Bowl. I am sorry to report that I did not take any pictures, and I rather doubt that there were very many people who did. It was very cold, and you could hardly see most of the game. The late Van Patrick was doing the radio broadcast for a Detroit station, and he told me later that there were two separate games that afternoon, the one that was played down on the field, and the one that he broadcast. It was nearly impossible to see the game from the stands, and the press box, being up much higher, provided very poor visibility. Consequently Van had to ad lib most of the plays.

I remember that my wife and I stayed with friends who lived within walking distance of the stadium, so we were able to borrow several more layers of clothing and get there on foot before the game started. There were no aisle supervisors, so we picked out choice seats on the 50 yard line and saw as much of the game as anyone.

One of the features of the game was that Michigan apparently threw away their play book between halves, and designed a whole new offense for the second half. The offense consisted mainly of two plays: one a quick kick, and the other a fake quick kick.

Leland W. Beck '47 Engineering
Oxford, Maryland

AS A University of Michigan graduate in journalism and as a football historian, I enjoyed reading your feature in the December 8th issue, "The Blizzard Bowl." However, in John McNulty's version he says that Ohio State had been defeated the week before the Blizzard Bowl 14-7 by Illinois. In the articles by John Woodford on the right hand side of the page, he states that Ohio State was unbeaten in the Big Ten going into this game. This inconsistency should have been caught by your editors. Record books don't go back that far, so I can't give you the answer.

Roger Stanton '51
Detroit

Thanks for catching the inconsistency and errors. Coming into the game OSU had been defeated not just once by Illinois but also by Southern Methodist University — Ed.

I SAW the Blizzard Bowl, but on TV. It was the first game that I had seen on the "tube." What I am saying is that the author was mistaken in saying that it wasn't on TV. I have always remembered that game, for the camera work wasn't the best, and often, because of the blizzard, they would lose sight of the ball. The snow blew so hard that we didn't see much of the action anyway, and I was surprised that there were many in the stands!

Max Van Den Berg
Kalamazoo

THE DECEMBER issue was excellent! The sheer number of fascinating articles — about poet/lawyer Larry Joseph, cantor Erica Lippitz, the Holtzmann's Faulkner collection, and of course the Blizzard Bowl — surpassed anything you've done so far. And the other articles and letters were good reading, too.

Jeanne W. Halpern '60
San Francisco

COLLEGE football/basketball (male) should be *paid entertainment*. Forget the facade of "University" prestige. That implies higher learning, which means compliance with standards of academic excellence!

Bernice H. Pannucci
Seneca Falls, New York

AFTER paying a premium for the game tickets (my recollection is about \$15.00) several of my fraternity brothers and I drove from Ann Arbor to Columbus to see what is now referred to as "The Blizzard Bowl."

As I recall, the drive from Ann Arbor to Columbus was not eventful. Once in Columbus it was a different story. Our "premium" priced tickets could be found for as low as \$2. At the game no one bothered to collect tickets — we ended up sitting "front row center." The idea was for as many people as possible to sit together in an effort to keep warm.

The return drive was a nightmare — about 17 hours. At one red light I, the driver, fell asleep. I have no idea for how long, but that obviously was not the reason the drive took 17 hours.

For all of the tremendous weather problems encountered, it was an experience never to be forgotten. Although today Michigan enjoys outstanding football success, it seems to me during the four years I attended the University, we went to two Rose Bowls and lost but one game (was it Navy?) in those four years! [Your memory accentuates the positive; U-M lost five times in that span — twice to Army, and once to Northwestern, Michigan State and Illinois — Ed.]

David L. Michael '51
Denver

Neanderpalesorwellian

THE OTHERWISE excellent article in June on Loring Brace's work referred to a Neanderthaloid skeleton discovered near Mount Carmel in the 1930s "in Israel." Israel did not exist in the 1930s. The skeleton was discovered in Palestine. Next I turned to the interview of Catharine MacKinnon, who is apparently of Western European descent. MacKinnon suggests that litigation would be "actionable" if a professor assigns material that she finds politically objectionable. I wonder if Orwell would have anticipated the arrival of his vision in the guise of "Big Sister?"

David Mendenhall
Hancock, Michigan

'Wings of Wax'

KEEP UP the good work on "Letters." A letter from Robert Beasecker in a recent issue contained a reference to Jean Hamilton's *Wings of Wax*. Having been at the university during President Little's reign, my interest is more than average in Little's tenure in Ann Arbor. I cannot find *Wings of Wax* in any library at hand. Can you tell me how I can obtain a copy? [You may try to borrow a copy from the U-M Library, which lists the pseudonymous author as "Janet Hoyte"; the catalog numbers are 828-H867W in the Graduate Library and PS-3515.088W7 in the Rare Book Collection — Ed.]

Ormond Drake '30, '31
Prof. and Assoc. Dean Emeritus
New York University

Good advice

I READ with interest the article "Good Advice, Student Publication Grades the Faculty" in the Oct. 1989 issue. I wish *Advice* had been available when I was a student.

John Weber
Dean of Instruction
Ocean County College
Toms River, New Jersey

WE BEG to differ, but the form of course evaluation reported in "Good Advice" (Oct. issue) is more part of the serious problem in U.S. education, not a solution. Even though most of the illustrated questions are pertinent to education and provide valuable feedback to professors, this type of survey yields poor statistics and reveals more about the students than about professor or course. Even when large amounts of data are collected, the typical 1-to-5 scale is not any less subjective. The "agree-disagree" approach removes respondents one more step from the actual issues, also. Why not let respondents circle or otherwise indicate the answer "hard" or "easy" directly rather than follow the convoluted requirements of computer scoring (if that is what is causing the react-with-numbers-to-statement format). This is not to say that anyone usefully agrees on what "hard" and "easy" are. And presenting results to two decimal places is highly misleading. The results are no more accurate than a tally of "yes", "no" and "uncertain."

What is called "teaching" in the questionnaire and in the article is usually meant as lecturing, a method that rarely transmits more than a few percent of all that the instructor said into retained knowledge and understanding. Why universities in 1989 in the midst of major education crises persist in endorsing the lecture method is incomprehensible, given the wide variety of much more efficient and humane methods developed in the recent decades. No matter how many jokes, how charismatic, how outwardly smiling and friendly, how lucid, the education efficiency is still very low and most of the time of professor and students has been wasted.

If good "teaching" is rare and priceless, then it will remain so, and schools should start putting in methods that work on a much wider scale, not relying on that Socrates who appears once per decade. Present mass education produces just what one might expect, students who perform in last place compared with most of the rest of the world. Students learn by doing, not listening. Trial and error at the time of tests is too late. Textbooks when read are no more effective at conveying either knowledge or ability (and should be graded too).

We worry that the better "teachers" are just winning popularity contests. The sign of deep involvement in studies is when the teacher is a background figure, although students also need frequent one-to-one intellectual contact and inspiration too.

The education crisis in the United States does not stop at grade 12 but goes on through undergraduate and graduate years. To use the illustration given, if all government courses are as great as the one shown, then how is to be explained the continuing deterioration of democracy and all other aspects of political life in the United States? What are those student *doing* after getting As in all these great courses?

Susan Mauldin '66
John Mauldin
Pueblo West, Colorado

Thanks to Prof. Kaplan

THANKS TO Prof. W. Kaplan for his discussion of "the role of the teacher" in the Oct. 1989 issue. Finally, a modest beam of life stabs into the darkness of this problem facing us here in the U.S. Our massive educational system has failed and we are rapidly becoming a second-rate nation. Only our enormous acreage of rich farm land, our huge tree farm areas, the great deposits of coal and other natural resources have temporarily sustained our lofty standard of living. How much longer will offshore capital covet the role of supporting a society living beyond its means?

Professor Kaplan laments the fact that the university has become a machine for "producing graduates" and seeks "individual exploration" and notes our "broad cultural endorsement of uniformity."

Take notice of some other comment on this subject. Steven Sharf in his Common Sense column in Ward's Auto World, October 1989: "Is Efficiency Lost? Management Lacks Courage to Make Decisions."

"Decisions by consensus or by committee — take your choice — are the bane of the American automobile industry as we enter the upcoming battleground of the '90s."

It's amazing. In this age of computers and robots and catchy acronyms like CAD/CAM, it takes four or five years to bring out a new car. That's a year or two longer than was required a couple of decades ago. What this industry needs are enterprising managers who are not afraid to make quick and effective decisions. For those who fail to grasp the urgency of addressing this educational failure examine the *Automotive News* issue of Oct. 16, 1989.

"GM Shifts Production, 3 Plants May Close"

"Peugeot Hopes to Sell U.S. 3,000 Electric 205 Models"

"Pontiac Unveils Futuristic Look for Dealerships"

"Chevy's GEO Solution New Campaign Seeks to End Confusion Over GEO Brand . . . The vehicles are all produced by or in conjunction with GM's Japanese partners: Toyota Motor Corp., Isuzu Motors Ltd. and Suzuki Motor Co. Ltd."

"In less than a month, the Infiniti Division of Nissan and its line of luxury cars will be launched."

"Lexus Sidesteps its Heritage/Introductory Ads Make no Mention of Japanese Sourcing"

Professor Kaplan need not apologize for a "negative portrayal" of U of M teaching methods. The Japanese have proven him correct. How much longer must the students suffer from this stressful mode with a great lack of inspiration from a faculty that is never graded for its teaching skills?

William R. Kinney '43
Ann Arbor

'Gutsy and Courageous'

THANK YOU for "Lawrence Joseph: Poet/Lawyer," a warm, loving life story! A "gutsy," courageous look at the inside as well as the outside of a beautiful human being's experiences. Mr. Joseph quietly and lovingly shows us around him how to break down the walls that separate us. His life is profoundly moving, deeply inspiring and a true exercise in spirituality.

A. E. Misko '48, '62
Surf City, North Carolina

Triton

YOUR October article "The Triton Story" stated that the University of Michigan was the nation's first law school. I am not sure of what definition you are using, but most people define a law school as a college or university that offers degrees in law. By this definition, more than a dozen law schools have been in operation longer than that of the University of Michigan, starting with Harvard U., U. of Cincinnati, U. of Virginia, College of William and Mary, Yale U. and the U. of Louisville. This list was compiled from Reed, *Training for the Public Profession of Law* (1921).

James P. Lambe '74
Fresno, California
(The U-M had the first law faculty and curriculum, and that was what was referred to. Thanks for the clarification. — Ed.)

CORRECTION

Frank B. Stone '38L of Summit, New Jersey, pointed out a confluence of errors in one sentence in the Dec. '89 story about Prof. Guy Mermier. The cathedral town of "Conques" was misspelled, and the wrong saint (it should have been St. James, not St. Jean) was linked to a misspelled and misidentified Spanish city (it should have been Santiago de Compostella, not St. Jean de Compostello).

We also omitted an acknowledgment for the article about Toby Holtzman's gift of Faulkneriana to the U-M Library; it was reprinted from *Illuminator*, the publication of the Friends of the U-M Library.



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The BAM Strike 20 Years Later

By Peter Seidman

In March 1970 *Michigan Daily* stories seemed to reflect an entire era. A student held a hunger strike and one-man sit-in on the first floor of Michigan's Administration Building.

Another was arrested for pouring oil and feathers on the steps of the College of Engineering Placement Office.

Someone, apparently a radical opponent of the draft, "trashed" the Ann Arbor Selective Service offices.

Forty-five faculty members of the State University of New York at Buffalo were arrested during a sit-in.

Teaching assistants at the University of Wisconsin went on strike.

And President Nixon called out the National Guard when postal workers walked off their jobs.

But the story receiving the most space in the *Daily* that month, the one that appeared under double-tiered banner headlines, was about a coalition of Black U-M students who called themselves the Black Action Movement (BAM). BAM was seeking increased financial commitment to the recruitment and support of minority students and led one of the most dramatic and emotional student protests in Michigan's history.

On March 19, 1970, after negotiations with the administration had broken down, BAM leaders urged a crowd of about 1,000 students outside the Administration Building to strike. While some students invaded the locked Administration Building, Ann Arbor and state police arrived and a melee ensued.

The main issue: increasing the enrollment of Black students to reflect more closely the demographics of the national population. Michigan Regents and executive officers said they supported BAM's goal of achieving 10 percent Black enrollment by 1973, but that in a tight budget year they worried about having sufficient funds for the increased financial aid required to reach the goal.

"The Regents agreed with the objective [of achieving 10 percent Black enrollment]," then-President Robben Fleming said in a *Daily* guest editorial shortly after the strike began. "They were concerned about funds to meet the goal. They did not want to promise something they might not be able to deliver."

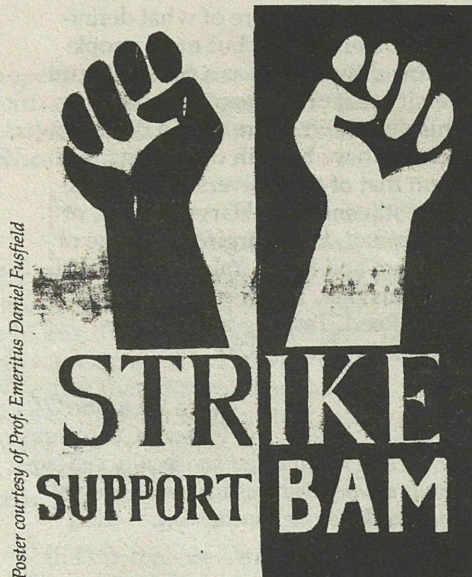
During the next 11 days, some tactics used by BAM leaders — or at least by some of their supporters, many of whom were not Black — were disruptive. Students marched into Hill Auditorium to bring the annual Honors Convocation to a premature close with shouts and chants. They blocked classroom doors, "reorganized" shelves of library books and appeared unannounced at Regents' homes to press their demands.

Gertrude V. Huebner, a Regent emeritus who served during the BAM strike, recalls a Regents meeting during which protesters blocked exits from the room.

"They lined the walls and literally wouldn't let us out. It was frightening," she said. Serious consideration was given to calling out the National Guard to quell campus disturbances, according to Huebner, but only two of the eight Regents favored such a move.

Some faculty, staff and students reacted strongly against the strikers, and several alumni vowed they would cease contributing to the University if it "caved in" to BAM's demands.

Nonetheless, on April 1 the Regents agreed to most of BAM's demands, including providing funds necessary to raise the enrollment of Black students on the Ann Arbor campus to



One of several BAM posters designed by unidentified student artists.

10 percent of total enrollment by the 1973 fall term. The University also agreed to increase funding for Black student recruitment and retention programs, and agreed to increase funding for the Afro-American Studies Program. This agreement ended the strike.

A handful of Black students had been successful in persuading a large university to make equal access a top priority, or at least it seemed so at the time. How did they do it?

According to Harold Cruse, professor emeritus of history and Afroamerican and African Studies and author of *Plural But Equal*, a study of African-American economic and political movements, the BAM strike was a direct outgrowth of the communities-based civil rights movement. "These movements were a national phenomenon with a relatively long tradition and a pretty good track record," Cruse says, "They paved the way for the relatively new demands for increased Black enrollment on predominately white campuses like Michigan."

BAM received support not just from radical activists but from many non-Black students, faculty and unionized University employees; even Gov. William Milliken, a Republican, supported BAM's goals, if not all its tactics.

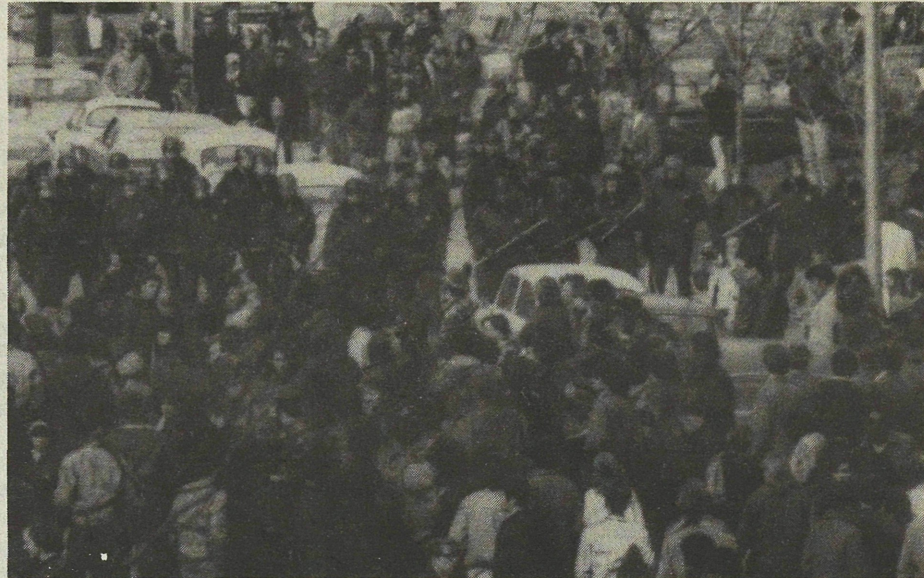
At the strike's peak, on March 27, LS&A, the chemistry and economics buildings, and Angell and Mason halls had all closed, and University food service workers stopped providing dormitory food service.

Ann Arbor's proximity to Detroit also helped set the stage for the strike, Cruse notes. "In 1967 the city had been torn by riots and this 'militized' many Ann Arbor Blacks. Protest was in the air."

So too was the growing sense of isolation among many Black students.

"When I speak of isolation I mean that Black students were not immediately integrated into University life," recalls BAM leader David Lewis '70 JD, founding partner of the Detroit law firm Lewis, White & Clay. "It was a pretty lonely existence; the unique contributions that people of diverse backgrounds can make to the education of others appeared then to be rather uniformly denied to Black students. So there was frustration.

"I was buoyed, inspired by the collective action of other students, other people like me, who believed that they could eliminate a little bit of injustice by forcing the University to act affirmatively," recalls Lewis. "But I was also concerned that I would be diverted from my studies at the Law School and that it would adversely affect my grades."



STRIKERS confront the police during a tense moment. (Michigan Daily photo by Andy Sacks, courtesy of Michigan Historical Collections, Bentley Historical Library.)

Many participants and observers say that BAM's success in achieving an agreement without an outbreak of widescale violence owes much to Fleming's expertise as a negotiator. "He was the hero," Huebner says. "I know other university presidents who would have hid under the bed and not talked to students or Regents. But he was a cool character, and always there. Had it not been for him, we could have had a Kent State [where National Guardsmen killed and wounded student protesters] on a very large scale."

Not everyone shared Huebner's assessment. Many accused Fleming of capitulating to the students. U.S. Vice President Spiro Agnew referred to the events as Michigan's "callow retreat from reality" and "the surrender at Ann Arbor."

The *Detroit News* editorialized: "When a great university, guilty only of excessive tolerance, goes begging on its knees for the forgiveness of arrogant radicals, it's time for someone with authority and guts to step in and call a halt to the farce."

Were BAM leaders "arrogant radicals?" According to Huebner and others, most BAM leaders were "sensible people with a valid cause" surrounded by members of more militant "outside groups" they could not always control.

"Because the Black students had a greater personal stake in improving the condition of Blacks on campus and because we had more to lose if we failed, we concentrated on attaining more immediate goals and chose tactics more carefully than did some of our white activist counterparts," says J. Frank Yates, the Arthur F. Thurnau Professor of Psychology at the University, who was on the BAM negotiating team as a graduate student representative of the Black Student Union.

"We weren't radical extremists," says Ronald L. Thompson, a former BAM leader who is chief executive officer and chairman of the board of General Railroad Equipment and Services Inc. of St. Louis. Thompson was recognized by President George Bush as the National Minority Entrepreneur of 1989. "If you asked me at the time, I'd have said I was a Black nationalist. With hindsight, I can say that many of us who called ourselves nationalists were not committed to building a Black nation, but to improving the condition of Blacks in this nation."

Michigan has yet to achieve its goal of 10 percent Black enrollment. Yet the University has established many programs — some beyond those suggested by BAM protestors — for African-American students and students from other systematically oppressed

nationalities. The Six-Point Plan agreed to by former U-M President Harold Shapiro, after negotiations with students following renewed protests in 1987, and the Michigan Mandate, formulated in 1988 by current President James J. Duderstadt, commit the University to equity in recruitment and support of student, faculty and staff.

"The BAM strike pointed out to people that there are some things that need to be dealt with, that there were deficiencies and cracks in the system that needed to be mended," says Charles D. Moody, Sr., vice provost for minority affairs. "It focused attention on a problem we're going to have to live with, and it's a problem that involves not just Michigan, but the entire United States."

"What it comes down to," Huebner adds, "is how we live with one another."

BAM Conference and Reunion

Next month, March 29-31, on the 20th anniversary of the BAM strike, BAM participants, others involved in the event and the general public are invited to a U-M conference sponsored by the Office of Minority Affairs. "The University of Michigan Since BAM: Twenty Years of Progress?" will be a forum for exploring the causes, results and overall significance of the strike.

For information on the BAM conference and reunion, contact Joan Britton, U-M Conferences and Institutes, at (313) 764-5304. The event is free of charge to all who are interested.

Michigan Today

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Eight leadership donors recognized by the James B. Angell Society in New York

More than 120 New York alumni and friends of the University gathered last Nov. 9 to honor eight New York-area James B. Angell Society donors at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. The Angell Society recognizes donors whose lifetime gifts to the University amount to \$1 million or more.

Mike Wallace '39, master of ceremonies at the black-tie dinner, said, "We are here to honor some of Michigan's best friends, and together, we acknowledge the University that has given us all so much."

The thought struck a responsive chord in the guests. "The University of Michigan is written in my heart," said Sydney L. Mayer '62, '63 MA, as he accepted his Angell Society memento. "It has inspired me, and will continue to do so throughout my life. It is the reason we are here tonight — not to honor ourselves but to honor the University that has given us so much. My greatest personal thanks are owed to President Duderstadt and The University of Michigan for having given me the tools that have helped me to build my life and the lives of others."

Not only is the University important to its alumni in a personal sense, it is also active on the national stage, pointed out Terrence A. Elkes '58 JD. "Our great educational institutions, such as The University of Michigan, have been leaders in the endeavor to build America's strength on the diverse backgrounds of its citizenry," Elkes said. He noted that "the challenges of the 21st century require our government to take an active role in solving those social problems which, if unresolved, will render us financially and morally bankrupt."

"Until then, the need for private support for our public institutions continues to be critical. I would encourage your help," Elkes said.

In some instances, a gift has enhanced its donor's contact with the University. This is true of Margaret Sokol, whose husband, Herman '40 MS, died in 1985. The Sokols established the Margaret and Herman Sokol Fellowship for graduate students and, by bequest, a chair in medicinal chemistry, both in the Department of Chemistry.



MASTER of ceremonies Mike Wallace chats with (l-r) Gladys Nederlander, Margaret Sokol and Ruth Elkes.

"The Sokol Fellowship has always meant a great deal to us," Margaret Sokol said. "I continue to come to Ann Arbor each year to meet with the Sokol Fellows, and it is a trip that gives me great pleasure."

Alumni honored at the recognition ceremony have been responsible for some of Michigan's most exciting growth, evidenced by new programs and buildings that strengthen scholarship and research.

Elkes established a scholarship fund at Michigan's Law School. Mayer funds the Slosson Prizes — named for Professor Preston Slosson — which encourage students to teach history, as well as the Bockman-Hall Fellowships, which support graduate students in Far Eastern history. Other Angell Society members have made the following contributions:

— The memory of Francois-Xavier Bagnoud '82 BSE will be honored through the construction of the Francois-Xavier Bagnoud Building, soon to be home to the University's Department of Aerospace Engineering.

— Stephen M. Ross '62 BBA established the Stephen M. Ross Professorship in Real Estate at the School of Business Administration.

— A. Alfred Taubman '48 supported the A. Alfred Taubman Health Care Center; the A. Alfred Taubman Medical Library; and the Taubman Program in American Institutions, offered in the College of LS&A.

— Preston Robert Tisch '48 funded the Preston R. Tisch Professorship at the Jean and Samuel Frankel Center for Judaic Studies, donated the Tisch Concourse at U-M's Medical Center and provided support for the Center of Champions.

— Bruce Zenkel '52 has established the Lois and Bruce Zenkel Fund for Faculty Research and Development at the School of Business Administration, the Zenkel Book Fund at the Jean and Samuel Frankel Center for Judaic Studies, and the Zenkel Minority Scholarships in the College of LS&A; he has also provided a major bequest to the University.

New recognition program launched by U-M Partners In Leadership

Partners In Leadership, a new program designed to recognize alumni and friends of The University of Michigan who have contributed \$1,000 or more to the University within a given year, is in its first year.

The Partners program complements the existing Presidential Societies program, which recognizes cumulative lifetime giving, while the Partners program acknowledges donors who have contributed leadership gifts within the past fiscal year. Partners can also be recognized at various levels in the Presidential Societies through their cumulative gifts.

Regent Thomas A. Roach '51, '53 JD, national annual giving chairman, explains that because annual leadership gifts are unrestricted, they "enable the largely autonomous University units to provide their own margin of excellence."

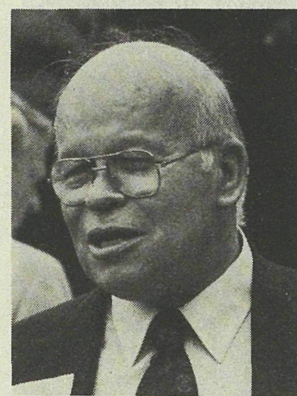
More than 250 guests attended the first event to honor new Partners In Leadership at a tea during last fall's President's Weekend. "All of you here

today are Partners. The University wants to express its gratitude for your support," Roach told the guests.

"Key to the success of the Partners In Leadership Program will be the commitment of Michigan's alumni and friends, whose regular contributions to the University are so crucial to its well-being," Roach noted.

One such Partner is Suzanne R. Lehmann '63. "I had a wonderful experience at The University of Michigan," Lehmann said. "It helped me to become an independent thinker."

Benson Shapiro '63 BSE, professor of business administration at Harvard University, has also become a Partner along with his wife, Norma '64. Both, noted Ben Shapiro, "had exactly the experience at Michigan that one should have at a four-year university. It was superb in every way — developmentally, academically, socially. We came as children and we left as adults." Shapiro, who attended the College of Engineering on a scholarship, added that he is "happy to give



Roach

something in return."

Norma Shapiro said the University "played an enormous role in my life, and I want to acknowledge that. It was a defining element for me and I am so appreciative that it was there when I needed it."

In addition to making regular financial contributions to the University, both Shapiros are committed University volunteers. Ben serves on the National Advisory Committee of the College of Engineering and Norma on the Visiting Committee for the College of LS&A; in addition, each has accepted other volunteer commitments.

Prechter Scholarship supports study of literacy

With a gift of \$100,000 to the School of Education, Waltraud ("Wally") Prechter '79 has struck a blow against illiteracy by endowing a scholarship for graduate students in literacy, reading and language programs at the School.

"Education of the highest quality is essential to our future as a society," Prechter says. "The students of this country will soon be competing with those from countries around the world; their education must be equal to that challenge. Down the road, this country will pay the price if its educational system is not equal to that of other countries."

Prechter said that when she was enrolled in the School, "I saw that although education is of primary importance, the School did not seem to be receiving as much support as I would have expected. I am glad that I am able to help in this way, and I would like to encourage others to contribute their support also."

The Prechter Scholarship will enable graduate students to work with scholars in such areas as emergent literacy, reading and writing assessment, and language development. Many of these students are elementary and secondary school teachers who might not otherwise be able to afford the University, Prechter noted.

"Mrs. Prechter's generosity will enable the School to recruit outstanding graduate students in this area," remarked Cecil G. Miskel, dean of the School of Education. "Upon graduation, these students will themselves teach other students as college or university faculty members, or they will become researchers or assume other roles in schools."

Much of the work of the School of Education centers around early education. Both undergraduate and graduate students take courses in the study of preliteracy — the examination of the way very young children learn to communicate — as well as other courses in literacy and reading.

"A number of programs in the School of Education are concerned with the problems of reading and literacy," Miskel commented, "and they will be particularly affected by this Scholarship and the new students it will bring to the School. Each of these programs attacks the question of how students learn to read, speak and communicate. Mrs. Prechter's support can help alleviate literacy problems for pupils at an early age."

Wally Prechter's gift is not the first that she and her husband, Heinz, have given the University. A Detroit businessman who has played a key role in the redevelopment of the Downriver community, Heinz Prechter recently made a leadership contribution to the athletic department's Center of Champions. He has also supported the U-M Dearborn's CAD/CAM Laboratory.

On a recent visit to the couple's native Germany, Wally Prechter said, "I asked people which American university they thought was 'the one' to attend, and the name I heard most often was The University of Michigan. I am glad that I came to Ann Arbor, and I am happy that my husband and I are able to help the University in this work."

Poet Robert Hayden to be remembered

THOSE WINTER SUNDAYS

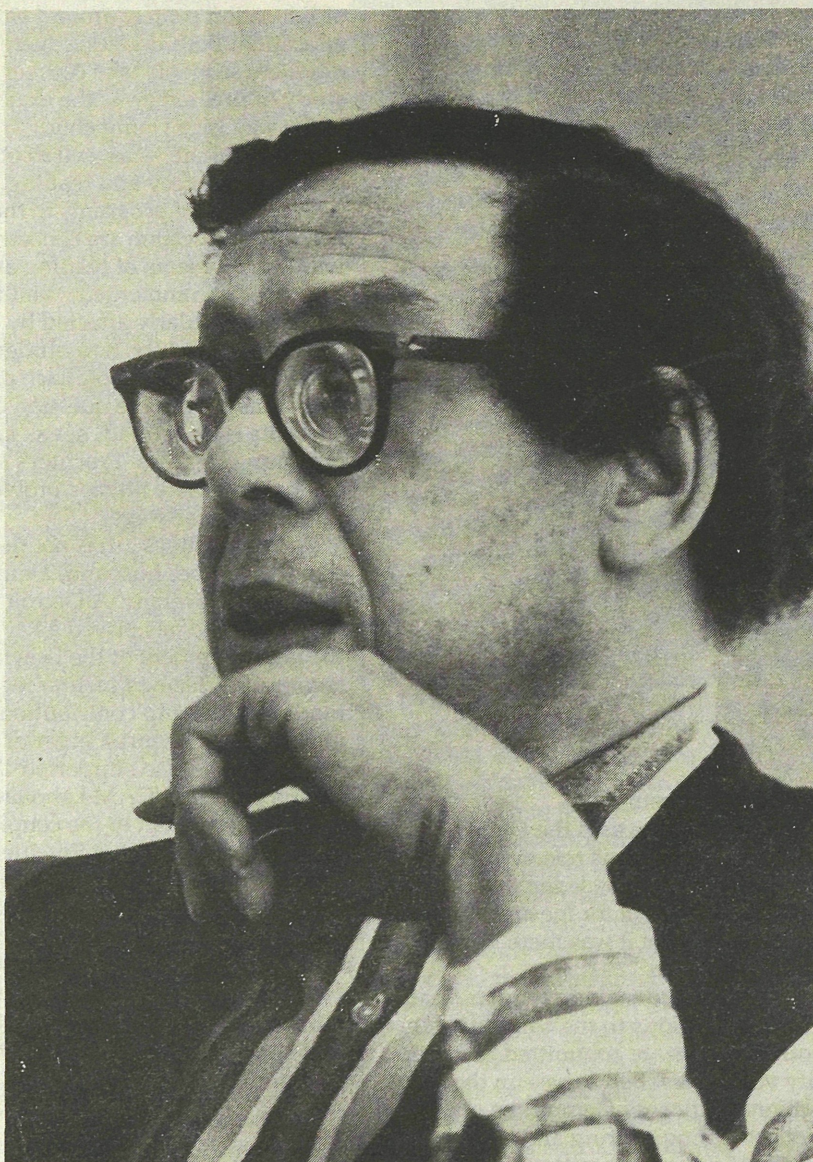
Sundays too my father got up early
and put his clothes on in the blueblack cold,
then with cracked hands that ached
from labor in the weekday weather made
banked fires blaze. No one ever thanked him.

I'd wake and hear the cold splintering, breaking.
When the rooms were warm, he'd call,
and slowly I would rise and dress,
fearing the chronic angers of that house,

Speaking indifferently to him,
who had driven out the cold
and polished my good shoes as well.
What did I know, what did I know
of love's austere and lonely offices?

FREDERICK DOUGLASS

When it is finally ours, this freedom, this liberty, this beautiful
and terrible thing, needful to man as air,
usable as earth; when it belongs at last to all,
when it is truly instinct, brain matter, diastole, systole,
reflex action; when it is finally won; when it is more
than the gaudy mumbo jumbo of politicians:
this man, this Douglass, this former slave, this Negro
beaten to his knees, exiled, visioning a world
where none is lonely, none hunted, alien,
this man, superb in love and logic, this man
shall be remembered. Oh, not with statues' rhetoric,
not with legends and poems and wreaths of bronze alone,
but with the lives grown out of his life, the lives
fleshing his dream of the beautiful, needful thing.



Hayden

By Terry Gallagher

Robert Hayden '44 MA, the distinguished poet who taught at the University from 1970 to 1980, will be remembered at a conference, "Words in the Mourning Time," to be held on campus Feb. 22-25, the 10th anniversary of Hayden's death.

Hayden's lyrical poems are widely anthologized and he earned numerous honors during his life, including serving two terms as the poetry consultant at the Library of Congress. The U-M conference is the first academic meeting devoted to Hayden's works, and "will bring the largest gathering of Afro-American literary figures ever assembled on this campus," according to faculty organizer Robert Chrisman, visiting professor of English and of Afroamerican and African studies.

Throughout his life, Hayden's subject matter, in poems such as "Frederick Douglass," "Middle Passage" and "Homage to the Empress of the Blues," focused on the Black experience. In 1966, however, the year he was awarded the Grand Prize for Poetry at the First World Festival of Negro Arts at Dakar, Senegal, Hayden was criticized by some Black students "because he insisted he was a poet, not a Black poet," according to his former student Julius Lester, a novelist and critic who teaches at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

Hayden's reluctance to be identified as a Black poet "was not a denial of his race," Lester wrote. "His poetry is proof enough that he never denied that. However, he did not make the mistake of believing that who he was as a human being could be contained in blackness. He was born to live in the universe."

Hayden was born in Detroit in 1913 and grew up in a household that was "penurious, insecure and explosive," according to the critic Ponthella Williams, who will participate in the conference. A bookish and myopic child, Hayden went on to earn a bachelor's degree from Wayne State University and a master's degree in English from the U-M, where he studied with W.H. Auden and won two Hopwood Awards for his poetry.

During the Depression, Hayden worked for the Federal Writers Project, a work program that, among its other benefits, provided Hayden with wide contacts among other writers.

He married the former Erma Morris, a concert pianist and music teacher, in 1940, after beginning his studies at the U-M. They had one daughter, Maia, born in 1942. He joined the Baha'i religion in 1943, and served as poetry editor of the Baha'i national journal for a number of years. In 1946, he joined the faculty of Fisk University in Nashville, where he taught until 1969.

Hayden's years on the U-M faculty were among his most productive. He published several volumes of verse including "Angle of Ascent" and "Selected Poems," edited anthologies and critical texts and gave readings around the country, in addition to his work for the Library of Congress. During one of the most difficult periods on campus, Hayden refused to support the Black Action Movement's call for a class boycott in 1970 [see related story in this issue — Ed.], according to Leo F. McNamara, an associate professor of English who remembers crossing picket lines with Hayden to teach English 240. "He believed that closing down classes seemed a very odd way to foster education," McNamara says.

Another colleague, Prof. Laurence A. Goldstein, remembers Hayden's devotion to teaching. "He worried that he had not conveyed the greatness of a poem to his class, or that a favorite poet was unjustly neglected, or that publishing opportunities were closed to the talented newcomer. Finally, the only name he would be happy with was poet. His love of poetry was boundless."

Featured guests at the conference will include Pulitzer Prize winning poets Gwendolyn Brooks and Rita Dove. The keynote address will be delivered by University of Iowa Prof. Darwin T. Turner at 4 p.m. Feb. 22 in the Rackham Amphitheater. University of Michigan faculty members John W. Aldridge, Goldstein, Lemuel Johnson, Richard Tillinghast and Alan Wald of the Department of English will also participate, as will several scholars and writers from other schools.

All sessions of the conference, which is funded in part by the State of Michigan's King-Chavez-Park Fund, are free and open to the public. For more information, call the English department at (313) 764-5272.



Turner



Dove



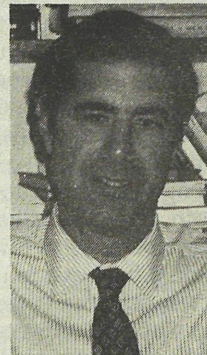
Brooks



Goldstein



Brooks



Goldstein

Bo bows out

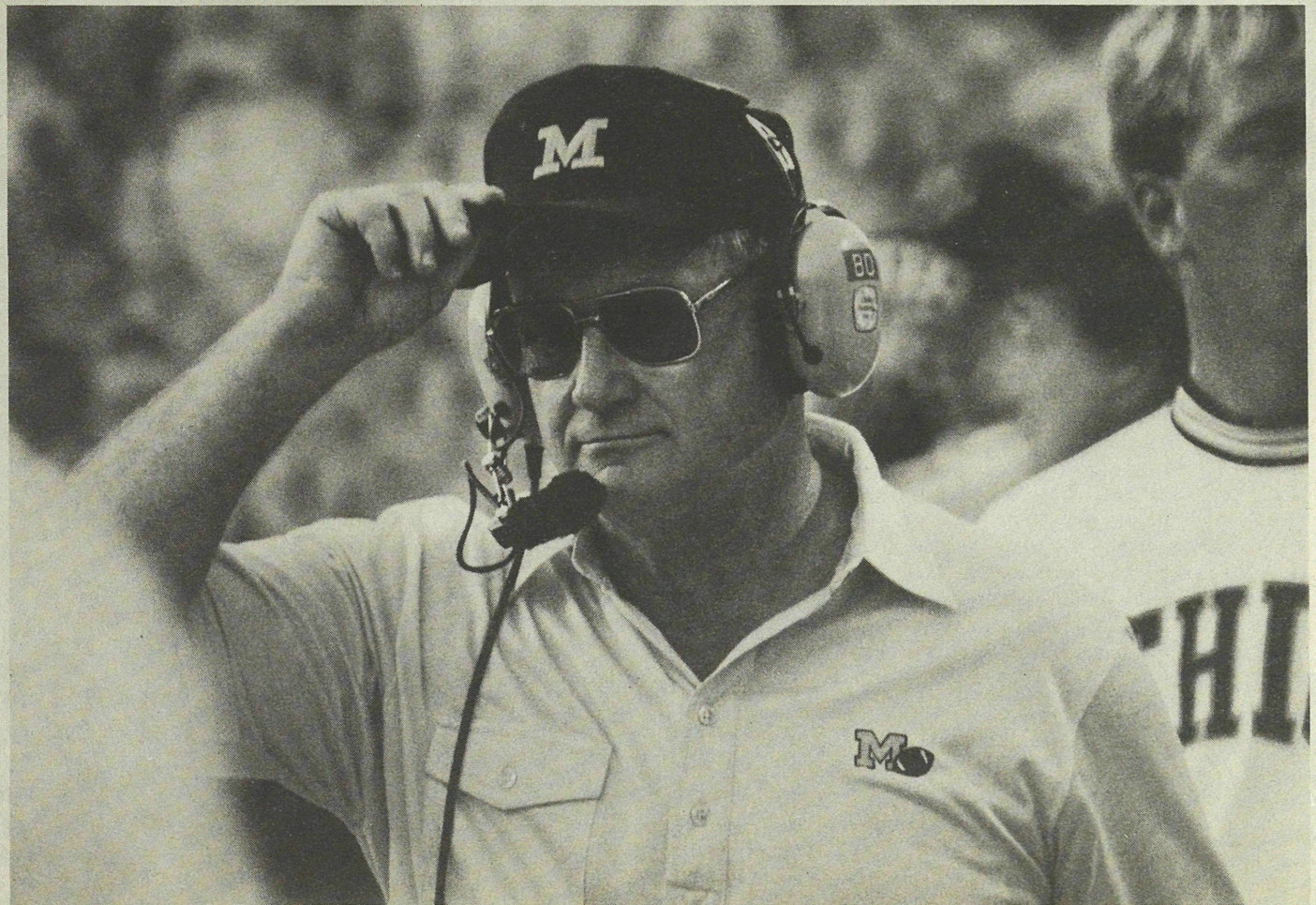
Glenn E. (Bo) Schembechler, Michigan football coach and athletic director, retired from coaching and from his athletic directorship shortly after the Jan. 1 Rose Bowl game, recommending Gary O. Moeller succeed him as coach and that Jack Weidenbach succeed him as athletic director.

As assistant football coach, Moeller had directed the Wolverine offense. He is no stranger to Michigan football or Bo Schembechler's style of coaching, having begun working for Schembechler at Miami University in Ohio 22 years ago and moving to Michigan with him in 1969. His appointment is subject to approval by the U-M Regents.

Schembechler announced his retirement from coaching at a press conference in Crisler Arena's Michigan Room several weeks before the Rose Bowl, which Michigan lost 17-10 to the University of Southern California. "At 60 years of age, I think it's time for me to step down," he explained. "I've been a very fortunate coach — 37 years, 27 as head coach. When I was given the opportunity to coach Michigan football in 1969, it was the greatest day of my life. Michigan is special. I hate to leave coaching and the players, but it is time to go."

Schembechler compiled a 195-48-5 record at Michigan, making him the winningest coach in Wolverine history. He has an overall career record of 235-65-8 in 27 seasons, first in wins among active coaches, including a six-year stint at Miami University in Ohio. His record against Big Ten opponents was 144-24-3. He finished 5-12 in post-season clashes and 2-8 in Rose Bowls.

Schembechler told the press that he was in "good shape physically now. There's nothing wrong with my health, but I don't want to run my luck



Schembechler

Photo by Per Kjeldsen

too far. The doctors have urged me to quit coaching since my surgery. In fairness to Millie [his wife] and my family, I decided to step down." He has suffered two heart attacks and had two bypass operations.

A week after the Rose Bowl, Schembechler also resigned his athletic directorship to accept the position of president of the Detroit Tigers professional baseball organization.

The dean of Big Ten coaches did predict one change when the ball shifts

to Moeller: "You're going to see a lot more passing, but if he doesn't run, he's a damn fool!"

U-M President James J. Duderstadt accepted Schembechler's resignation "with deep respect and affection." Duderstadt said that Schembechler "has come to symbolize the integrity, pride, dedication to excellence, sacrifice for others and leadership that characterize the best traditions of intercollegiate athletics at Michigan. His students, colleagues, friends and fans

owe him a great debt for the pride he has given to us and to our University — not just pride in winning but pride in the character of our institution and its sports program and athletes."

Duderstadt appointed Weidenbach, former director of U-M business operations and associate athletic director under Schembechler, as interim athletic director.

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Concept of academic freedom in flux

The traditional ideal of academic freedom is cherished by university professors as a way of keeping "villainous" administrators and trustees from meddling with their freedom to research and publish.

"Old assumptions about threats to academic values have been reversed," according to Prof. Rebecca S. Eisenberg of the U-M Law School. "Today, the villain may be the faculty member co-opted by industry and government research sponsors rather than the university administration co-opted by benefactors. And the victim may be the university and the public benefactor rather than the faculty member."

Eisenberg argued in an article in the *Texas Law Review* that universities should intervene to prevent faculty from accepting research grants when the strings attached compromise academic values such as the dissemination of knowledge, critical objectivity, and freedom from pressure to adhere to prescribed orthodoxy.

Eisenberg said that reliance on outside sponsors to land research could jeopardize academic freedom

and values in three primary ways:

— By insisting on the secrecy of research results, either to protect national security or to preserve intellectual property rights, a demand that "blatantly conflicts with traditional academic values favoring open dissemination of new knowledge" and "calls into question the very purpose of academic research."

— By encouraging scholars to distort the claims of their academic research or to refrain from publishing research that undermines the sponsors' interests.

— By distorting the academic research agenda in favor of research for which funding is available. "Control of the academic research agenda by sponsors outside the scientific community compromises the professionalism of academic research," said Eisenberg. She cited the example of Donald A. Hicks who, as undersecretary of defense, said publicly last year that scientists who criticize the Strategic Defense Initiative should not receive Department of Defense funding.

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Photo by Per Kjeldsen

THESE MASKERS aren't from the Mardi Gras. They're straight from this year's Rose Bowl (where they hoped to see a multi-Bo offense). Ann Arbor photographer Per Kjeldsen, who was covering the game, learned that colleague Pete Stanger had supplied Bo masks to a group of 'very loyal alumni and boosters' headed by Ann Arborite Mary Lynn Nykiel (see 'M' above). The rest was hysteria.

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