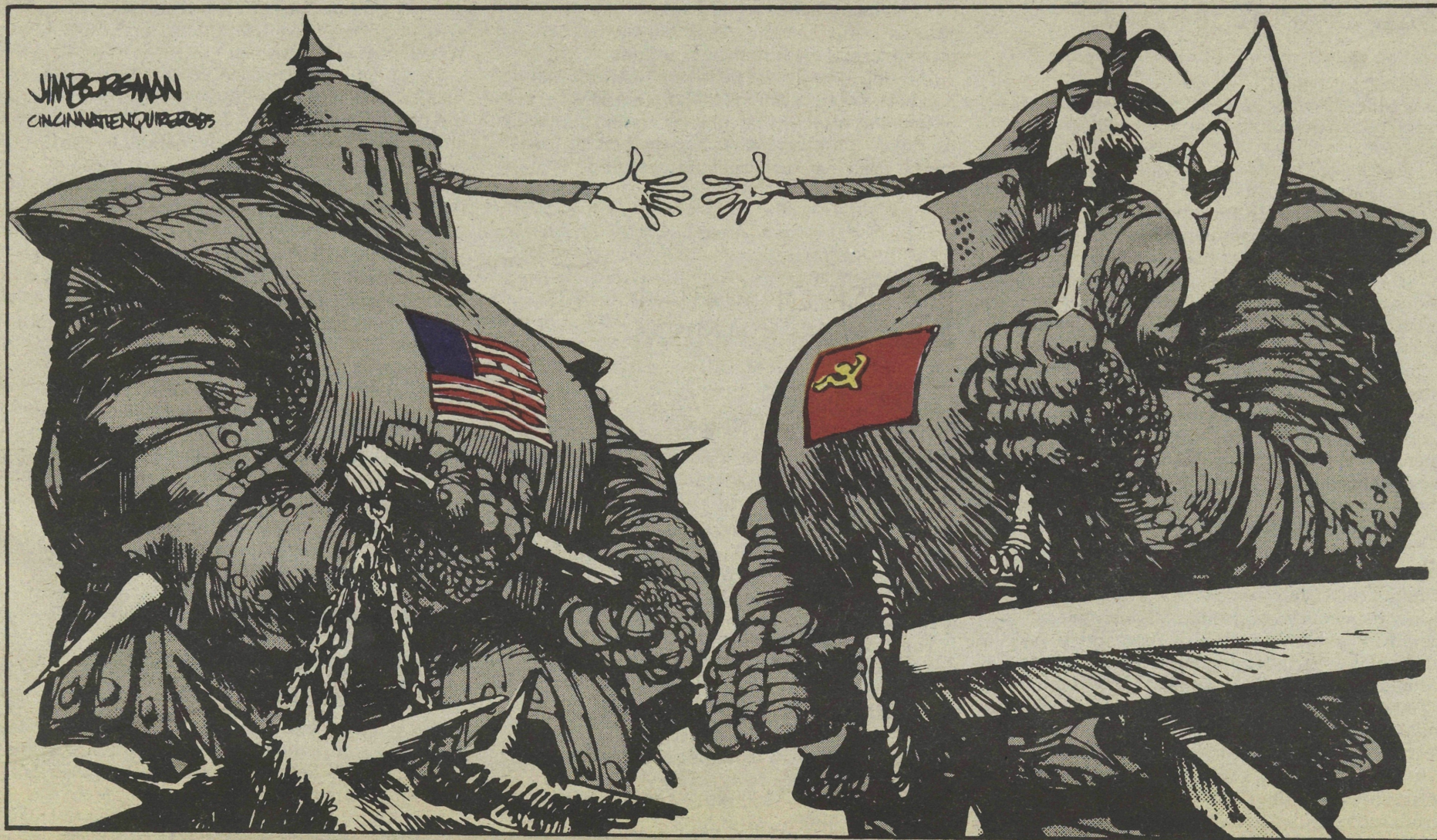

Michigan Today

A NEW MOON RISING: Art of the Tabwa people



This figure commemorating the death of a twin is part of the historic exhibition of the art of the Tabwa people of Central Africa being prepared by the U-M Museum of Art. (See p. 8.)

Photo by Patrick J. Young of the Museum.



EYEING THE SUMMIT

Perspectives on the Geneva talks

In the fall 1985 issue of *Foreign Affairs*, Richard Nixon writes that in our era, when the American and Soviet superpowers face each other with roughly equal means of destroying each other and the world, summit meetings between their leaders "have become essential if peace is to be preserved."

When President Ronald Reagan and Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev meet November 19 at the Geneva Summit, Mr. Nixon continues, they will bear in mind that despite the opposed ideological interests they represent, their two countries "have one major goal in common: survival."

As a participant in several historic meetings between U.S. and Soviet leaders from the 1950s through the 70s, the former president observes that "the purpose of summit meetings is to develop rules of engagement that could prevent our profound differences from bringing us into armed conflict that could destroy the world."

These "rules of engagement" are the hub uniting the many separate issues circumscribing the relationship between the two countries. The issue of the arms race — and particularly questions concerning the US Strategic Defense Initiative, or Star Wars, program — has commanded most of the pre-summit attention. But other, non-military issues and relationships with other countries will also play important roles on the summit stage.

As Mr. Nixon puts it, "Even a good [arms control] agreement will not prevent war if political differences lead to armed conflict"; and "if political differences escalate into war, it is no comfort to know that each side has the capacity to destroy the other only two times rather than 20 times."

In light of this admonition against isolating the issue of arms control, the former president contends that the summit agenda "should have as its first priority not arms control but the potential flash points for US-Soviet conflicts." Reduction of political tensions, he maintains, "can lead to a better climate for reaching an arms control agreement that is fair to both sides."

A defender of the Reagan administration's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), Mr. Nixon calls it "indispensable to arms control" as an incentive for the Soviet Union to limit its offensive weapons. Although it would take a "virtually leak-proof" system to protect the entire US population from an all-out Soviet attack or counterattack, he writes, "In view of the dramatic scientific breakthroughs made in my lifetime, I do not contend, as some do, that this is impossible. But [it could] not be ready for full deployment until the next century."

We quote the former president at some length not as an endorsement of his opinions, but simply because, as the most experienced US politician in face-to-face negotiations with top leaders of the Soviet Union, he illuminates the many facets of the approaching summit meeting.

Many University of Michigan faculty members specialize in disciplines that examine these same facets of the complex US-Soviet relationship, including arms control and the political questions

that are subject to varying degrees of tension. *Michigan Today* is presenting the views of six of these scholars to enrich the context within which readers may follow and appraise the Geneva summit.

The summit issues discussed by U-M authorities cover a wide range: diplomacy, techniques of bargaining, the SDI (Star Wars) as a bargaining chip, US-Soviet people-to-people contacts, the impact on West European politics and East European independence, the Soviet economy, how well the West knows Mr. Gorbachev and other matters.

The scholars who discuss these issues are Harold Jacobson and William Zimmerman of the Department of Political Science, Roman Szporluk and Geoffrey H. Eley of the Department of History, Martin B. Einhorn of the Department of Physics and Barbara A. Anderson of the Department of Sociology.

There is no pretense that this discussion covers all issues that the summit comprises, nor that the views of these half dozen scholars represent either departmental or University policies. They are personal opinions intended to inform rather than to sway our readers' opinions.

It must also be emphasized that these comments of U-M faculty members represent only encapsulations of their impressions of the summit more than a month before it was scheduled to occur.

Nevertheless, we hope that this mini-symposium on the nuances of summit politics stimulates and deepens understanding of an historic event in international relations that will greatly affect us all.

ILLUSTRATION by Jim Borgman of the *Cincinnati Enquirer* is reprinted with the permission of the artist and with the permission of King Features Syndicate, Inc.

PERSPECTIVES ON GENEVA

COMPETE IN PEACE

HAROLD JACOBSON,
Jesse Siddal Reeves Professor of Political Science
and Research Scientist, Institute for Social
Research

Summits are significant simply because they occur. There is enormous centralization of power in the Soviet Union, and that is now concentrated in Mr. Gorbachev, and there are also great powers in our presidency. So whatever results from a meeting of these two leaders will be significant whether a lot happens or nothing.

Summits always present a greater public relations problem to an open society than to a closed one. The Soviet leaders can say whatever they want in advance of the summit without fear of open criticism from their own people; they can play on this disparity between the two systems and portray the U.S. as the side that is making an agreement difficult to reach.

The most significant discussion at the Summit would be that of Mr. Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), the so-called Star Wars. It's not clear what would be agreed to on this subject, but there has been revulsion in the West and in the Soviet bloc toward a future that leaves all of us vulnerable to nuclear weapons.

President Reagan's reasons for advancing SDI could be seen as conforming with the statement by the Catholic bishops who said that the policy of holding each other's cities hostage by nuclear deterrence is morally justifiable only as a short-term approach to national security. Reagan is talking about that; he's addressing public uneasiness about this prospect in a way not unlike the bishops. If one doesn't want to live forever under the threat of nuclear destruction, one must explore other possibilities.

This summit may have the significance of the 1955 meeting between Eisenhower and Khrushchev in which the decisive event proved to be their exchange of information about the strength of hydrogen weapons. This helped lead to a different way of thinking about these weapons; it strengthened both sides' resolve to avoid nuclear war.

The Salt I agreement left the U.S. with numerical inferiority in some classes of nuclear missiles. Those advisers of Mr. Reagan's who are painted as hardliners or summit-talk-wreckers may simply want to reach agreements that will rectify what they see as weaknesses that the U.S. has developed under earlier agreements.

The task is to devise restraints that affect both sides equally. It's technically difficult to do that because the two military forces are so different. There are no clear mathematical answers to this. So when either party does something that brings an accusation that it is violating a treaty, it's not always a matter of having acted in bad faith.

It's not obvious to me that the Soviet Union has displayed an interest in arms control that goes beyond seeking its own advantage. It may proclaim that its goal is to rid the world of nuclear weapons, but that is sheer demagoguery. Neither side wants to start an unpredictable and catastrophic nuclear war, but each must envisage the military possibility that the other might start one and plan how it would respond. Our leaders have said they would use nuclear weapons first in certain contingencies if the Soviets attacked Western Europe.

I don't, however, think the relationship between our two countries is so bad. In the 1950s relations were tense. We used to keep a third of our strategic bombers airborne all the time, and the USSR made moves that looked as if they might like to invade Western Europe. Today there's more assurance between the sides. The situation isn't as bad as it's portrayed in the press.

We could return to a period of detente, but the key to our relations is that the United States and the Soviet Union have two different ideas about the nature of a just society. When these disagreements are lessened, conflict will lessen. Both are

proselytizing societies and feel they have the right system to organize the world. In many ways, the world benefits from this clash of our two ideologies because both have features that are attractive, and the competition between us can provide useful ideas to third countries.

Our objective should be to pursue this competition between the systems without resorting to violence. We've done that for 40 years so far; maybe we can do it for another 40, and by then the ideological clash may have been transformed.

RISK OF ANTI-AMERICANISM

GEOFFREY H. ELEY,
Associate Professor of History

To my homeland Great Britain, to the Low Countries, West Germany, Scandinavia and others, the U.S. government's apparent acceptance of Star Wars simply confirms what the peace movements of those countries have always identified as the worst tendencies of the Reagan administration.

The most important thing for Americans to understand is the seriousness of the peace sentiment in Western Europe. It is very broadly based, if not a consensus, among the public. The notion spread by the Reagan administration and some of the U.S. mass media that this peace movement is not a legitimate expression of West European public opinion — that it is duped by the Soviets — is not only inaccurate but plain unwise in terms of the feeling toward the United States that it fosters among the public there.

Anti-American sentiment is real and popular in Western Europe now. It's been regvanized by the experience of the U.S.'s recent nuclear arms policy. Most Americans don't appreciate how angry people over there are about this. The public statements by the U.S. that castigate their peace movements because there are Communists in them are incredibly short-sighted. In most cases, the Communist parties or individuals in these groups have, like the Italian Communist Party, distanced themselves from the Soviet party. These are not marginal, duped groups manipulated by conniving Soviets.

At the same time, one must note that even though the public and the mainstream political left weighed in strongly against the deployment of the U.S. cruise missiles in Western Europe, a government like Mrs. Thatcher's was re-elected. And even though there has been strong support for peace initiatives in Britain, there was almost simultaneously an outpouring of bellicose chau-

vinism over the Falklands episode. So how the peace issue affects politics at large is complicated. A failure to achieve a real agreement on arms control at the Summit would, however, present a great opportunity for the political left in several West European countries.

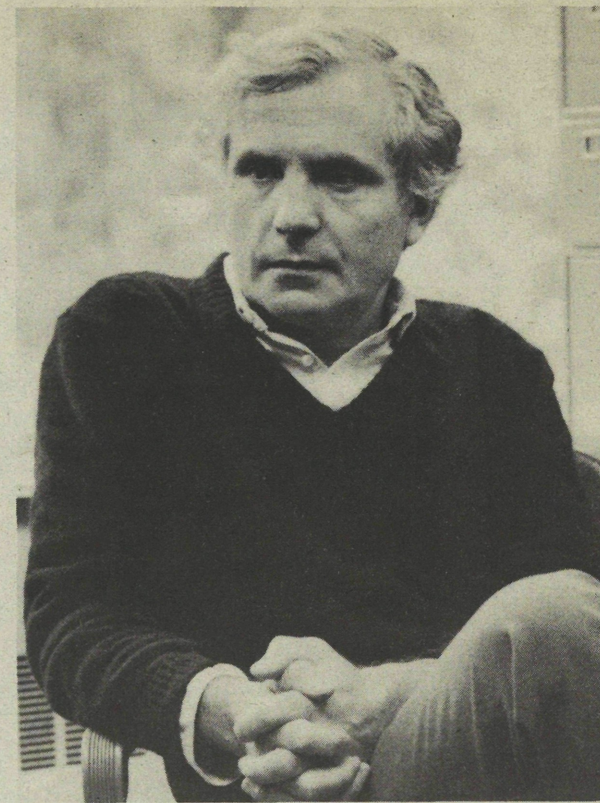
Generational factors also affect West European politics. When I first went to West Germany in the 1960s, World War II was very close to the adults; they were still heavily marked by the experience on the eastern front and felt the Red Army could, say, be in Hanover within 24 hours.

This perception of an immediate Soviet military threat subsided during the years of *Ostpolitik*, when West Germany's government established more normal relations not only with the Soviets but with East Germany as well. Now we're even further removed from the trauma of World War II, so the U.S.A. is no longer uncritically praised as the savior of West Germany. Today, instead, many see the U.S. as the major threat to peace.

At the same time, there is a renewed awareness of the awful possibilities of nuclear bombing. The resultant fear of this threat is far stronger in Western Europe than in the U.S. because they are on the firing line. Talk by Reagan administration officials of "limited nuclear engagements" really scares people there, as well it should, I must say.

If the Geneva arms talks and the summit results in the continuation of a Star Wars build-up but couples it with significant reductions of atomic missiles, many people in Western Europe would be sincerely pleased, though this would not remove their basic concern over the threat of nuclear war.

The Thatcher and Kohl (West German) governments are soft-pedaling the arms control issue. Various West European governments on the right are uninterested in opening up public areas of



Szporluk



Jacobson



Eley

disagreement between themselves and Washington. They've supported NATO even when there are rampant unilateral moves by the U.S. — even up to actions like the U.S. invasion of Grenada, which brought only mild criticism from the Thatcher government.

These rightist governments are on the run electorally because of difficulties over domestic issues, their economies, and in each case the main opposition parties have opened themselves to the peace movement. Thus the main importance of the Geneva Summit to these countries will be whether its results shift public opinion further to the left. And left governments like those in Spain and Greece could be strengthened if Geneva is a flop and the U.S. is seen as the culprit.

If Star Wars is not stopped in Geneva, all of these anti-American trends are likely to continue. Any accord will have to be pretty unambiguous in its lessening of tension if it's to allay the criticism and concern of the public toward Washington. A package deal that leaves SDI and other arms-expansion commitments intact would be perceived cynically unless a highly significant withdrawal of missiles were agreed to.

And, of course, there is a significant section of opinion, by no means confined to the traditional left, for whom this kind of package would not be enough. For this section of opinion, an agreement would have to include movement toward neutralization of East and West Europe.

WHO IS GORBACHEV?

ROMAN SZPORLUK,
Professor of History

The summit will be observed with interest by the people of Poland, Hungary, East Germany and other countries in the socialist bloc. As we are thinking about the summit, we should hope that the issue of the normalization of the status of East European nations will somehow be raised at Geneva. Just as in the Western alliance the United States does not speak automatically for France, Britain or West Germany, so it would be good for the cause of peace if the nations of Eastern Europe—Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary—could be free enough to have a voice of their own on the international arena.

As of now, it is assumed, both in the East and the West, that any change in the status of those nations, whether for better or worse, depends on Moscow. I do not have any specific proposals about how this emancipation of East European states should be accomplished, but I would like to note the basic asymmetry in the relations of Eastern and Western Europe. We shouldn't assume that their 40-year dependence on the USSR means they cannot in the future be free agents in international relations.

I am not a specialist in arms-race or disarmament matters, and I have no comments to offer on them. I do feel, however, that a way out of the

deadlocked military-strategic confrontation might be sought in broadening Soviet-American relations in another dimension. Specifically, there should be a substantial expansion of contacts between the societies of the United States and Soviet Union.

For example, cities, universities, trade unions, libraries, religious groups, perhaps even high schools, should be in touch with their counterparts in both societies. It is essential, however, that in those contacts, the American partners do not accept restrictions that isolate them in advance from contacts with the ordinary people of the Soviet Union. The same should be true of the access of Soviet people to their American counterparts.

I find it remarkable that so many Americans, regardless of their social and political views, accept without complaint restrictions or other conditions during their visits to the Soviet Union that they would put up with nowhere else. They find themselves whisked to the front of museum lines while the Soviet people wait. They go to hotels open only to foreigners, where no Soviet person can enter without an official permission slip. They go to restaurants that are closed to Soviet citizens. This won't do. We need to have *real* contact with each other.

American delegations should insist upon living under the same conditions in which their hosts, the ordinary citizens, live. And vice-versa when Soviet visitors come here. When a Soviet student delegation visits, for example, it should be put up in a college dormitory instead of an elegant hotel.

Some will say, "Oh, but the Soviets will send spies in if we do that." But that's no reason to worry. We may assume that the proper intelligence and police agencies will do their jobs on both sides.

Mr. Gorbachev is a very interesting figure, a man of energy and ideas. Let us wait before we judge him in his efforts to improve our mutual relations, curb the arms race and carry out domestic reforms. As a scholar of Soviet affairs, however, I cannot help reflecting on the fact that we know so amazingly little about his career before his emergence as a major figure in Soviet politics—to be specific, about his work as regional party secretary in Stavropol.

Why do we know so little? Because the Soviet Union forbids local papers to be carried out of the Soviet Union or to be sent to Western libraries. We have access to the national and other major publications that come from Moscow, and to the press from the capitals of major Soviet republics. But the newspapers from places like Stavropol, Gorky, Novosibirsk, Volgograd and Odessa—all of them major Soviet cities—can be obtained only covertly.

And so even Gorbachev's biographers in the West are unable to draw on the newspapers published in the region of which he was the boss for many years. Imagine the governor of an American state, say Georgia, emerging as a national figure in Washington, and the world having no access to the newspapers of Atlanta.

The reason these major regional papers are unavailable to us is that they present many facts that are later filtered and censored before the topic is presented in the national papers.

We need to know much more about what Soviet society is like. Anything we do to add to our knowledge is helpful. Let us expand direct contacts between our societies, and let us also study the history and culture and languages of all of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

THE EMPEROR'S NEW CLOTHES

MARTIN B. EINHORN,
Professor of Physics

Some observers say the SDI has been advanced only as a bargaining chip at the Geneva summit, but I don't see the President as a devious negotiator. I have no reason to doubt the sincerity of his statements about why he favors SDI, although it's conceivable that someone on his staff could persuade him that his fantasy could be used as a bargaining chip. But I think he's honest, straightforward and has good intentions. Of course that's

what the road to hell is paved with.

What's going on is like the fairy tale of the emperor's new clothes. Mr. Reagan took a look at the nuclear mess and saw that all of us don't want to accept this as a way to live permanently. We all yearn for a radical solution—even complete nuclear disarmament, although that's an irrational expectation because the knowledge of how to build nuclear weapons is widespread and becoming increasingly so.

So Reagan advances SDI and none of his courtiers will tell the President that he has no clothes. No one agrees with him that the concept of defending one's population in a nuclear war makes sense. No one agrees with his notion that effective Star Wars know-how should be shared with the Soviet Union. SDI represents the highest of high tech, and the U.S. already has measures to keep much lesser technology from the Soviets.

So the President is selling a pipedream to the public. He's saying, "OK, you physicists got us into this dilemma, so get us out." But a technological fix will never come. The only possible fix is political. Look at France and England. They fought many times over centuries, yet they don't fear each other's nuclear weapons today because their political relationship has changed. Ultimately, the West and the USSR must forge a political relationship in which nuclear war is not an option. Rational people establish the potential for reaching such a relationship because they see that nuclear weapons cannot enhance their values or security.

The President is saying that we're going on with research and development for SDI, that "research embraces development and testing." As the Pentagon's own funding codes show, this just isn't true within our government, nor is it true under the 1972 ABM Treaty. Our own Department of Defense delineates stages of the research and development by budget categories. "Pure" research, which is usually done in universities, is funded as category 6-1. Applied research, which can be thought of as exploratory pre-development, is funded under category 6-2. Category 6-3 funds are for advanced development—the building of hardware and prototypes, and 6-4 funds engineering development. There are fuzzy areas in this spectrum, but you can tell research from development, just as you can tell blue from red in the rainbow despite the difficulty of saying precisely when blue turns to green.

The ABM treaty's Article 5 prohibits research and development of an SDI sort. The treaty says each party undertakes not to develop, test or deploy ABM systems or components that are sea-based, land-based or space-based. The treaty doesn't prohibit research alone, but certainly Star Wars research and development would violate the treaty.

The President is simply not free to make his own interpretation of what research is. He's obliged by our laws to uphold past treaty obligations that limit what he can do in space weapons development, and if he breaks those laws, Congress should determine the legal consequences.

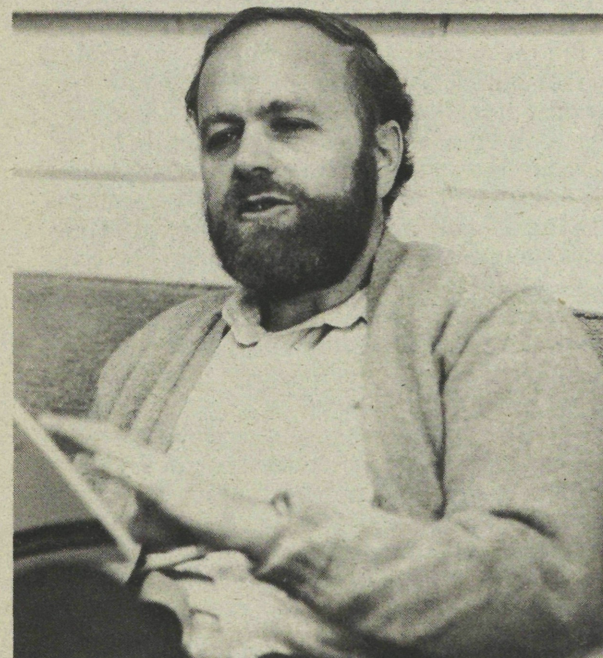
I must add, however, that I think the Soviets are unrealistic in calling for banning all SDI research. It's impossible to verify a ban on research, and for intellectual reasons a ban on research is undesirable. But we could ban stages like development and be able to verify that such an agreement was being honored.

The whole issue of verification is actually a simple one. The things banned under the ABM treaty are not hard to verify. We know the Soviets have not launched a missile banned by the treaty. Field-testing of space systems is easy to detect, and many tests would be required for an SDI.

If we'd announce in Geneva that we will not violate the provisions of the ABM treaty in our SDI program, that might rein the whole thing in to a mutually acceptable level. As I said I'm for research. But jettisoning the treaty would undercut the entire arms control process and accelerate an arms race in offensive and defensive weapons.

If we don't bend on SDI, Geneva will go nowhere. If the President can understand the weaknesses of the SDI, he might bend. He wants to seem to be following the law, I'm sure, so I wish the press would confront him on his notions of the treaty.

The most likely outcome of an SDI program would be a counter-effort by the Soviets. We'd have an unconstrained race in offensive and defensive weapons. So as I said, the President may have the best of intentions, but they can also pave a road to hell.



Einhorn

PERSPECTIVES CONTINUED

GAMBITS AND JOKERS

WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN,
Professor of Political Science and Research
Scientist, Center for Russian and East European
Studies.

Throughout the history of US-Soviet negotiations the American side has been disadvantaged in getting a good bargaining position because our leaders must represent a coalition and theirs don't need to.

As President Kennedy put it 25 years ago, assembling the diverse elements of a coalition leaves the American initial position more moderate — that is, nearer to the Soviet's final position — than is the Soviet's initial position.

The Soviet style is to propose very big changes. Essentially, it's a public relations ploy because they know their grandiose initial position will be totally unacceptable to the States. But it's also a bargaining ploy in which the Soviets maneuver so that any compromise is in a range rather nearer their initial position than a midpoint. Let's say the sides are negotiating over a range of 1 to 100. If the American first offer is 35 and the Soviet's 100, splitting the difference ends up at around 70. The Soviet stance is: "What's ours is ours; what's yours is negotiable."

Of course our negotiators are now well aware of this situation. So an American stunt is to have a joker in the deck. We may make a seemingly reasonable offer that involves the elimination or great reduction of something they have lots of resources in or are better in. Recently, we've focused on reducing intercontinental ballistic missiles; three-fourths of their missiles are that type.

These bargaining games go on at multiple levels. There are the genuine negotiations, and then there are various games for the attentive publics — particularly, today, in Western Europe. These may at times be contradictory games, but it's interesting that they can set in motion a drive to make the bargaining more serious and to reach genuine agreements just to keep these publics happy. You have to show you're serious, and the next thing you know, you have an agreement whether you wanted one or not.

If we assume, and this is a challengable assumption, that some members of the Reagan administration want an agreement, then having some of the vocal anti-Soviet hardliners like Richard Perle around is another important bargaining device. Democratic presidents have used the U.S. Senate for that purpose by saying to the Soviets, "I'd like to agree with you on that, but our Senate would never buy it." This White House can't invoke the Senate as a counterweight, but it can use people like Perle.

The awareness of all these factors makes both sides think a few moves ahead. You see things like the recent missile-reduction and "Star Peace" proposal by Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze; this is potentially negotiable, but as tabled it would eliminate SDI research. The administration won't go for that and the Russians know it.

There is a lot of opposition to SDI in the Pentagon, however, where it's assumed that the years of military budget growth of inflation-plus-5 percent are gone. That means they, particularly the Army, worry about where SDI dollars would come from. They suspect the funds would come from the usual source — conventional arms.

It's politically difficult to pay for an increase in conventional arms in our country. People in Washington are afraid to be out front before the voters on that. The rationale for increasing our military spending tends to be for big things that go boom in the night.

But on one level, Star Wars has already been defeated. Ever since Reagan's March 1983 Star Wars speech, SDI has come to be seen merely as something that strengthens deterrence rather than as an alternative to it, which was its original selling point.



Zimmerman

Nevertheless, SDI is likely to remain with us in some form — perhaps as a peaceful colonization-of-outer-space program — because in addition to being a bargaining device it's partly a way to keep a lot of engineers employed and partly a search out of the condition of nuclear deterrence.

It's hard to know what the American side wants from the summit. It's a case of not knowing what you want till you know what you can get. Of course we'd strongly like to see a withdrawal of the Soviet SS-20 missiles. They're a real menace to our policy of saying we would use nuclear weapons to prevent a victory over West European troops by Soviet ground forces. The presence of the SS-20s makes that a less credible statement. If the Soviets negotiated to get rid of half of their SS20s, that could lead to a major agreement.

Although a major summit agreement on arms control would surprise me, agreements in four other areas are quite likely: Pacific air routes, consular relations, the restoration of Aeroflot (the Soviet airline service) and resumption of cultural exchanges.

THE SOVIET ECONOMY

BARBARA A. ANDERSON,
Professor of Sociology and Research Scientist,
Population Studies Center.

The Soviet leaders want very much to reduce their defense spending or control its increase, so their main goal is to reach an agreement that would halt our SDI program. They are afraid that matching SDI would force them to drastically increase defense spending and prevent them from lifting the living standard of the Soviet people as fast as they'd like.

The USSR has a lot of wealth, but by many standards it's not a rich country. The domestic product per capita is about the same as Greece's. Some say that Soviet citizens can obtain only about a third of the consumer goods that Americans can.

Avoiding an SDI race would let the Soviets improve their working conditions, their consumer goods and the availability of health care. I've studied Soviet immigrants with my colleague, Brian Silver, who is my fellow demographic researcher at the Center and also a professor of political science at Michigan State University. We found that even when they were satisfied with housing and jobs in the Soviet Union, they thought there was a disappointing shortage of goods.

The Soviets also have a severe shortage of skilled labor. After the recent baby boom, their



Anderson

birthrate dipped sharply; the impact is just being felt now with their 18-year-olds. This shortage affects their domestic and military industries. Their defense-related industries have always recruited the best talent. They'd like to decrease their military production and send more of these top workers, planners and managers into domestic industries.

In view of these needs and objectives, some might speculate that the Soviets would either refuse to compete in Star Wars, even if the U.S. goes ahead, or, feeling they were over a barrel at Geneva, sign an arms control agreement that clearly disadvantaged them.

I think they would do neither. Even if SDI has only a 10 percent chance of working, they'll decide it's too risky not to match the program. Many Americans don't realize that the Soviets' concern for preventing war is not purely a propaganda ploy. The impact of World War II is felt strongly and personally by their citizens. If you visit there, at least once a day you'll hear someone talking about the war, about close relations who died during it, as if it happened yesterday.

Their motives for a summit agreement may differ from American leaders, but the Soviets aren't stupid or irrational in this concern for their national security, and they're frank in saying that if push comes to shove, they'll take money out of domestic programs and fund their military. Defense is their top priority. They'd hate to do it, but if they had to, they'd lower their standard of living or slow the pace of improving their standard of living to match our SDI program.

Some American strategists see SDI, therefore, as a way to "bleed the Soviets dry." I don't see how that would be in the interest of the United States. If people become poor, angry and desperate, it seems to me they're more likely to do something dangerously unwise.

There is no doubt that this summit has tremendous implications for the short-term future of how Soviet society tackles these and other domestic problems. At the base of these problems is the labor shortage, but they also want to train people for advanced technology, develop work incentives and increase capital expenditures to raise labor productivity, and to improve labor discipline in such areas as tardiness and drunkenness.

But the details of working out an arms control agreement are hairy. The two sides' geography, troops, potential targets and weapons systems are as different as apples and oranges. In these bargaining or trading games there are no rules. As Brian Silver puts it, reaching an agreement is like figuring out an end game in chess after only a few opening moves; introducing any new technology, not just Star Wars, is like suddenly putting a new piece on the board that has a new way of moving. And even when the parties agree to something in principle, they later find it hard to agree on what they agreed to.

So it's best for the negotiations if every new issue or proposal is not broadcast day in and day out. I'm not defending secret diplomacy, but I think the less we hear in advance of the summit, the more likely something good will happen.

Even without a Star Wars agreement, there could be agreements on emigration rights, treatment of dissidents, reunification of families, trading status and volume, and similar questions.

THREE RECEIVERS

Athletes get training in catching an education, too

By John Woodford

"IN MANY major universities, there is a gladiatorial class, insulated from other students. They are enrolled in the athletic department. In the revenue sports that generate income for the university — particularly such cash crop games as football and basketball — the so-called student-athletes (at least they should be called athlete-students) are generally darker and poorer than most others on campus.... It is often a shock for non-athletes to find that these jocks are not only brighter and more sensitive than expected, but socially timid, sexually inexperienced, financially and politically naive and academically malnourished." — Robert Lipsyte, sports journalist.

"I don't know what he means by 'inexperienced,'" says Paul Jokisch, a senior football player with one more year of athletic eligibility, after reading Lipsyte's comments, "but as for the rest, yeah, there's some truth in it"

In "the rest" Lipsyte wrote, he said that the athletes receive special academic counseling; that they deserve it because of the 30 hours a week they may devote to collegiate "revenue sports"; that they "suffer stress, pressure and pain that most students don't encounter in their lives"; that they are often resented as unconcerned, alien students by their classmates; that some wind up

without a degree, pro contract or job skills; and that others tend to become overly dependent on their coaches.

Jokisch, who is from Clarkston, Michigan, and two other Wolverine pass catchers, Gilvanni Johnson, a senior from Detroit, and sophomore Erik Campbell of Gary, Indiana, object, however, to the notion implicit in remarks like Lipsyte's that the academic assistance they receive means the University sees them as exploitable "dumb jocks."

Each of the young men has been helped by the team's academic advisor and the Student-Athlete Academic Support Program (see adjoining story). The Support Program is optional, many players don't use it, and it is provided free by the athletic department. It does not differ, however, from the academic skill-building program available to any U-M student for \$60 a semester, the Program's staff says.

The three athletes summarized the impact of the Academic Support Program on their education as follows:

Campbell: *I'm in the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts right now. I'm thinking about going into marketing. Grad student tutors in the Program helped me a lot. My hardest challenge was scheduling my time effectively. I also had to improve my knowledge of grammar, my study skills and my writing.*

The course that helped me the most wasn't the tutoring but the required freshman composition course

taught by Brenda Flanagan. She taught me how to write in all sorts of styles that I'd need to be better prepared this year. But I still have to face the fact that students who aren't playing ball have an edge when we're graded on the curve, because they have all day to study, and we have practice. So to maintain a routine, I've kept going to the Study Table the team has for all freshmen and any guy with under a 2.0 grade average. I work there from 8 to 10 at night then go home and study till midnight.

Johnson: *When I came here, I'd had to write only about two papers that were as long as six to 10 pages in high school. And our exams were multiple choice, not essay. The Support Program helped me learn to write at a college level and use grammar correctly.*

My main goal has been to graduate on time, and I'm on schedule for this spring. That's hard to do when you play football; I went to summer school three straight years and took an extra course load last winter. The most stimulating course I've had was Prof. Alan Wald's course, "Literature and Social Change." I read stories about the oppressed life of the Puerto Ricans that really gave me new insights.

Some students recognize that it can be harder for us to have the energy to study; others think professors will favor us, which never happened to me.

I'm studying courses that would help me go into TV production or manage a fitness center or athletic department. If you have a Michigan degree, Bo [Coach Glenn Schembechler] can help you find a job. I've seen how he's helped other players who graduated before me. That's the advantage of going to a top-rated school like Michigan. Still, your job opportunities are what you make of them. You have to show you're interested in more than football.

Jokisch *I came here from a private school with tough requirements. But the Support Program was useful to me as a freshman. The transition is difficult no matter where you went before. It might have been easier for me coming from my type of school, but it didn't appear to be.*

Improving my writing was really important for me in that first year, but now my degree is my top goal. I'm going for a teaching certificate that will qualify me to coach, and I'm minoring in psychology. I know that some day I'm going to work with kids, so I'm preparing for that. My favorite course, though, was "History of the U.S. From 1865 to the Present," taught by Prof. Gerald Linderman.

I'd like to play pro ball, but I'm not pressuring myself to do it. Any athlete in his right mind knows the odds are heavy against your playing pro. So what else are you going to do? In the later stages of your college career, this really comes home to you. Even fear itself is a strong motivator for you to take advantage of your studies.

Terry Sheehan, an economics graduate student, has worked with the athletes in the Support Program.

"I had the same sort of job at a small college in New York that gives no football scholarships," Sheehan says. "Students there had the same adjustment problems coming out of high school as U-M athletes have."

At both schools, Sheehan has heard arguments against the athletes' receiving free academic support and accusations that academic support for athletes is not designed to develop their intellects or identities to the fullest.

"Maybe free academic support is a perk," he says. "But students on college newspapers get perks, student officers get perks and some students get jobs where they can study and do hardly any work. Top athletes have at least as much right to a perk as other students."



SCHEDULING TIME to study — and summoning up the energy to do it — is hard when you're spending about 30 hours a week for the U-M football team, agree wide receivers Erik Campbell, Paul Jokisch and Gilvanni Johnson. The Student Athletic Academic Support Program has helped each develop and improve his discipline and skills.

NEXT AUGUST, new National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) rules go into effect that are designed to improve the academic standards of athletes. To be eligible to play for major schools, incoming freshmen will have to have at least a 2.0 high school grade average in 11 academically significant courses, a combined verbal and math score of 700 (1,600 is perfect) on the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT).

George Hoey, academic advisor to Wolverine athletes, and Tim Walter, Ph.D., director of the Student-Athlete Academic Support Program, think the new NCAA rules will penalize athletes, especially blacks, rather than help them.

"In a study at U-M, *Predicting the Aca-*

ademic Success of College Athletes," says Walter, an educational psychologist, "we found that the SAT and similar tests are poor predictors of academic success for student-athletes. The study showed the proposed guidelines would have rejected 60 percent of the black football players and 18 percent of the non-blacks on scholarship at Michigan from 1976 through '83. But of those students, 86 percent of the blacks and 70 percent of the non-blacks met or surpassed the eligibility requirement to play in their first semester.

"It's scary to think the new rules would have barred 54 student-athletes in those years alone from pursuing a U-M education."

Hoey, a former Wolverine and professional football player, agrees. "The skills-building program that we've built here," he says, "is being studied by other schools that think it may work at a university-wide level for their academically at-risk students.

"Under these new rules, many tremendously gifted athletes will also again be forced to attend smaller colleges that lack the funds to give them the academic support they need. Don't the major universities have a duty to make people better able to serve our society? That's how we see our duty at Michigan. We're giving academic support that enables 'marginal' students to improve themselves here, to graduate and to serve their communities."

Nicholas Delbanco has advice for would-be writers:
**'THROW AWAY YOUR
 FIRST MILLION WORDS'**

By Gil Goodwin

Nicholas Delbanco, the new director of the English department's graduate creative writing program, has produced 10 novels and a book of short stories in two decades. Prolific as he is, Delbanco has some sobering advice for the writers-to-be:

"Be prepared to throw away your first million words."

Within the hyperbole of that assessment is a truth known to all professional writers: Writing is difficult work—a lonely, demanding, humbling craft that most writers spend years trying to master because they cannot possibly give it up.

How has Delbanco, at age 43, managed to write all of those successful novels, teach, and also find time for two non-fiction books, the screenplay for a movie and a wide variety of critical articles?

"The only way it can be done," he explains. "I put in my hours. And it means getting up early in the morning to work. One reason I've published so many books is that I got lucky and started early by publishing a book at 23, *The Martlet's Tale*. I don't waste much time when I am writing. I don't wait long between projects, but keep working away at something."

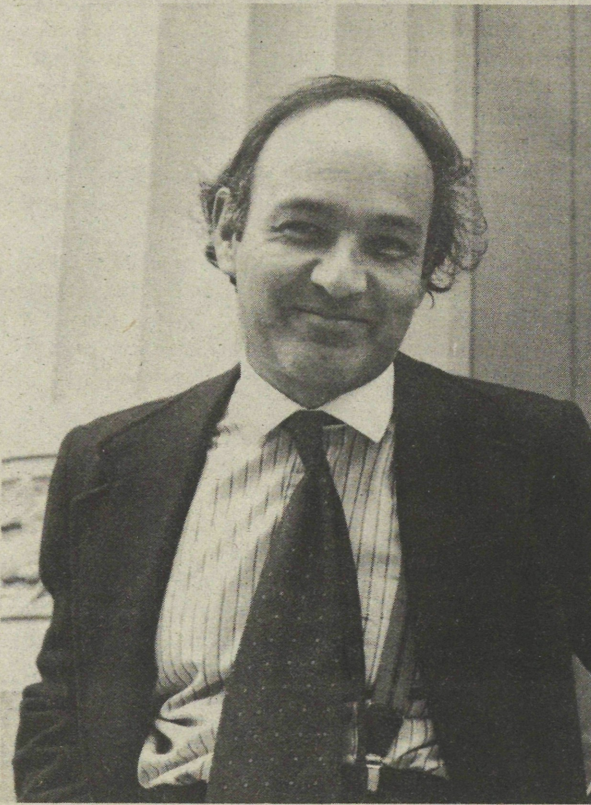
Industry and discipline are probably two of the most important lessons Delbanco can impart to the two dozen graduate students enrolled in the program, just as it was in a similar program he directed at Bennington College the last two years.

His decision to come to Michigan was both personal and professional.

"It was partly a family decision," Delbanco says. "My wife, two daughters and I had lived in the hills of Vermont long enough. A great university such as Michigan, once its resources are mustered, can mount a writing program of true distinction and consequence. I had spent much of my career teaching undergraduates. Now with access to more advanced students, I am preaching to the already converted. I have not been sorry I came."

Delbanco and poet Richard Tillinghast are central figures in the Michigan writing program. Other faculty members involved include Stephen Dunning, Alice Fulton, Laurence Goldstein, Lemuel Johnson and Milan Stitt, along with visiting professors Alan Cheuse, William Holinger and Janet Kauffman.

Some critics maintain that writing classes are not effective. Delbanco, unsurprisingly, does not agree, though he acknowledges the spirit of the criticism: "I don't think that writing can be taught in the sense most subjects are. It is a craft that



NICHOLAS DELBANCO tries not to read works by Tolstoy, Dickens, Melville, Thackeray or other great storytellers when he's working on a novel of his own.

must be learned. Our function as teachers is to provide willing witness, to encourage students as they learn more rapidly and more efficiently than they otherwise might."

Admission requirements for the creative writing program are predicated on displayed interest and accomplishment: the applicant must demonstrate aptitude and background for graduate literature courses, provide letters of recommendation from writers or teachers of writing who attest to their writing and critical skills and present a writing sample "which should consist of 10 or 12 poems, or three or four short stories or part of a novel."

The writing sample is the best evidence that student applicants share in what Delbanco thinks is characteristic of nearly all successful writers he has known:

"Good writers usually display a love for and attention to language, a willingness to bear witness to the world in which they find themselves and a drive to act as self-impaneled judges on its opera-

tional components and events."

A tall order for the artist, perhaps, but Delbanco, like most writers and readers, sets high standards for literature. "Literature," he says, "should entertain and instruct us, I suppose, but mostly it should cause us to consider anew what we have taken for granted and to value newly what we might not have noticed before."

As might be expected for a writer who does not waste time, Delbanco is already at work on his eleventh novel, a story of what happens to friendships as people grow older.

One critic described *The Martlet's Tale*, Delbanco's first novel published in 1966, as "Holden Caulfield coming of age in contemporary Greece." He called it a book that moves with classic cadences "in and out of time and place" with "fidelity to the beauty of land and seascape and the ambiguity of mind and heart."

Subsequent Delbanco novels have dealt with people caught up in all kinds of life crises—rejection by lovers, failed marriages, a search for lost parents, isolation and death. Through each of them shines a love of language that emerges in lyrical and poetic passages.

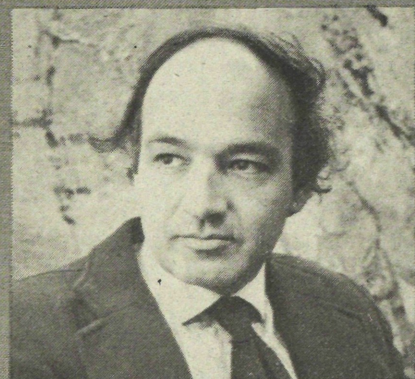
Titles of his other novels are: *Consider Sappho Burning*, 1969; *News*, 1970; *In the Middle Distance*, 1971; *Fathering*, 1973; *Small Rain*, 1975; *Possession*, 1977; *Sherbrookes*, 1978; *Stillness*, 1980. He has also written a short story collection, *About My Table and Other Stories*, 1983, and non-fiction books, *Group Portrait: Conrad, Crane, Ford, James and Wells.*, 1982, and *The Beaux Arts Trio: a Portrait*, 1985.

Delbanco speaks with the fluid precision one would expect of a professional writer. The impression he gives of thinking as an American and speaking as an Englishman is no affectation for he was born in London in 1942, the son of Kurt Delbanco, a painter who now resides in New York City, and Barbara Bernstein Delbanco. A United States citizen, Nicholas Delbanco holds degrees from Harvard and Columbia.

"I came to the United States for the first time at the age of 6," he recalls. "We were back and forth many times; it took some years before I knew on which side of the Atlantic I belonged."

Delbanco's international background is reflected in the list of authors who most inspire him: "Tolstoy, Dickens, Melville, Thackeray—the great story tellers." He tries, however, not to read the novels of these or other writers while working on one of his own. "To avoid influence then," he says, "I prefer to read biographies, letters, all varieties of non-fiction. Even a detective story is not all that bad."

'Homer and Dante and Dickens are unavailable for drinks'



From *Group Portrait* by Nicholas Delbanco (William Morrow & Co., 1983.)

In the context of the library, collegueship extends to those one has not met—to the writers one admires. Friendship sometimes intervenes; it causes one to make more of one's own associates than sheer objective assessment would have it. Personal distaste can have an equal and opposite effect. Therefore, it is easier in ways to think of one's colleagues as distant or dead, to fashion a community of writers in absentia. The truth is that most of one's masters are dead or distant anyway: Homer and Dante and Dickens are unavailable for drinks. We all are apprenticed to a fast-vanishing guild, and time has little to do with membership therein. The dancer cannot pattern his work closely on Nijinsky's, nor can the cellist on Boccherini's—since those legendary performers are but the stuff of legend once their performance is done. They antedate the apparatus of retention: tape and film. But Cervantes's words remain, as do

those of Lawrence Sterne or Lady Murasaki, and the purposively random nature of this list should prove just how present those past masters are.

Every writer, in short, works with a double standard. The first is comparative. This applies both to the self's previous achievement and to the achievement of more or less celebrated contemporaries. It's the sort of disease that a writer calls health to think each word he has written is rotten and every word to come will prove superb. He wants to write a masterpiece and is haunted by suspicions that his work is mediocre; he wants to earn his colleagues' admiration and garners scorn, indifference, or envy. He wants the world's attention but on his own terms only, wanting also to be left alone. There's always this notion of plausible growth and the consequent fear of decline: a career exists in flux.

James McDivitt '59: from Gemini to Apollo to Rockwell

HIS NICHE IS A NEW ORBIT

By Pat Roessle Materka

Some people look for a niche in the world. Jim McDivitt finds an orbit.

From test pilot to astronaut to space program manager to executive vice president of one of the world's largest companies, his career might be depicted as so many concentric circles, each spreading wider and deeper into successively greater spheres.

"Take advantage of every opportunity that presents itself." That's the motto that took the 1959 U-M engineering grad to all parts of the continent as well as outer space. "Every job I've ever held has added new dimensions to my experience."

James A. McDivitt is now executive vice president of Rockwell International Corporation's Defense Electronics Operations (DEO), based in Anaheim, California. At DEO, he oversees thousands of contracts for defense electronics equipment, tactical weapons systems, electro-optics and shipboard electronics.

He has come full circle from his first contact with electronic weaponry, hands-on, as an Air Force fighter pilot. Joining the service at the outbreak of the Korean War, McDivitt flew 145 combat missions and won two distinguished service medals, four distinguished flying crosses, five air medals and a South Korean Medal. Upon his return, the Air Force provided a full tuition scholarship through U-M's aeronautical engineering program, followed by test pilot school.

Advancing from test pilot to astronaut was "a logical progression," McDivitt states modestly. He commanded the four-day Gemini IV mission in 1965 and the Apollo IX mission in 1969, establishing six world records for space flight.

But he says that he found even greater satisfaction and challenge as manager of the Apollo Spacecraft Program from 1969 to 1972. On the ground, McDivitt had overall responsibility for Apollo 12 through 16, overseeing all of the lunar landings except the final one.

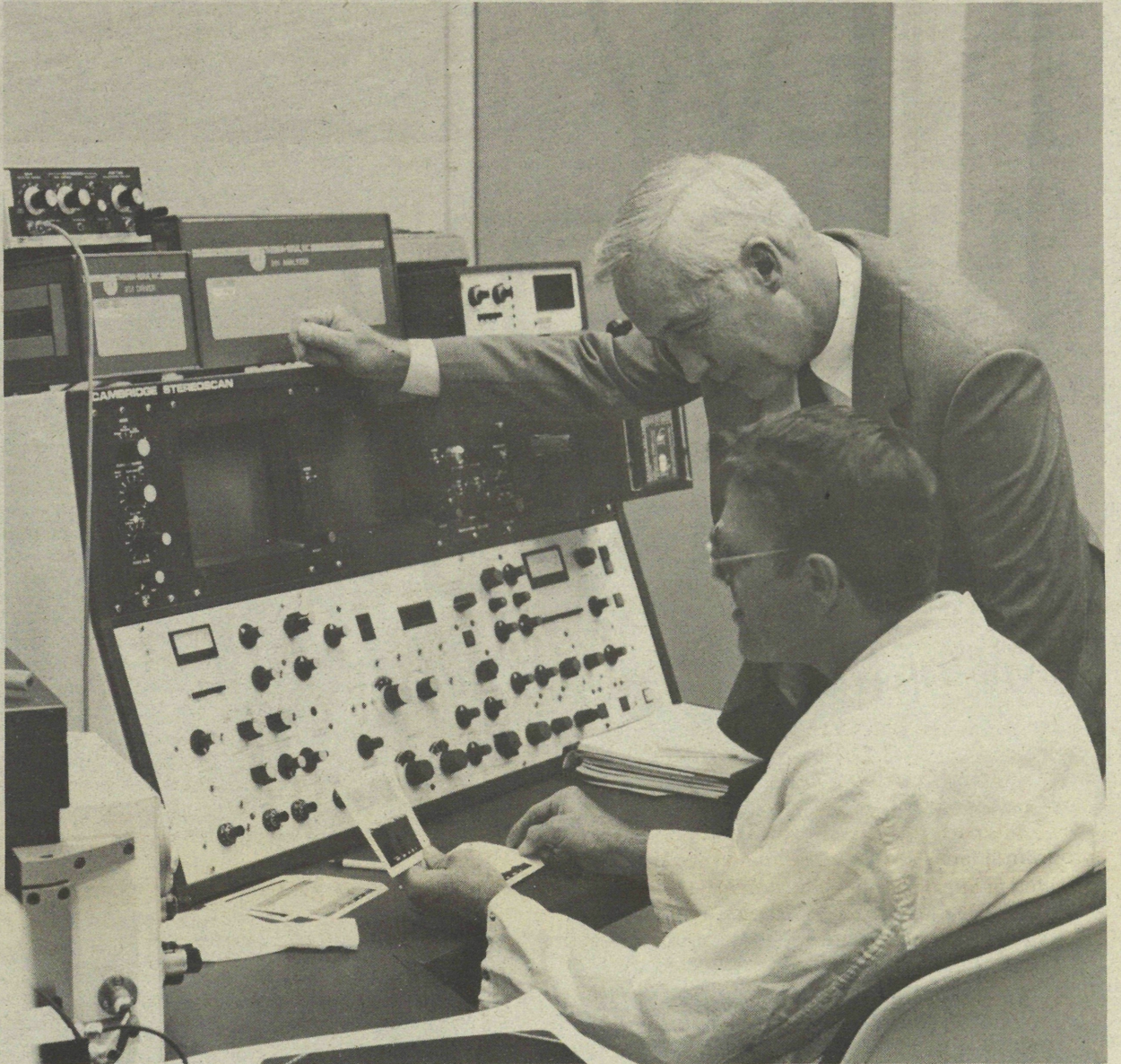
He looks back at his association with NASA (the National Aeronautical and Space Administration) with pride but not nostalgia. "It was an exciting time to be part of the space program," he acknowledges. Astronauts were heroes in the 60s. Thousands of citizens lined a motorcade route to cheer McDivitt and a fellow astronaut and U-M alumnus, the late Edward H. White, when they came to Ann Arbor in 1965 after the historic Gemini 4 spacewalk.

But the mystique was beginning to fade during the early 70s. "People would say, 'How can you spend all that money on reaching the moon when we haven't solved the problems here on earth like poverty and cancer,'" he recalls. "They would talk as if we were taking a bag of gold up to the moon and leaving it there. But in fact, we did spend the money in the United States, creating jobs and advancing the state of technology. Even if the space program had stopped, we wouldn't have necessarily solved the other problems."

"The publicity was good for the program when it started," McDivitt continues. "It gained credibility for the program, drew public support and motivated many young people to take an interest in science. It was certainly better than keeping it a secret."

"But treating the people who were flying as if they were some kind of gods — that was probably a little misplaced. Lindbergh flew across the Atlantic and the country made a big deal about it, but look how many people fly across the Atlantic today? It's time for the hoopla to go away, and let the space program survive on its merits. It will find its natural niche among other national priorities."

McDivitt retired from the Air Force as a brigadier general and has spent the past 13 years in private industry. He was named executive vice president and a director of Consumers Power Co. in Jackson, Michigan, in 1972, moved to a similar position at Pullman Inc. of Chicago in 1975 and joined Rockwell in 1981. He served as senior vice



OVERSEEING complex military electronics projects at Rockwell International Corp. has taken School of Engineering grad James A. McDivitt to a new frontier.

president of science and technology and senior vice president of strategic management before he was appointed head of DEO in 1984.

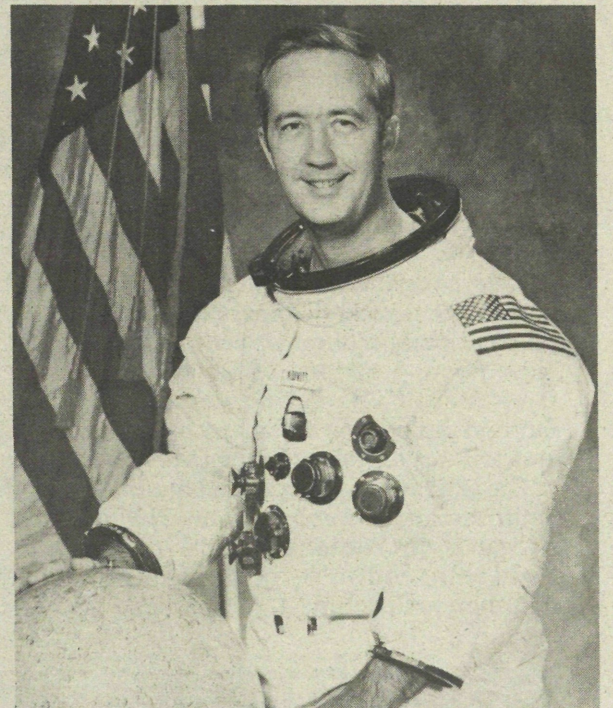
His high-pressure career hasn't precluded civic involvement. McDivitt recently agreed to serve as the first national chairman of the U-M College of Engineering's Annual Fund. "The Fund has seen significant growth in recent years," notes Engineering Dean James J. Duderstadt. "The reputation of the College is reflected in the achievements of outstanding alumni like Jim McDivitt. We are honored that he accepted the role of national chairman."

McDivitt explains his service to the U-M by saying, "I received an excellent education at the College of Engineering, owing not only to the faculty and administration but to the support of alumni who preceded me. I am happy to contribute to this important effort."

A former board member of the U-M Alumni Association, McDivitt also serves on the advisory councils of the University of Notre Dame College of Engineering and Miami University of Ohio School of Business Administration, and the Boy Scouts of America.

His large wood-paneled office in Anaheim bears only a few reminders of his space career: the green aluminum handles from his Gemini space seat; a piece of cable from the lunar module; the charred ends of the space capsule's heat shield. They stand alongside the shark carved by his son, Patrick, and other family mementos.

His four children are all pursuing varied careers: Michael, the oldest, has a business degree from Central Michigan University; Ann graduated in education from U-M, where she captained the women's swimming and diving teams. Patrick is studying law at Loyola University. Only Katie, the youngest, is following him in the field of engineering as a student at University of California-Berkeley.



'SPACE HOOPLA' and astronaut-worship have given way to a time when manned flights will have to survive on their own merit, says McDivitt, who commanded Gemini IV and Apollo IX missions.

McDivitt and his wife Judy enjoy hiking and hunting. From his panoramic sixth-floor office window, he points to the far horizon. "Just out there," he says with a trace of wonder, "are Mount San Antonio and Mount Baldy. In an hour's drive, you can be in the high desert, where there are jackrabbits and quail. Drive for another hour, and you've left civilization behind."

Former astronaut James A. McDivitt has rediscovered outer space in the California wilderness.

A NEW MOON RISING

Art of the Tabwa people

By John Woodford

The Tabwa people who live in the Zairian village of Mpala beside Lake Tanganyika still talk about "Bwana Boma," (Mr. Fort), a fair-skinned visitor who established the first colonial presence among them in the 1880's and collected some of their most magnificent art.

Bwana Boma was a Belgian adventurer named Emile Storms. He became a blood brother of Chief Mpala, built a fort in Mpala village, conquered neighboring people with his European and Tabwa troops and founded a little "empire."

In his art collecting and colonizing, Storms acted on his belief that "all authority which is not based upon force is null and illusory." But two years after his arrival in Mpala, he, himself, was forced under terms of the historic 1885 Berlin Conference of European colonial states to surrender his empire to European missionaries. He complied, though not before shipping specimens of the Tabwa's finest art to Belgium, where it is now housed in the Royal Museum of Central Africa.

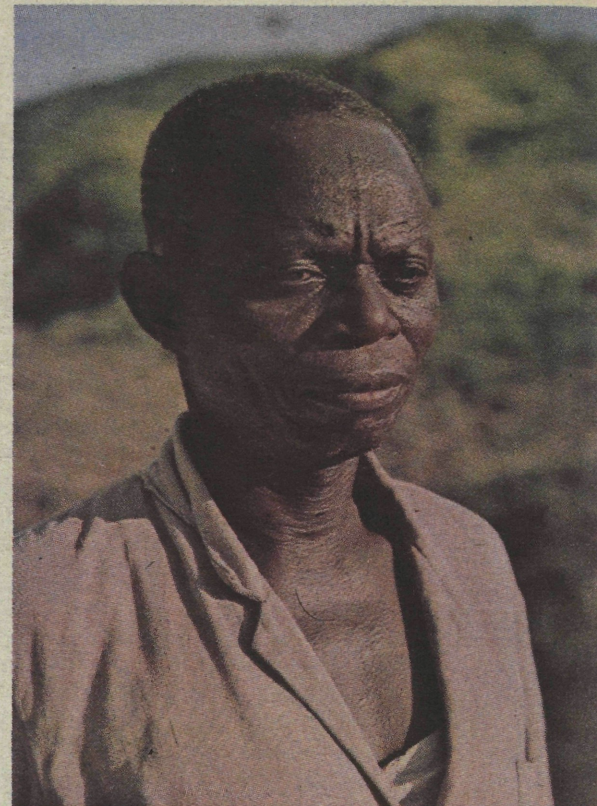
Today, a century later, the University of Michigan Museum of Art is organizing the first international exhibition of Tabwa art, "The Rising of a New Moon: A Century of Tabwa Art." The 100 rarely seen objects will include some from Storms's collections and many others from public and private collections in the U.S. and Europe.

The exhibition will open in January 1986 at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of African Art in Washington, D.C. Later, it will travel to the University of Michigan Museum of Art, then to Belgium.

(Continued on page 10.)



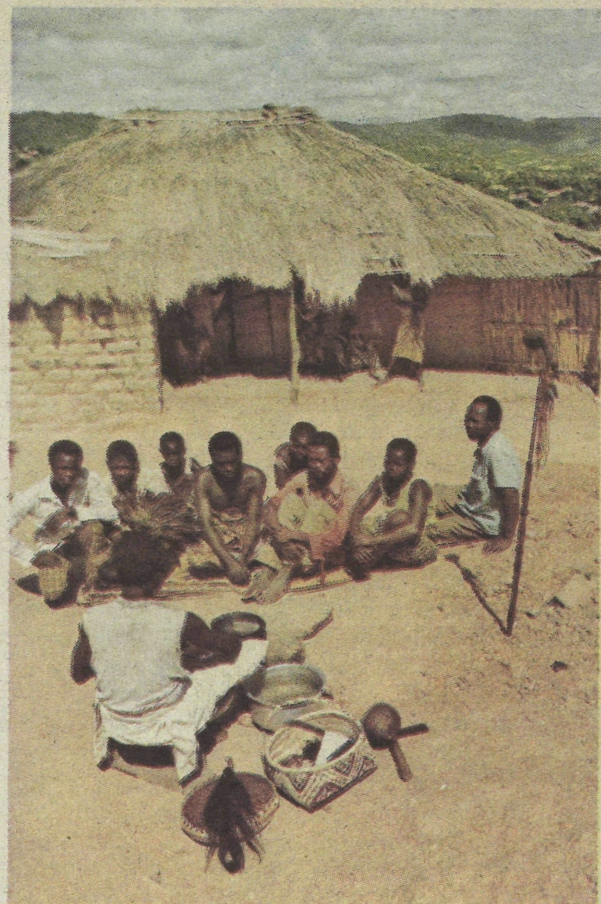
THIS FORT at Mpala was ceded in 1885 by Emile Storms, a Belgian adventurer, to European missionaries who founded the 'Christian Kingdom' of Mpala. The missionaries left profane matters (oppressive laws, jailings, floggings and executions) to Leopold-Louis Joubert, a former French infantryman. The colonizers advanced the economic, political and technical life of Tabwa converts, however, and made them better able than recalcitrants to cope with capitalist relations. Storms and the missionaries seized figurines like the one at left from the Tabwa; they are among the finest items in the Smithsonian exhibition.



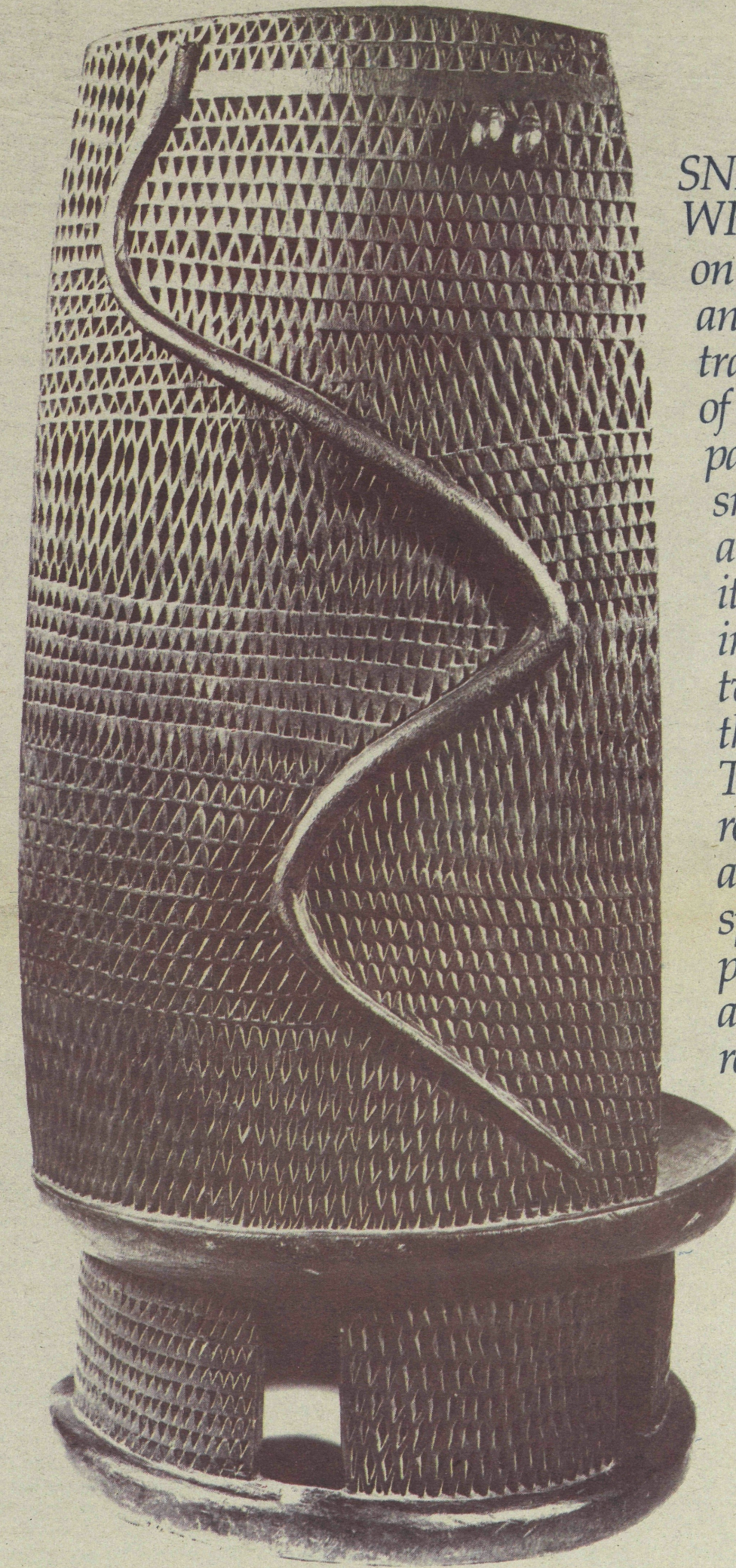
CHIEF MPALA, who was 78 when Allen Roberts photographed him, died shortly afterwards. Chiefs inherit the names of the villages they rule; the chief who allied himself with Emile Storms was also called Chief Mpala.



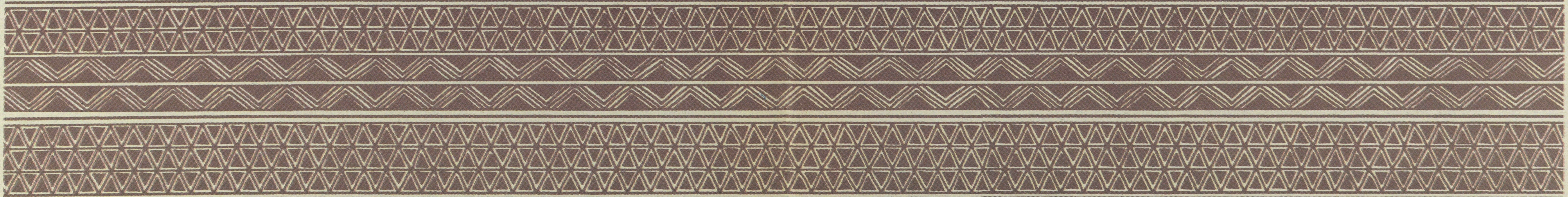
MPALA VILLAGE (pop. 2,500) lies on the west shore of Lake Tanganyika. African audiences will receive slide tapes and written materials about the collection in Tabwa and Swahili.



A TROUBLED individual and his kinsmen ask a diviner to identify the source of the man's problems. The diviner drops a seed in boiling water and asks a series of questions ('Is it a ghost? illness? too much drink? a curse?'). If the diviner can pick the seed out of the water, the answer is no, but when the seed gets too sticky to retrieve, the answer is yes. Through 'magic' like this, the analysis of dreams and knowledge of psychology, the diviner helps supplicants, Roberts says.



SNAKE WRIGGLES on this chair, an effect of the extraordinary angling of the background pattern. Large snakes are associated with earth spirits that serve as intermediaries between people and the environment. The chief's prerogative is to mediate between these spirits and his people. The two figures at top are amulets representing beetles that contain a protective medicine. (Linden Museum, Stuttgart, 42.498)





PIGGYBACK figures honor the carried person. Elders, brides and grooms, and chiefs were frequently shown being carried, as they were in certain ceremonies (Royal Museum of Central Africa [RMCA], Belgium 3343 1/3). Many CHIEF'S STAFFS have a 'Janus pattern,' but the paired faces in this privately owned staff are unmatched: Chief's faces are backed by a beast's and vice-versa. Roberts cites this as an example of how Tabwa express their views of nature's duality.



EVAN MAURER (left) and Allen Roberts, who were undergraduates wrestling teammates at Amherst College, check items in U-M's museum. Their U-M/Smithsonian exhibition opens January 28, 1986; the Detroit Art Institute show on April 18.



'FACE OF THE CROSS' pattern was formed by scarification on the TABWA MAN photographed before World War I, and by carving on the wooden figurine (A. J-P. Jernander Collection, Belgium). These small statues were generic figures, not portraits, made upon the death of a close relative as a focus for the grief and memory of a survivor; they were rarely made after their suppression as 'monsters of ugliness and devilry' by missionaries. Scarification lines have been sacred symbols, fads and cosmetic art for the Tabwa.

MOON CONTINUED

Evan M. Maurer, director of the U-M Museum, says the exhibition "will explicate for the first time how art works — what it means — in this particular society. It's an international, interdisciplinary project of art historians, anthropologists, ethnomusicologists and others who have joined to investigate Tabwa culture more deeply than it has ever been examined before."

Africanists around the world are enthusiastic about the project, Maurer says, because the 200,000 Tabwa live in an area that was, and is, "at the heart of dynamic political changes during the precolonial and colonial period as well as today in Zaire and neighboring states. By studying the Tabwa, we're examining phenomena and problems important not only to Africans but to world civilization as a whole."

Maurer emphasizes that the U-M was chosen to spearhead the project not only because of his own knowledge of African art history, but because of the "germinating influence of our resident expert, Allen Roberts," a researcher in the University's Center for Afroamerican and African Studies who lived with the Tabwa for four years. Roberts, who teaches at Albion College, is the exhibition's guest curator.

To Western viewers, the embellished carvings, masks, jewelry, textiles and utensils of the Tabwa may seem fascinating merely for their exotic beauty — not to mention their rapid appreciation in value. To a great extent, Roberts has cracked

the Tabwa aesthetic code that obscures the meaning of Tabwa art to the uninformed, and the exhibition's purpose is to share his and other scholars' insights into Tabwa history and psychology, and, through that vision, into the uses of art itself.

"I discussed their art with Tabwa," Roberts says, "and I learned that profound and complex concepts are depicted through aesthetic designs and symbols of the greatest economy. This can be seen quite clearly in their dominant decorative pattern called *balamwezi* or 'the rising of the new moon.'

"The design is elementary, consisting of isocetes triangles juxtaposed so that their bases form parallel lines. This pattern has decorated virtually every sort of Tabwa object, from headdresses of figures to musical instruments, from stools to baskets and mats."

The exhibition is named "The Rising of a New Moon," Roberts explains, because the moon is more than a decorative motif, it provides "the key metaphors of Tabwa philosophy."

The Tabwa, as have most peoples on all continents in some stages of their social development, performed rituals to ensure that the moon would return after its monthly disappearance. And in their philosophy, Roberts says, "lunar associations are comparable to those of Western thought: The reappearance of the moon is a sign of recognition, hope and rebirth."

But linked with the moon's light, which "allows one, literally and figuratively, to find the way in darkness, and to avoid hazards existing or lurking on either side of one's path," is an unilluminated period when the moon has completed its phases. This, too, is a special period to the Tabwa, called *kamwonang'anga*, during which the moon cannot be seen by ordinary mortals but only by those knowing magic.

In this dark period the moon permits hurtful

and ugly things to endanger human beings — lions, snakes and other *vidudu* or "things people don't like to look at." The peril may also come from evil spells, unfriendly spirits or, in the social realm, from the harmful and hidden nature of human beings, even ourselves and those we love.

To the Tabwa, Roberts says, the moon presents "two faces of the same reality." This duality of the moon, and its cyclic phasing, assists them in contemplating the duality of human nature, good and evil. People must learn to cope with the duality, or "two-facedness" of man and nature, the Tabwa believe; they must do so with magic, and the advice of oracles, practitioners of magic or chiefs, informed by reflection and moral discipline as well.

"The seemingly artless lunar metaphor we see in the designs of 'classical' pre-colonial and early-colonial Tabwa objects," the social anthropologist sums up, "helps them consider both positive social values, like guidance, generosity and restraint, and their inevitable dialectic opposites, like greed, despair and excess."

Other seemingly simpler decorations and symbols on special or ordinary objects are lodestones of equally complex ideas among the Tabwa.

"There is an 'endless' line of symmetry that figures in Tabwa imagination and art," Roberts says. "These lines, called *mulalambo*, represent, both abstractly and concretely, such diverse phenomena as the path of the Milky Way, the tunnel through which Mutumbi the Aardvark brought Man and Woman from the underworld to the Earth's surface in the Tabwa creation myth, the line by which humans will travel from this present world to divinity, and the Continental Divide that runs north-to-south through their homeland. Vertical *mulalambo* midlines were also 'drawn' through scarification [raised keloidal bumps] on the human body or carved onto the torsos of wooden figurines.

"Over their history as an identifiable, but certainly not rigidly definable, group," Roberts continues, "the Tabwa have displayed these rich metaphors on their bodies, sculpture or utensils. When they contemplate these patterns — and, as with us, the consciousness and depth with which these reflections are carried out vary with individuals — the motif is a reference for a complex set of cosmological principles that can, like many Tabwa symbols or ideas, 'hide in plain sight.'"

As the colonizers established their dominance over the region, hiding things in plain sight became a survival skill for the Tabwa. "The missionaries and their forces suppressed the Tabwa's artistic-religious practices that conflicted with Christianity," Roberts says. "To facilitate their administrative functions, the colonizers introduced practices that defined a Tabwa 'tribal' identity in a region where several groups previously had more multiple and flexible ethnic identities. For their part, the Tabwa and other peoples began to assume a more fixed 'tribal' identity because it helped them unify in resistance to the colonizers, and to adapt to the new conditions of a colonial existence."

In the artistic realm, colonization meant wooden sculptures and other obviously "devilish and heretical" objects were seized and their further production was forcibly discouraged. "As our exhibition shows, however," Roberts observes, "the Tabwa developed an 'underground' art. They put their metaphorical decorations on baskets, mats and other utensils. Baskets that contained apparent trinkets were in reality receptacles for objects that were significant in their divination ceremonies because the objects were carefully chosen metaphors for predicaments or troubled states of mind of particular individuals."

Roberts, Maurer and the entire U-M Museum of Art staff have worked hard to ensure that viewers of the exhibition of Tabwa art will enjoy a dynamic and illuminating experience.

"We've crafted the exhibition so that it will deepen the viewers' knowledge of the purposes of art in general," Roberts declares. "We want them to appreciate the thought, the mode of life, the troubled history, the occasional triumphs and the present-day challenges of the Tabwa and, through them, of all groups in world culture."



STUDYING IN THE DORM PROVES TO BE THE NORM

The stereotype says undergraduate residence halls are rowdy "animal houses, the last place for concentrated study. But when the U-M Housing Division tested this assumption it found that three of four freshmen do most of their studying in residence halls.

In its survey, Housing asked students to assess the quality of the residence halls as places to study. Students were also asked to describe their halls' impact on their social and intellectual lives outside their classwork.

Begun in July 1983 by Rob Quinn, Ph.D., and Stan Pressor, Ph.D., of the University's Survey Research Center, the study asked a representative group of 569 incoming freshman what they expected from life in the residence halls. Then, in the winter term of 1984, these students were asked their impressions after living in the halls for one term. The study resulted in the following data:

— 78% of the freshman indicated that the residence hall was a satisfactory place to study.

— 83% of the students complete their written assignments in the residence hall.

— 77% of the students do most of their thinking in the residence hall.

— 74% of the students complete their reading assignments in the residence hall.

— 60% of the students do their group studying in the residence hall.

— 56% of the students study in their residence hall rooms and 16% in other parts of the residence hall.

— 65% of the entering freshman intended to use the libraries for studying but only 26% of the students wound up doing so. The following reasons were given for studying in the residence halls:

— 49% said the hall is quiet or has quiet hours

— 22% cited convenience as the key factor.

— 18% said the study areas in the hall are available and adequate.

— 6% named privacy.

Among the factors that shape student preconceptions about residence halls are the Housing Office publications and views of family

and friends who previously attended the University.

The more students depended on the Housing publications for information, the more they expected to be satisfied. Those who relied mainly on the advice of friends and family were less likely to expect good study conditions in residence halls.

Edward C. Salowitz, director of Housing's residence program, found the survey results "gratifying and useful in assessing the changing role of campus housing in relation to student needs." He expects five more reports from the survey data, touching on the halls' judiciary system, student lifestyles and the intellectual climate within the housing communities.

At this point, Salowitz said, the survey indicates that freshman expectations for residence hall life are generally met, that freshmen are exposed to new ideas while living in the halls and receive most of their intellectual stimulation from fellow students, and that most students favor a judiciary system in which both students and staff share the responsibility for the determination and adjudication of rules.



HITTING the books in the South Quad library: The Housing study showed that students who shared a bedroom as high school seniors expected to be satisfied with studying in dorms more than those who didn't. No link between study location and grades was found.



FOUR FRESHMEN from South Quad's Hunt House, a women's residence, study in this triple. Monique Meloche of Windsor, Ontario, Canada, (left foreground) is a visitor to the room of (clockwise from Meloche) Seung-yun Kim of Southfield, Michigan; Jo Tou, Troy, Michigan; and Becky Naser, Grand Haven, Michigan.



MARK COUSINO (right), a chemical engineering major from Richmond, Michigan, and fellow South Quad resident Jim Lico of Rochester, Michigan, a sophomore business major, prefer to study in their room. Cousino says the know-how of building the space-saving loft in the background is passed down from one student generation to the next.

ALL U-M STUDENTS GET ACCESS TO COMPUTERS, PAY USERS FEE

The U-M Regents, at their Sept. 19-20 meeting, approved a campus-wide student fee that greatly increased general student access to computers and other information technology.

Computers no longer are just for scientists and engineers, and the Ann Arbor campus will have "a significantly more modern environment in which to learn and to perform research," said Douglas E. Van Houweling, vice provost for information technology. "It offers us the opportunity to demonstrate the same kind of leadership which has been a hallmark of the University throughout its history."

All students enrolled for credit in degree programs will pay a \$50 computer fee in the winter 1986 term, which will be increased to \$100 per term beginning in the spring/summer 1986 term. All students will gain access to personal computers and networks which provide access to other U-M com-

puters and "electronic mail."

Through the student computer fee and an increased commitment of U-M funds, the number of workstations for general student use will increase seven-fold, from 250 now to 1,750 by fall of 1988. The current total does not include the 430 workstations now dedicated to engineering and business administration students.

Overall, the plan calls for an increase in the University's central academic computing budget from \$8.3 million in 1984-85 to \$16.5 million in 1986-87.

Van Houweling said that the University rejected the possibility of requiring individual students to purchase their own computers. "It's more costly," he explained. "To get computing power comparable to what we get through workstations connected to the U-M computing system would be very difficult in any but the most expensive desktop computers."



VICE PRESIDENT George Bush chats with U-M President Harold T. Shapiro and Oumarou Youssoufou (left), the Organization of African Unity's ambassador to the UN, during 25th anniversary celebrations of John Kennedy's launching of the Peace Corps at the U-M. The events were highlighted by a symposium on 'America's Role in Africa's Development.'

LETTERS

'Snowflakes' disappoints

I CONSIDER myself a fairly knowledgeable reader of science and research; I subscribe to a number of the popular magazines such as *Science 85*, and even to the U-M's *Research News*, which I enjoy. To date, however, I've been disappointed with much of *Michigan Today's* presentation of research and scholarship at the U-M. What prompts this letter is the especially poor showing in your August article, "Clues to the Mystery of the Snowflake."

I stuck with the story to the bitter end, forced to frequently re-read sections because so much jargon was included. In other things I read about science, more care is taken to de-mystify, not the reverse. And the link made between Prof. Ben-Jacob's work and "universality" was thin; it may be there, but the writer didn't show it. It was hard to see why the article was printed, unless you were dying to print some pretty pictures of snowflakes. (If so, you should have done that and spared us the rest.)

Stick to your breezy "people" stories; they are nicely done. I'll go elsewhere to learn what the faculty is up to.

Dwight Grant
Ann Arbor

Reader Grant will be pleased to learn that the U-M News and Information Office has added a science writer, Frank Blanchard, to its staff. The quality of our science stories should prove much more satisfactory to him and other readers beginning with our next issue — Ed.

More about Gypsies

THE EXCERPT from the doctoral thesis of William Lockwood on Gypsies is hilarious! They conned him into contributing \$2,000. Only a Gypsy could get by with that ploy.

His, "You Gypsies are as good as any other ethnic group" must have amused them. In areas they care about, they know they are superior! Ah me — scholars are the worst sort of suckers! What Lockwood needs is a course in "Street Smarts" — right?

Rachel Welch
Saint Augustine, Florida



ANTHROPOLOGIST William G. Lockwood and his wife, Yvonne (the couple on the right) visited their Gypsy friends Halil and Hanifa Salkanovic in Bayonne, France, last year.

IN READING the enclosed two articles about Gypsies, the first in the *Los Angeles Times*, the second in *Michigan Today*, I was struck by the contrasting approaches toward this ethnic minority.

Now, the *Los Angeles Times* is not a conservative, liberal-baiting newspaper, by any viewpoint, and yet its article appears to lean toward the popular conception of Gypsies as a rather "troublesome," anti-social element in the various societies in which they have resided down through the centuries. Of course, such an observation immediately is brushed off as "racist" by the liberal thinkers, but the persistence of Gypsy behavioral patterns would indicate there are many of us who believe that minorities actually are not stereotyped by others but rather stereotype themselves, i.e., the Germans' militaristic culture in the century or two prior to World War II.

You are free, of course, to edit your publication as you see fit, but as a devoted Michigan grad, it disturbs me that *Michigan Today* so consistently takes the liberal, sometimes derogatorily tabbed the bleeding-heart, egghead approach to a variety of issues.

You won't consider me a scurrilous character, will you, if I often disagree with your articles?

Norman Miller Lit '42
Palm Springs, California

IT IS AN UNFAILING trait of naive folk in the academic world that they become (or are born) oblivious to reality. So Dr. Lockwood becomes enamored of Gypsies and in his view they shed their long-developed skills in flim flam, theft, killing and simple skullduggery.

Dr. Lockwood reminds me of the typical academic nerd who goes to a foreign country and comes back wearing native garb, eating with chopsticks or whatever — totally smitten with the "culture."

Note enclosed clipping on crime suspects described as Gypsies — Ed. But more close to home — my personal encounter in my own garage on 10 August with a Gypsy father and son trying to work a scam on me.

Robert M. Harris
Berkley, Michigan

Prof. William G. Lockwood replies to the above letters that discussion of "Gypsy crime" smears an entire ethnic group because of the actions of a few. "There is no other ethnic group in America that the media would malign with such careless disregard," he says. "And they get away with it because Gypsies lack the organization of other groups and hesitate to come forward as individuals for fear of being tarred with the same brush." — Ed.

'May U-M's stewardship grow'

HAVING JUST finished reading your August issue from front to back, may I congratulate you for such an excellent, informative publication. Although a bit chagrined that the issue contained no article about civil engineering (I'm a '46 CE graduate), I found the article about architectural Professor James Chaffers Community Design Studio very enlightening. May I remind your readers and Professor Chaffers with a little jest that such urban renewal projects cannot come to fruition without the nuts and bolts of civil and structural engineering.

As a very casual weekly reader of newspapers, *Michigan Today*, in contrast, offers thorough, thought-provoking articles in a wide and most interesting variety of subjects. The very fact that so many of our faculty and students are deeply involved in the real world is most gratifying. When one considers the number of graduates privileged to attend Michigan who are professionals and businesspeople today, one begins to have a little inkling as to the impact that the University has

on society. May our stewardship continue to grow as it obviously is now.

Having relocated from Michigan to Texas some three years ago, we have discovered here a sizable number of Michigan transplants. In fact, a number of them reunite annually at a get-together in Dallas. One comes to encounter native Texans infrequently but can usually recognize them on the highways by their erratic driving habits, even worse than Michiganders, in my humble opinion.

Norman L. Rabbers '46E
Grand Prairie, Texas

Forgotten astronaut

In the article about Michigan astronauts (August 1985) you listed the other people who went on to fame or glory or both. I believe, however, that you left out one. He was Theodore C. Freeman, an Air Force officer like myself who attended the Rackham Graduate School. I don't recall his military grade, nor the class in which he graduated. He was, however, selected for astronaut training after graduation. Unfortunately, he was subsequently killed in an aircraft accident before he had participated in any space missions. In my view, he should be included among the Michigan astronauts.

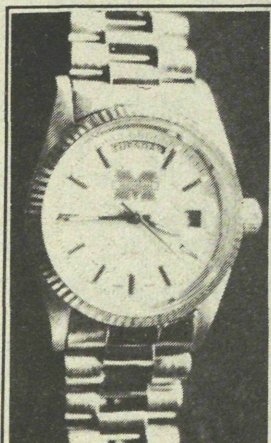
Donald S. Sammis Jr.
Palm Bay, Florida

'Hooray for new cheerleaders'

"HISTORIC" new cheerleading squad indeed! Wimps — that's what we've always called the pom-pom squad at U-M stadium. While other college squads were performing feats of outstanding athletic ability and strength, our pom-pom squad was bouncing up and down in the traditional "pom-pom girl" style.

I always wondered why there weren't any women attending the University who wanted to be out on the field displaying their agility in gymnastics instead of being an ornament to look at. I thought there had to be at least one such woman. Now there are six! Hooray! Out of all the years that I have been attending U-M football games, the cheerleading squad was always an embarrassment. U-M seemed about 10 years behind all of the other Big Ten colleges in having co-ed squads which enabled these women to display some REAL athletic ability. I am elated that U-M has finally caught up with the rest of the world.

Judy Plonka '77 BA
Canton, Michigan



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The official U of M logo, with authentic maize and blue colors, is proudly displayed on this beautiful quartz watch. Finished with a heavy gold electroplate process, the style is a classic reproduction of the exclusive "ROLEX" President model. Available only via this ad. Cannot be purchased in any store. All orders will be acknowledged. Order now for Christmas!!

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We enjoy receiving readers' letters and print almost all we receive. We regret that we must omit a few, abridge some and acknowledge very few in reply. Our readers are also welcome to submit stories or story ideas for Michigan Today. Such submissions will be acknowledged but not returned — Ed.

ROACH IS NAMED CHAIRMAN OF SPECIAL GIFTS CAMPAIGN



Regent Thomas A. Roach, BA '51, JD '53, has been named chairman of special gifts of the University's Campaign for Michigan.

Former President Gerald R. Ford, honorary chairman of the Campaign, announced that Roach will lead volunteer efforts to secure commitments of \$10,000 to \$100,000. Roach, a senior member of the Detroit law firm of Donovan Hammond Ziegelman Roach & Sotiroff, P.C., has been a Regent since 1975.

Launched in 1983, the Campaign has so far raised more than \$104 million, 65 percent of its \$160 million goal. The initial efforts have been targeted at "major gifts" — those totaling \$100,000 or more.

The special gifts initiative marks phase two of the three-tiered Campaign for Michigan. Under Roach's leadership, volunteers will begin soliciting individual gifts of \$10,000 and higher through the close of the Campaign in 1987.

Over the summer, Roach recruited five National Campaign Committee members to serve as local chairmen for the fall special gift efforts. They are Julius H. Beers, BS '46, for Traverse City, Michigan; Sumner J. Foster, BA '52, for Boston; Richard Katcher, BA '41, JD '43, for Cleveland; Regent Emeritus David Laro, BA '64, for Flint, Michigan;

and Thomas G. Van Gessel, BA '57, for Fairfield County, Connecticut.

Between now and early December, the five local chairmen will recruit additional volunteers and kick off special gift programs in their cities. Ultimately, volunteer networks will be organized in 30 to 40 cities across the country. The final phase, beginning in 1986, will include direct solicitation of all U-M alumni and friends.

The Campaign has two primary goals: to increase the University's endowment for faculty support and student financial aid and to fund capital construction and renovation for teaching, research and service.

President Ford said that he was "delighted to welcome Tom Roach to this important position within the Campaign.

"As a U-M Regent for more than a decade," President Ford continued, "Tom has earned a reputation for dedication, hard work, and a commitment to maintaining the University's high standards of excellence."

Campaign Chairman Robert E. Nederlander added, "Both Tom and his wife, Sally, have long been active in alumni activities and service," and noted that Sally Roach just completed a two-year term as chairwoman of U-M's Alumnae Council. She has served as first vice presi-



Tom and Sally Roach

dent of the U-M Alumni Association and member of the Alumnae Council governing board and is a recipient of the Distinguished Alumni Service Award.

Thomas Roach was a partner for 20 years in the law firm of McClintock Donovan Carson and Roach until a merger formed his current firm in 1980.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION EVENTS

Events of the U-M Alumnae Clubs

Nov. 13: Detroit Association of U-M Women: Monthly meeting, Rackham Building, 60 Farnsworth, Detroit, 5:30 p.m. Contact: Leslie Lazzerin, 341-6390.

Nov. 13: Ann Arbor-Smith Group: Fall Luncheon, Noon, Social Hour, 12:30 p.m. Luncheon, North Campus Commons-East Room. Contact: Sharon Thatcher, 439-7118.

Nov. 18: Benton Harbor/St. Joseph: "Program on China" at the home of Barrie Dewane, 416 Ridgeway, St. Joseph, Michigan, 7:30 p.m. Contact: Judy Kinney, 983-4057.

Nov. 21: Jackson: Meeting, 7:30 p.m. Speaker: Mary Anne Watson, Professor of Communication, "The Roots of Laughter—Radio and TV Comedy." Contact: Evelyn LaVanway-Gee, 784-2496.

Nov. 25: Macomb County: Speaker: Dr. Lawrence Berkove, Professor of English, "Hemingway in Michigan," 8 p.m. Contact: Gail Varblow, (313) 574-0162.

U-M Club activities

BALTIMORE: Nov. 23/M vs OSU football TV party. Contact: Linda Safran, (301) 955-2369.

CHAMPAIGN/URBANA: Nov. 1/Pre-game party. Contact: Robert Welke, (217) 586-3264.

DENVER: Nov. 23/M vs OSU football TV party. Contact: Kathy Bernhard, (303) 779-1759.

FORT WAYNE: Nov. 5/M vs Illinois football video. Contact: Glenn Rossman, (219) 426-7800.

FORT WAYNE: Nov. 9/M vs Purdue dinner. Contact: Glenn Rossman, (219) 426-7800.

HUNTSVILLE: Nov. 23/M vs OSU football TV party. Contact: Thornton Zeigler, (205) 895-1831.

LEXINGTON: Nov. 23/M vs OSU football TV party. Contact: Edith Schweikle, (606) 272-3886.

LOS ANGELES: Nov. 23/M vs OSU TV football party. Contact: Mary Douglas, (818) 769-5858.

PALM BEACH: Nov. 23/M vs OSU football luncheon. Contact: Betty Harris, (305) 833-7131.

PHILADELPHIA: Nov. 16/Big Ten Dinner. Contact: Stanley Kubacki, (215) 686-7510.

SAN DIEGO: Nov. 23/M vs OSU football TV party. Contact: Jack Dostal, (619) 460-9418.

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY: Nov. 23/M vs OSU TV football party. Contact: Myrna Lightstone, (818) 993-5114.

SEATTLE: Nov. 23/M vs OSU TV football party. Contact: Mike Franz, (206) 728-4444.

S. FAIRFIELD CO.: Nov. 23/M vs OSU TV football party. Contact: Marc Schiller, (203) 622-6935.

SOUTHWEST FLORIDA: Nov. 23/M vs OSU TV football party. Contact: Van Miller, (813) 262-5082.

SUN CITIES: Nov. 12/Luncheon, speaker, Jana Bonamerstach. Contact: Edwin Howe, (602) 584-1164.

TWIN CITIES: Nov. 16/Pre-game party. Contact: Geoffrey Jarpe, (612) 224-7300.

WASHINGTON, D.C.: Nov. 23/M vs OSU TV football party. Contact: Randy Cole, (202) 429-2624.

WEST CHICAGO: Nov. 18/Organizational meeting. Contact: Mark Duffy, (312) 341-9430.

WINE COUNTRY: Nov. 23/M vs OSU TV football party. Contact: John Grubb, (707) 585-2686.

TOP EXECUTIVES ON CAMPUS

New facilities are enhancing the executive education program in the School of Business Administration.

"Company executives who come to our programs want the experience of being at The University of Michigan — not just learning from Michigan faculty, but also being on campus as if they were students again," comments Alan Merten, associate dean for executive education and computer services at the School of Business Administration. "Our new facilities — including the executive residence, computer resource center and executive education center — will provide them with a complete on-campus experience."

Merten, who is also a professor of computer and information systems, says the School's continuing education program provides more than 50 courses with 250 offerings each year.

The executive residence includes 96 rooms with baths, a dining room seating 175 and a fully equipped kitchen. The large lobby, which will provide a comfortable spot for informal discussion, is a gift of L.J. (Pete) and Dohn Kalmbach. The new facility will house its first guests in early 1986.

In addition to the executive residence, the \$15 million Business School building project includes two new facilities already in use — the Kresge Library and a building that houses both the computing resource center and the executive education center.

At the end of September, gifts and pledges to the University's Campaign for Michigan totaled \$104,858,230, including \$64,925,831 for facilities and \$34,159,679 for endowment.



THE TOWSLEY CENTER (in background) was named for Margaret Dow Towsley "in recognition of the generosity that she and her husband Prof. Emeritus Harry A. Towsley, M.D. have shown toward many sections of the University," said Dean Paul Boylan of the School of Music.

MUSIC SCHOOL ADDITION DEDICATED

The Margaret Dow Towsley Center, a \$1.9 million addition to the School of Music on North Campus, was dedicated in a special ceremony October 4.

The new center houses a vocal arts center for rehearsing and performing opera, a recital hall with a new mechanical-action organ and display rooms for the Stearns Collection of Musical Instruments — a treasure of more than 2,000 unusual instruments.

The center was built entirely with private contributions to the School of Music, in conjunction with the Campaign for Michigan.

Dean Paul C. Boylan, noting that the Music School's Earl V. Moore Building had been financed entirely with state funds while the Towsley Center was built with private donations, said the two forms of financial support "represent the combination

of public and private provision for important needs that is Michigan's proud tradition."

During the dedication ceremony for the Towsley Center, Ernest A. Jones, chairman of the Music School's capital campaign, said, "The money for this fine facility was raised by many donors — and it's taken a lot of money. I think many people in the School of Music are going to benefit. The facility will play a powerful role in the music business, and the Capital Campaign will benefit as well."

The celebration following the dedication included an organ and trumpet concert by Marilyn Mason and Armando Ghitalla, and presentations by Ruggiero Ricci, violin; Peter Sparling, dancer, and Jeffrey Solow, cello; and Lorna Haywood, soprano, Leslie Guinn, baritone and Eckart Sellheim, pianist.

OLDER, HAPPIER AND WISER

Some students find age is to their advantage

Johanne Descoteaux pours tea and raises her voice to be heard over the sound of children playing.

"All my life, from the time I could hold a pencil, I've been interested in drawing," she says. "It was always understood in my family that I would go to art school." But after her parents divorced, there was no more talk of college. Right after high school, she married, then had two children.

Descoteaux, 30, is an alumna of the School of Art's class of '84 and now a graduate student there. She is one of the "non-traditional" students on campus — those at least three years older than their 18-to-21-year-old fellow students. These are students who, because they have experienced more of life, tend to have "found" themselves, know the jobs they want and have the discipline to reach their goals. They usually make high marks and are regarded as mentors by younger students. In recent years, they were officially recognized for the first time when the admissions office drew up new guidelines for older students.

Descoteaux enrolled in a community college several years after high school and, like most non-traditional students, transferred to the



Johanne Descoteaux

U-M. Her abstract prints, mostly lithographs and intaglios, deal with conflicts and relationships.

"It's strange deciding to go back to school, especially when you have no means of support," says Descoteaux, who is divorced. "I didn't know if I was being self-indulgent or if it was something I actually could work out."

Kevin Meyer arranges the blue-and-black, checkered oil painting



Kevin Meyer

against a wall, then backs away 20 feet to gain a better perspective.

Close-up, the picture looks like a series of somber squares. But at a distance, the resemblance to Meyer is distinct. "Self-portrait: Remembering" is a reflective work that portrays Meyer's emphasis on small segments of color.

Meyer's flair for art became apparent when, as a billing clerk at a local hospital, he found he was de-

signing hospital posters as often as he was performing accounting procedures and enjoying the graphics more. An illness put him out of work for a year, and during that year he "became aware that life could be short and knew I should decide what I really wanted to accomplish."

Teachers in grade school and junior high had encouraged him to pursue a career in art. "I was planning to go to college," he says, "but my parents and I couldn't agree on what I should study. So I didn't go to college at all."

At 24, he decided to enroll at Michigan's School of Art. "I wondered if it was a silly idea, because I didn't know how I'd make a living with an art degree," he says. But he wanted to try, and this spring he received his bachelor of fine arts degree. After locating a studio he plans to begin graduate studies.

Eleanor M. Hendershot, a senior admissions counselor, says the U-M does not actively recruit non-traditional students because each year there are more qualified recent high school graduates applying at the freshman level than the University is able to admit.

"The U-M has always encouraged the student body to be reflective of the community in general, and we have a good cross-section of students," she says. "The number of older, returning students has remained around 10 percent throughout the years, and we don't see that changing."

U-M PULLED OUT ALL THE STOPS IN GETTING NEW BACH ORGAN

By Anne Rueter

When the University organist Marilyn Mason sits down at the U-M's new baroque-style pipe organ, she is at the controls of a complex musical instrument so large that it can be entered, like a room, from a small door to her right. Some 1,816 wood and tin pipes in orderly rows rise above her, framed by highly ornamented gold and green cabinetry.

Mason determines which pipes will sound in two ways: by playing different notes on the organ's two keyboards and pedalboard, and by pulling one or more of the 27 "stop"

knobs flanking the keyboards. If no stops are pulled, pressing a key will produce no sound at all.

Each stop calls into action specific sets of pipes, which speak the notes played on the keyboard in particular kinds of voices. Some simulate other instruments such as the recorder or trumpet. In this organ, patterned after one of Bach's day, Mason characterizes the principal stops, those known for producing the classic

organ sound, as "full and round in their sound. The flute stops are velvety and mellow."

In this new organ, the valves open as a result of mechanical action, just as they do in organs built in Bach's day. In a mechanical action organ, striking and releasing a key moves a series of connected levers and rods, which open and close the valve at the end of a given pipe. Behind the ornate exterior of the

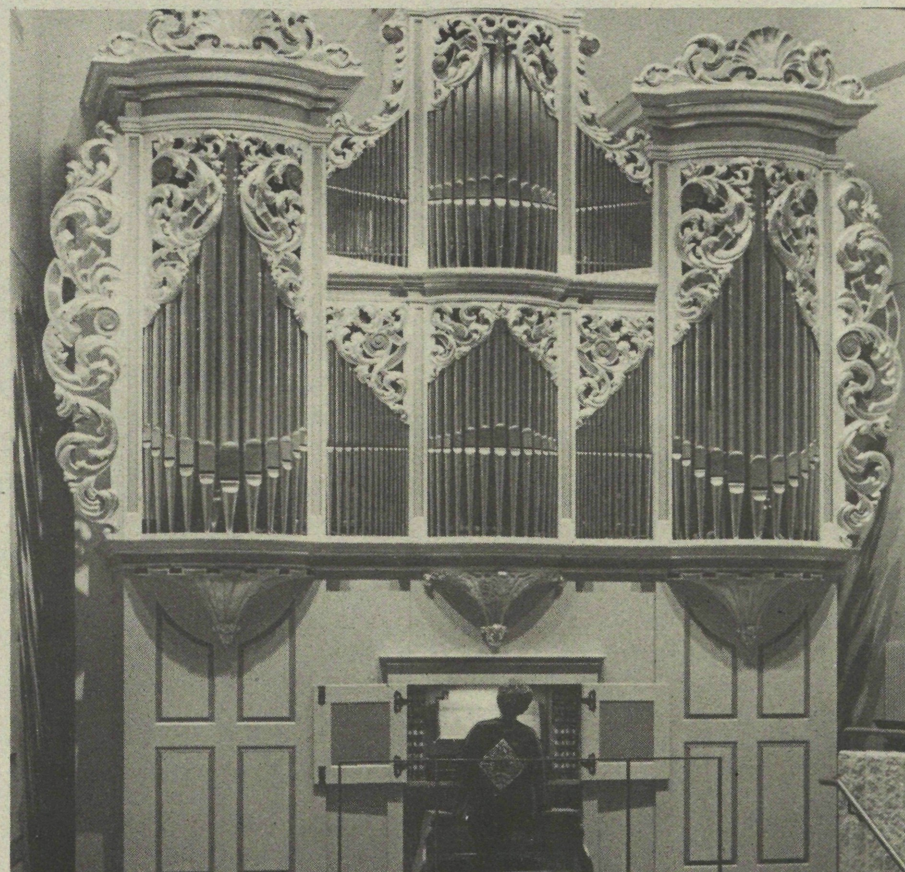
organ, the motions of these rods and levers are transferred to distant parts of the organ via a complex network of additional levers and rollers.

In electropneumatic action organs, introduced about a 110 years ago, depressing a key closes an electric circuit. This signals an electric motor to open a valve and allow air to pass through the pipe. Mechanical action organs, with their direct link between player and pipe, have returned to popularity in the 20th century.

The School of Music's new organ does use electricity, however, to power a motor that puffs up its large bellows. Housed on a lower level beneath the organist, the bellows slowly release the organ's essential air supply into a windchest above. In the baroque era, organists performing or just practicing had to bring a helper along to pump the bellows.

The difference in sound between manual and motorized bellows operation is subtle. Yet many organists prize the authentic, breathing quality of sounds produced with manual pumping. For audiences whose ears are attuned to such nuances, the Music School's new organ is equipped to allow manual pumping as well, to reproduce more closely the sounds made by the "king of instruments" in Bach's day.

NOTE: The new organ and the ways in which U-M music professors perform the music of J. S. Bach are subjects of the May-July issue of The Research News. To obtain a free copy, write to The Research News, The University of Michigan, 241 West Engineering, Ann Arbor MI 48109-1092, or call Doris Dunger at (313) 763-5587.



MARILYN MASON, University organist, performs on the new mechanical-action organ modeled after the instrument on which J. S. Bach performed. The organ was purchased with the help of a bequest from Judith Barnett Metz, an Ohio organist. (See related story on opposite page.)

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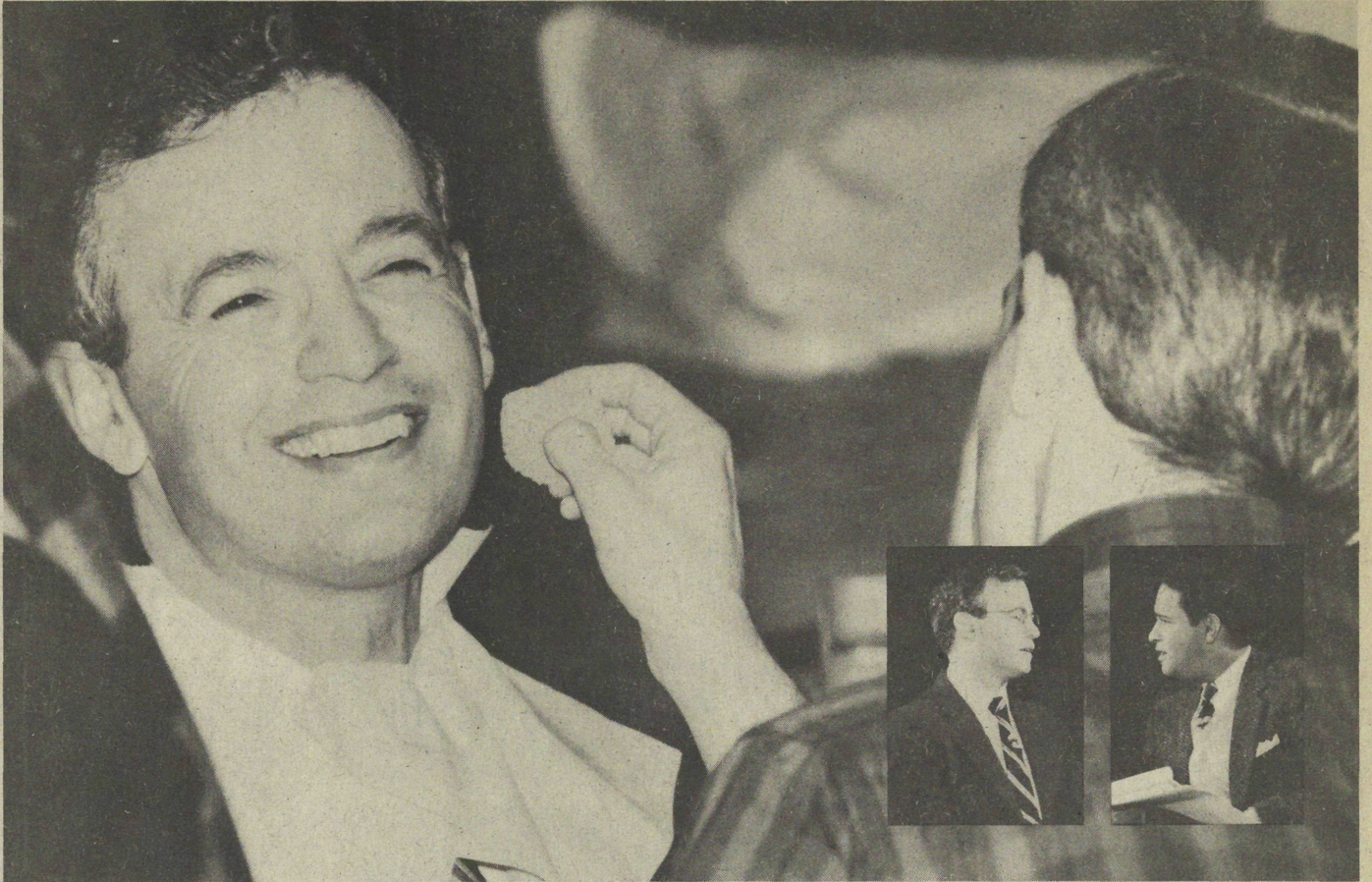
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Michigan Today



THE 'TODAY' SHOW came to the Michigan Diag on the chilly morning of Oct. 17. The NBC-TV program's host, Bryant Gumbel, interviewed U-M President Harold T. Shapiro, who obviously weathered the make-up preparations quite well. The program focused on higher education at large public institutions like the U-M and smaller, private schools typified by Brown University, where 'Today' hostess Jane Pauley talked with U-M counterparts.

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U-M Regents: Deane Baker, Ann Arbor; Paul W. Brown, Petoskey; Neal D. Nielsen, Brighton; Sarah Goddard Power, Ann Arbor; Thomas A. Roach, Detroit; Veronica Latta Smith, Grosse Ile; Nellie M. Varner, Detroit; James L. Waters, Muskegon; Harold T. Shapiro, President, *Ex-officio*

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