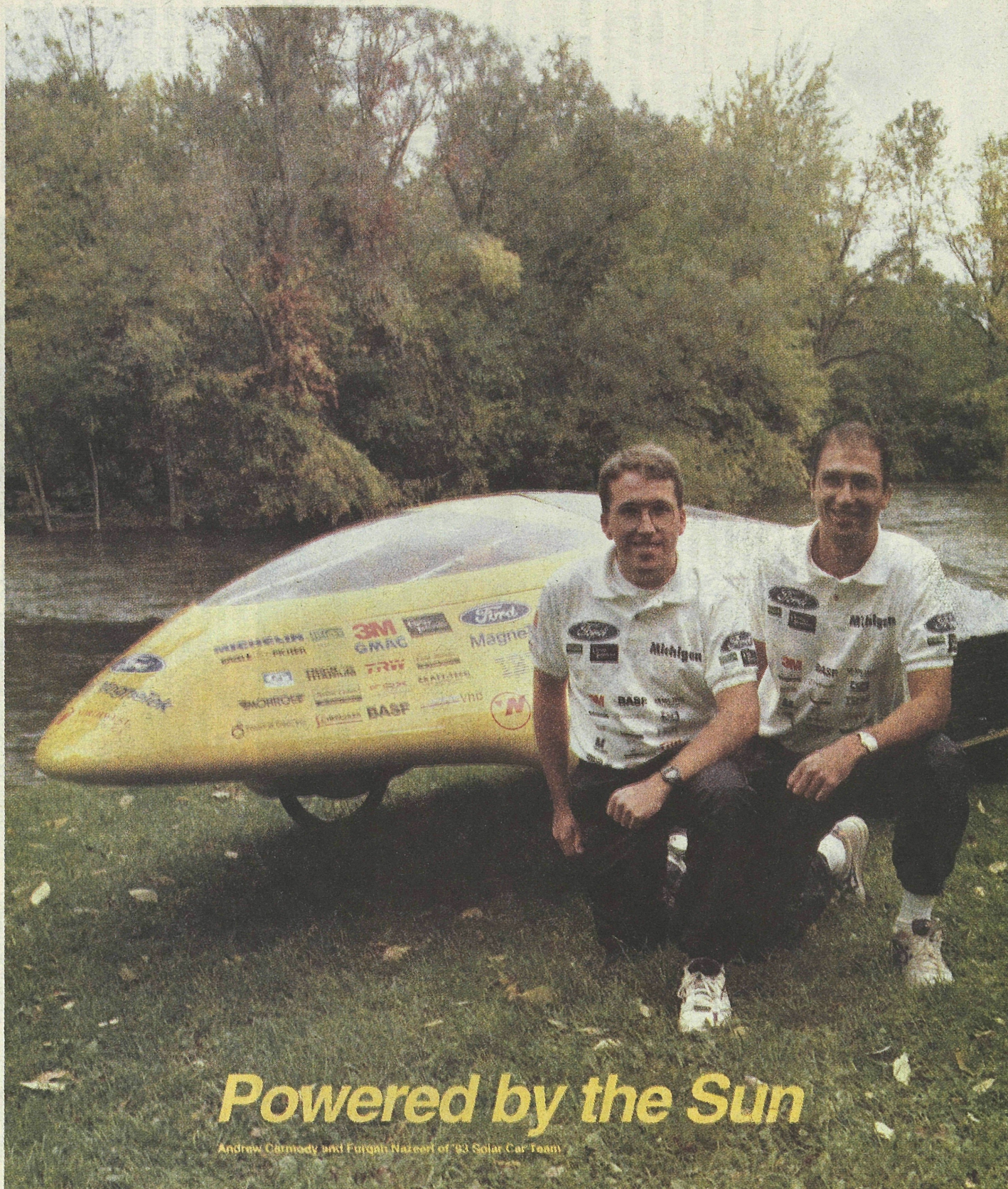


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Michigan Today

The University of Michigan

October 1993 Vol.25, No. 3



Powered by the Sun

Andrew Carmody and Fergan Nazeeri of '93 Solar Car Team

Photo by Paul Jarronski

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Seeking the Truth Amidst Darkness

Mark Shteinbok, a photographer for the Russian weekly magazine *Ogonyok* (Little Flame) known for its critical journalism, had shows at the University of Michigan, Harvard and Tufts this spring. He was brought to Ann Arbor by the Center for Russian and East European Studies (CREES), and met with faculty and students from many fields.

"In the *perestroika* [reconstruction] period," notes Jane Burbank, CREES director and associate professor of history, "everyone read *Ogonyok* because it exposed the seamy side of Soviet society, especially corruption. The journal was forward-looking and expressed the strong push for reform within the Gorbachev government. *Ogonyok* took advantage of the period of licensed criticism under Gorbachev and ran with it. One of its strong points was interesting photos by Shteinbok and others. That Shteinbok has continued to expose the hardships of life in the former Soviet Union is a strength of the new society."

Shteinbok told *Michigan Today* that several years ago, the editor of a Soviet photomagazine reproached him for doing "exclusively 'social photography.'"

"What he meant," Shteinbok explained, "was, 'You only photograph the dark side of things.' Maybe it's true. It seems to me that the term social photography has acquired a meaning that is a bit broader. Our personal and social lives have been so politicized, filled with stressful situations and misfortunes, that just to attempt to reflect it, drawing from the truth—that is social photography. Therefore, practically all photojournalism is social. The themes that attract my interest involve relationships between people, their daily life, their souls."

In the following commentary, Professor Burbank discusses the realities of post-Soviet daily life as they are represented in Shteinbok's photographs. No matter which political forces emerge from the turbulence now whipping Russian society—Yeltsinite "reformers," their so called "hard-line" opponents, or other elements not yet well defined—the realities Burbank describes will remain stubborn impediments to stability and progress.

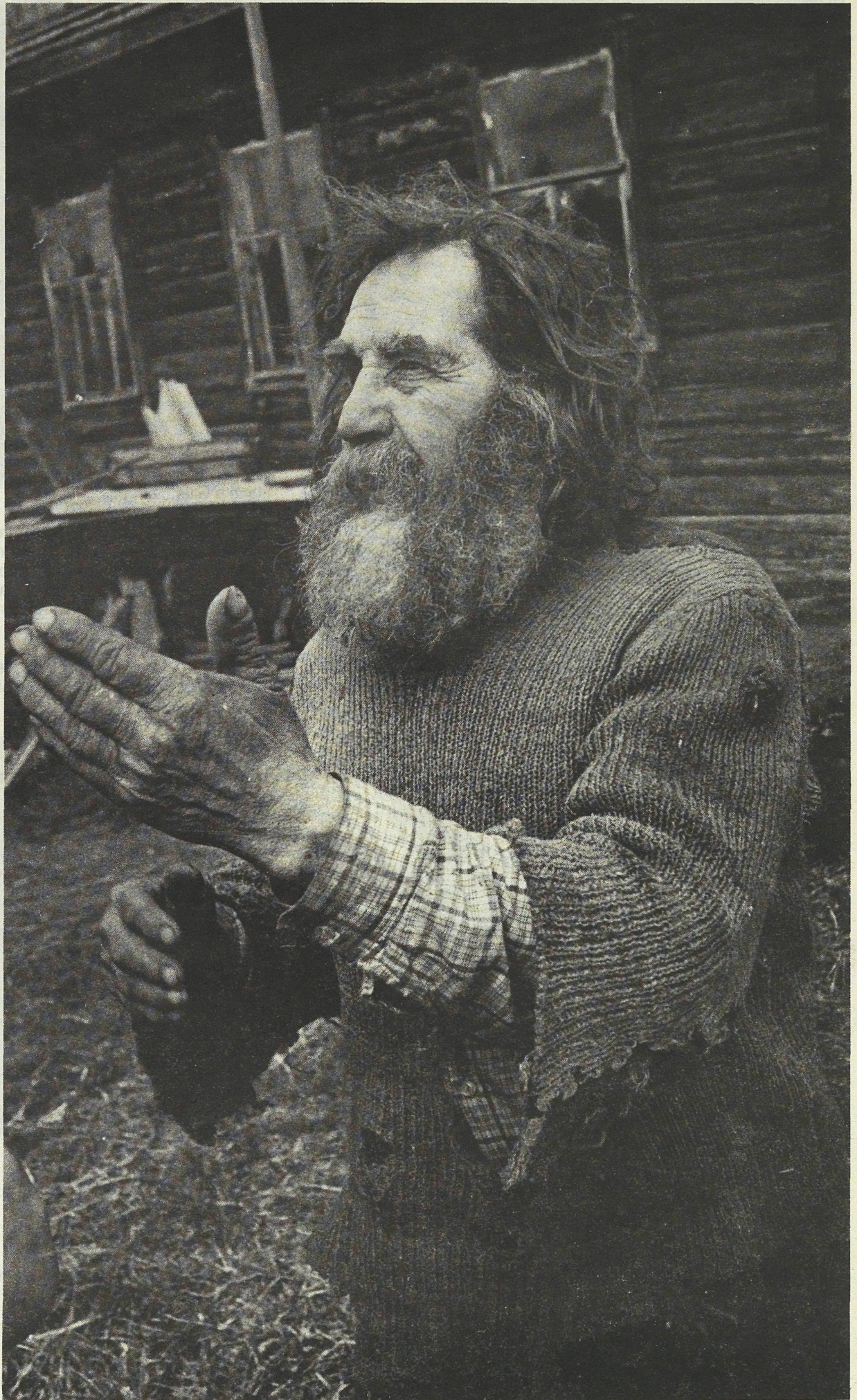
The content of these photos taken in 1992, after the breakup of the Soviet Union, is capable of multiple interpretations, as is the case of all good photojournalism. Most of the pictures do not touch on subjects unique to the post-collapse period, but are expressive of that society beyond its state structures.

Perhaps there is pride in the face of the worker at the factory that turned out busts of Lenin; there is definitely uncertainty. What will he be making next year? The atmosphere of post-Soviet industry is captured here. He knows

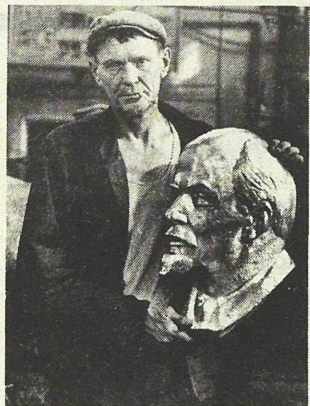
that perhaps he'll be making nothing in the future. As 1993 draws to an economically stagnant close, we see that millions of Russian and other ex-Soviet workers are making just that.

The man striding away from us in the well-pressed

trousers seems so symbolic he appears almost to be a giant statue. He seems to be headed into the strangely serene background, toward one of those high-rises where Party members had good apartments. It reminds me of how a KGB colonel's daughter described her mother's response to the political changes taking place in Russia in 1993. The mother had lived the life of the privileged elite and was unhappy to see Soviet society fall. "Mother just wants to live quietly as before," the daughter told me. The man in this photo could go to special stores



A Russian peasant: An icon of economic backwardness, toil and strength.



Faces of Post-Soviet Society



before. He could live quietly—and well. Now many people like him must worry about where their next meal will come from. But many, too, had secured away enough wealth or seized good enough new positions to continue their lives of ease.

The couple unloading the TV set can be seen as symbols of the backwardness of Russia—the horse still being used for transport. But they have a huge television now and we can sense their pleasure at having it.

The faces of the villagers standing along a village street belong to people who have lived through the 70 years of socialism and now are living through its collapse. Perhaps they've been working. Perhaps they are pausing during their work. Or perhaps they've just come from a tavern. Look at the rundown buildings behind them. The problems faced by rural society were not created in the last few years of the Soviet Union but by the neglect of the rural infrastructure over the entire 70 years of the Soviet Union. This poverty shows the reasons for the collapse of that state. But notice, too, the incredible expressiveness of the peasants' faces.

You see the same quality in the faces of people at the baptism, with the little girl holding the candle. Before your eyes is the individualism of the members of what was supposed to be a successful totalitarian society.



The solitary peasant shown on the first page of this article is a fitting symbol of the terrible grinding poverty of the Soviet agricultural system. But what strength in that hand!

Compare the faces of the poor with those at the March 17, 1992, rally of former Communist Party members against the Yeltsin government. I would hesitate to read too much into those faces—to say that they represented a uniformly hostile attitude or backward politics. But I see sternness; I see fervor without individuality. There is certainly a strong contrast between their expressions and clothing and those of the peasants. These people look obedient to me. The peasants do their own thing.

And so do the youth. The confrontation between the police and youths at the rock concert is emblematic of another important aspect of pre- and post-Soviet society: Authority shall have problems making sure the boys behave.

— Jane Burbank



CREES's Burbank

She's not chilled by the post-Cold War climate

By John Woodford

Several speculations about the future of the academic field often known as Sovietology have appeared in the media recently. Most discussions boil down to the question not of whether but by how much the US government will cut the funding of former Sovietologists in Soviet studies departments.

But the University of Michigan has consistently seen teaching and research on the huge land mass formerly known as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as just part of the multidisciplinary study of Russian and Eastern (including Central) Europe. Michigan scholars stuck to the name Center for Russian and Eastern European Studies (CREES) throughout the Soviet epoch, withstanding occasional efforts to include "Soviet" in the title.

All of which background may explain why CREES Director Jane Burbank is firmly bullish on the future of the field and of the Center while colleagues at several other institutions have expressed despair for their future.

"This is a terrific time for CREES," says Burbank. "We can now interact much more directly with institutions, scholars, artists and journalists in the former USSR. Life has opened up for us, and we are making every effort to live up to the possibilities for our students in Russia, Poland, Ukraine and elsewhere in Eastern Europe. Both professors and students are taking more research trips, and they're going to areas we were barred from reaching before."

Soviet officials controlled which scholars and students could come to CREES and other US academic centers. "Now our real colleagues are free to accept our invitations," Burbank says, "those we truly

respected all along. For some of them, these visits to Michigan are their first trips abroad."

Impediments to scholarship have fallen in our country, too. "Before the collapse of the Soviet Union," she says, "we had to go not just through the KGB but through our government and its agencies as well, to carry out certain programs. Now if we want to, say, send students to study elections in Latvia, we just do so directly."

Burbank has seen profound changes in the lives of her colleagues and other citizens of the former USSR. "Many intellectuals now have different jobs or have been forced to take second jobs to make ends meet. And many academics are now working for foreign companies because their research institutes went bust. There's a lot of movement into the private sector."

Soviet ways often have an ironic impact on post-Soviet life. Take the swift application of proletarian discipline by the growing army of Russian beggars who, Burbank says, had organized themselves along trade union lines by May of this year, dispersing themselves so that no more than one beggar was to "work" in each underground stairwell throughout the city of Moscow.

Not a Lada Data

The Center for Russian and Eastern European Studies is teaming with other U-M units, especially the Institute for Public Policy Studies (IPPS) and the Business School's William Davidson Institute, to fashion new programs benefiting not only US academic and business interests but also, it is hoped, interests of the societies emerging through painful struggles on the vast territory of the former Soviet Union and in Eastern Europe.

Jane Burbank and her CREES colleagues are scouring the country for internships and fellowships that will "put students on the ground" in sites throughout the region.

CREES and IPPS will send five graduate student interns to Eastern Europe and Russia in 1994, thanks to a major donation by Calvin Chamberlain, a Detroit-area realtor and benefactor of international studies.

This year, four CREES students joined MBA students to work with firms in Poland, Russia and the Czech Republic in a joint program with the William Davidson Institute. The CREES representatives provide expertise in the language, culture and history of the region—knowledge indispensable for sound research and advising by business students.

Marga Miller, a CREES master's degree student, teamed this summer with Lorne Zalesin and Edward Pickens of the Michigan Business School at the Volga Automotive Works (AvtoVAZ) in Togliatti, Russia, on the Volga. They focused on how the pressures of transition from a centrally planned to a market-oriented economy are affecting Lada-Service, the AvtoVAZ subsidiary that services the Lada (aka "the Russian Fiat").

Sausages and Panty Hose

Like many business organizations, Lada-Service responded to the new environment by spontaneously forming side businesses to maximize profits. Most of these businesses, however, are unrelated to the automotive industry. Various Lada-Service personnel, for example, have branched into producing sausages, butter, panty hose and flowers.

A second and related response of Russian executives, Miller and Zalesin report (Pickens is at the London Business School this term), has been an unwillingness and/or inability to form strategies that assess their companies' role in the world market. Virtually nonexistent are studies of quality control, consumer demand, customer satisfaction, the activities of current and potential competitors and similar marketing variables.

And what information does exist isn't shared. The Davidson interns never saw any figures relating to Lada-Service. "Studying the company was difficult because of lack of access to information," Zalesin says. "The company is a child of the Soviet system. Whoever had the information had the power, was their sense. The question is, will that continue? Will they be the car company of Russia in the next century? They think they so."

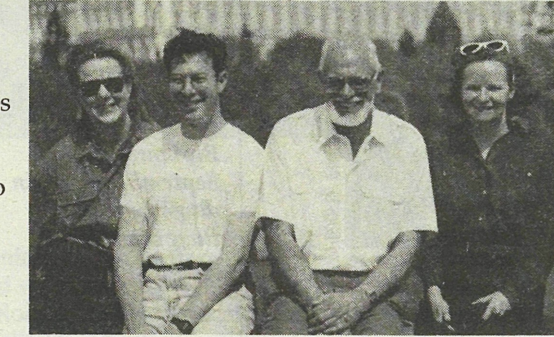
But the Russians will need a better grasp of market economies to succeed in business. "They're just beginning to understand the necessity of really knowing your customer and product," Zalesin says. "They never had to before. Everyone had to buy cars from AvtoVAZ and take them to its Lada subsidiary for parts and service. They don't seem to understand that stiff competition is coming fast. Over 20% of cars in Moscow now are foreign, and the Russians will continue to lose market share because their product line is



"Workers who produced consumer goods are in the worst condition," she adds, "because no one wants to buy those products now that more imports are available. The Metro still works fine, though. And many more people are engaged in charity and other volunteer organizations than before."

Tracing such changes in the vast and complex quilt of societies steeps CREES scholars and students "much deeper in reality than before," Burbank says. "Their work is much more meaningful. This inspires everyone involved to perfect their language skills because they are free to have many more person-to-person contacts than before, and this in turn creates a keen appreciation of the subtleties of language and culture."

"US business and government officials are learning that you can't just go in and slap some American recipe down on the Russians. That just won't work. There is always something obstinate, interesting and different about Russia. That's what makes it so intellectually stimulating."



Miller, Zalesin, Moscow historian Sergei Romaniuk and Burbank (l-r) in Moscow in May.

limited and quality is low. They'd dispute that, but even if their quality isn't as low as it seemed, they'll still face competition."

Miller provided another illustration of information deficit. "In Togliatti we were literally incomunicado with the outside world, whether that was the States or a village 30 miles away. They told us there is no domestic telephone code for the city and that all calls had to go through an unreliable operator. We observed Lada-Service personnel

communicating with other AvtoVAZ subsidiaries throughout the former Soviet Union by telegram. But how much information can fit on one telegram? And how often are telegrams lost?"

But as the Davidson team was leaving, they mentioned the phone problem to a few executives, and were told that Togliatti in fact has a telephone code that permits direct dialing. Miller believes that their colleagues "hadn't offered

us this vital information because sharing it with us didn't directly benefit them. Or maybe we hadn't asked the right people."

When the interns told Lada-Service managers that, according to the principles of Western business, avoiding or withholding information would only complicate their economic transition, the reply would often be: "Maybe the practices you recommend work for you, but they won't for us. We are Russians and we have a Russian psychology. If you don't understand the Russian mindset, you won't understand why we do things as we do."

And Zalesin says the Americans did come to see a method in the seeming madness of Russian companies' marketing ventures. "Their political and legal structure is so unstable that it creates true impediments to doing day-to-day business. The central government tries to fund itself by exacting almost 100% taxes on profits. So, to keep the government from getting their profits, most business persons have very cleverly come up with new business ventures and new ways to hide income."

The Divesting Point

The heavy taxation is prompted by the government's need to provide mass transportation, health care and education while simultaneously trying to steer the country into the world marketplace. But Zalesin says Russians are unfamiliar with fundamental market laws and behavior. "As taxes increase," he points out, "there is a certain point at which people begin to divest instead of invest. That's why their businesses figure out ways not to show profit."

When the Davidson team warned about the long-range effect of pouring energies into sausage and butter and stocking manufacture instead of improving core competency, the Russians said they needed the extra cash now, and added the familiar refrain, "Our Russian environment forces us to sell sausages. You don't understand why we have to do this."

The students offered their views about the perils of diversification tactfully to the high-level executives who had pushed the policies through the company; they didn't want well-intended advice to sound an affront.

And the Americans truly admired the entrepreneurial, Mickey Rooney-Judy Garland spirit with which Lada-Service executives had inspired their most energetic employees with the call, "Hey, gang, let's make panty hose!"

— J.W.

NEW INSTITUTE LINKS U-M INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS

The Center for Russian and East European Studies and the four other U-M area studies centers—Chinese Studies, Japanese Studies, Middle Eastern and North African Studies, and South and Southeast Asian Studies—will collaborate more closely and sponsor more joint initiatives within the newly formed International Institute.

The Institute was established to promote and expand international research and education at Michigan. The Program in Latin American and Caribbean Studies, Program in Western European Studies, Center for Research on Economic Development and Office of International Programs will also be part of the Institute. The Center for Afroamerican and African Studies and Center for the Study of Social Transformations will be Institute affiliates.

The Institute began operations in September under the directorship of David William Cohen, professor of history and anthropology. Cohen moved to Michigan from Northwestern University, where he headed the Program of African Studies.

AROUND



Photo by Bob Kaimbach

CAMPUS

The heavens were unkind to the Betseys of Betsey Barbour during September move-in days, befuddling their sense of spelling.

New students welcomed to LS&A and Grad School

Approximately 900 new LS&A students and their parents found their way to Hill Auditorium Sept. 2 to listen to more experienced scholars talk about their undergraduate experiences.

The LS&A welcome program was one of many in a week-long series of events designed to make new students more familiar with the campus, programs, academic atmosphere and cultural opportunities at the University before the start of classes.

Michael Martin, associate dean of undergraduate education and professor of biology, aroused interest by telling the group that first, the U-M is not a teaching institution; second, a lot of what new students will hear at the University will be of little use to them; and finally, that the best way to profit at the University is to learn to play.

A Community of Learners

Explaining his assertions, Martin said the University is "about learning, not teaching. This is a single community of learners, and that means faculty as well as students.

"What you learn in your courses is not enough. We can't teach you what will happen in the future, and what we can teach you about the present will be obsolete in 10 years," he continued.

"You should instead think of the faculty as people who have a skill—the ability to learn—that we can impart to you."

Martin also told the students that he did not mean Thursday-through-Sunday parties when he talked about play. According to Einstein, he noted, play is the essential feature in productive thought, "So go out and play—reinvent the world."

Other faculty addressed the LS&A newcomers, too, but probably the most meaningful words came from sophomore Miriam Vogel of Rockville, Maryland, and junior David Garcia of Prospect Heights, Illinois.

"Last year at this time," Vogel said, "I was wandering around this campus not recognizing a single thing. I was in the wrong dorm with two more roommates than I had expected, my

schedule was all messed up and CRISPing was a nightmare. I was trying to remember why it was that I had so adamantly wanted to go to the University of Michigan."

Vogel rediscovered the reasons within a few weeks. "The University of Michigan is unique," she said. "Here you are surrounded by possibilities—music, theater, people from all over the world, politics, history and the best college sports teams anywhere.

Garcia said, "I realized that I didn't have to work all that hard to pass my classes and to survive. But there is a big difference between just surviving and really living. Don't fall into the trap of just getting by."

President James J. Duderstadt welcomed the first-year students and urged them to "take an active role in your education. We expect you to explore, to discover, to challenge yourselves, to challenge us. You will be given unusual freedom and responsibility to choose the right things to do."

That Leftover Feeling

Some 2,000 of the U-M's new graduate students attended their convocation in Hill Auditorium.

"The faculty will treat you as committed professionals," Graduate School Dean John H. D'Arms told them. "They won't remember that many of you just graduated three months ago or are returning from a life outside the academic world. You may feel uncertain, like leftover undergrads."

D'Arms reminded the students that they have been well educated, and carefully selected from among 16,000 applicants. He also told them that they were embarking on a new phase of their life in which research and education come together, an environment in which they would take risks, build things on their own, go in new directions.

"You face a number of unpredicted futures and can prepare yourself best by being adventurous in your work," he advised them. "Become familiar with the alien and alienate the familiar."

Research opportunities for undergraduates

By Andrea Jackson

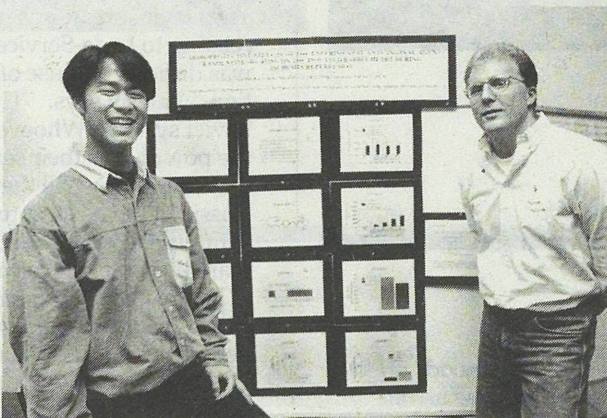
In 1989, the University began the Undergraduate Research Opportunity Program (UROP) to give first- and second-year students the opportunity to collaborate with faculty on a research project designed by the student.

UROP students develop library, laboratory and other research skills and also increase their interaction with faculty. UROP can result in relationships with faculty that can also prove helpful by way of advice, recommendations when students are deciding on life choices after college.

The program was originally developed to increase the retention and academic performance of U-M students from underrepresented minority groups. The program was so successful that UROP administrators decided to make it available to all students. Currently, over 350 students a year are engaged in research projects in virtually all U-M schools and colleges and across most disciplines. At the end of the year, students present their findings in oral and poster presentations.

In a presentation at the end of the 1992-93 academic year, Arthur Chou '95 of St. Louis and his advisor, Michael Gralinski, a first-year pharmacology graduate student from Brookfield, Wisconsin, reported the effects of an experimental drug, Ranolazine, a preservation fluid used to bathe the heart or other muscles during transplant surgery.

Working under the guidance of Dr. Benedict Lucchesi, professor of pharmacology, Chou and Gralinski determined that Ranolazine improved and partially protected rabbit hearts after prolonged ischemia—a condition that results when the heart is not receiving adequate amounts of nutrients or oxygen. In their experiment, Chou explained, Ranolazine slowed tissue decay and made the heart's tissue cells more viable to survive transplantation or transportation.



Chou (left) and Gralinski

Other U-M Mentorship Programs

Upon arrival at Michigan, most first-year students find themselves in lectures of 200 to 500 people, a big adjustment from high schools where class size is often no more than 35 students. By the fourth week, first-year students have come to realize how much harder it can be to get up for 8 AM classes when a parent is no longer rousing them from bed.

The University recognizes that many new students can feel as if they are getting lost in the shuffle and that the more quickly students adjust to university life, the better they will be able to appreciate a community that combines academic, recreational, social and career opportunities.

To help students adapt to their new surroundings, many U-M units have developed mentorship programs for first- and second-year students. The mentors may be upper-class students, professors, alumni or community persons who volunteer to give advice and teach networking skills to students, if the students seek such support.

Michigan's first such program was the Comprehensive Studies Mentorship Program established in 1985. The program is a joint effort of the Comprehensive Studies Program and the Black Leadership Council of the University of Michigan Alumni Association, and provides undergraduate students from historically discriminated-against minority groups a unique opportunity for personal growth and career exploration. In the 1992-93 school year, there were over 450 mentors and mentees participating in the program.

The University Mentorship Program (UMP), begun in 1991, links a first-year student with a member of the faculty or staff and also with a student peer mentor. All students who apply and are accepted into the program are matched by academic and/or career interests with these mentors and three other first-year

students. The size of the program varies yearly, depending on the number of available mentors to match the students' fields of academic interest. In the past years, the UMP has served over 800 students.

The Mentors for Michigan Athletes' program, begun in 1992, provides guidance for female student-athletes who have distinctive academic, social and personal pressures related to athletes' roles in the academic world

and American society in general. The program's objective is to ensure that all student-athletes have well-rounded and positive experiences while working towards graduation and developing a career path.

All 1992-93 first-year varsity women student-athletes participated in the program. Each mentor-mentee relationship is a five-year commitment, which covers the tenure of most student-athletes at the U-M. This fall the program will expand to include all first-year varsity men athletes as well.

Roberson is new AD

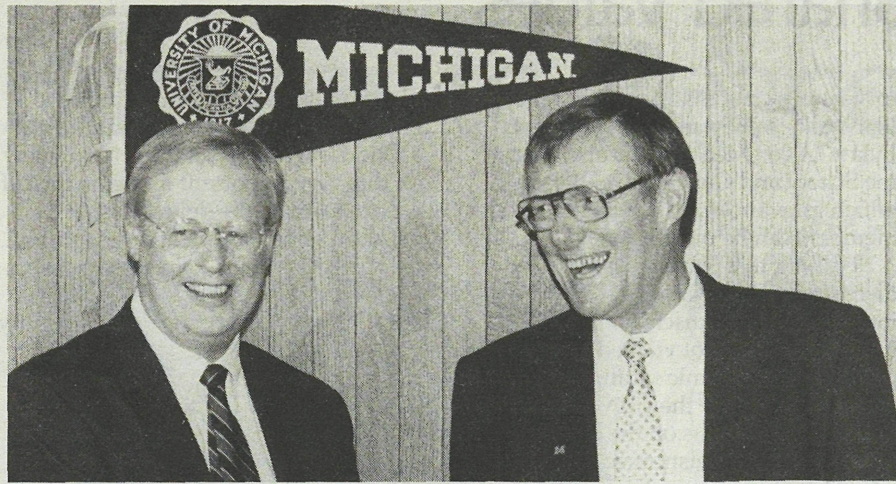
M. Joseph Roberson will succeed Jack Weidenbach as director of athletics. The Board of Regents approved President James J. Duderstadt's recommendation of Roberson at its Sept. 24 meeting. Roberson's appointment will be effective July 1, 1994, for a three-year term.

Roberson was associate vice president for development and executive director of the Campaign for Michigan, the U-M fund-raising effort aimed at raising \$1 billion by 1997. These positions, Duderstadt noted, have made Roberson "very familiar to many of our alumni and friends, who have met him in his fund-raising or administrative roles over the years."

Duderstadt said he was recommending "a course of action designed to retain the great wisdom and experience of Jack Weidenbach, bring a strong leader and manager to the athletic department and provide some time for the younger managers to mature and gain experience."

Weidenbach has agreed to stay on full-time as director of athletics for the coming year. After July 1, 1994, he will serve as director emeritus of athletics on a part-time basis.

Duderstadt said, "Joe Roberson will be an athletic director in the finest Michigan tradition. He bleeds Maize and Blue. He has been affiliated with Michigan for his entire adult life. He



Duderstadt and Roberson

earned his BA, MA and PhD degrees from the University. Joe also has a strong background in athletics, having been a professional athlete [in the Brooklyn Dodger minor-league system in the 1950s] himself."

Duderstadt praised Weidenbach for having done "the best job in the nation that I know of, of running a clean department and putting our financial situation on a strong footing. But those will continue to be challenges."

"In addition," he continued, "we face challenging goals in reaching equity for women's athletics, bringing our graduation rates for athletes up to the level of graduation rates for all of our students, and at the same time con-

tinuing to field successful men's and women's sports programs."

Roberson began his career at U-M on the Flint campus in 1966, serving as dean for student services and later as vice chancellor. In 1983-84 he was interim chancellor of the U-M-Flint. In 1984 he came to the Ann Arbor campus to join the University's development office, becoming associate vice president for development in 1989. In 1992 he was named executive director of the Campaign for Michigan.

A search for a new director of the Campaign for Michigan will be held during the coming year, Duderstadt said.

Transforming South Africa

By Andrea Jackson

News and Information Services

"I wish to see a cooperative effort to help transform South Africa's primary, secondary and higher education. We need to retain and help these young people achieve success," said Z.M. Chuenyane, vice chancellor of the University of Bophuthatswana in South Africa.

Chuenyane was speaking to a group of South African and U.S. educators and administrators at the first International Conference on Institutional Transformation held on campus Aug. 1-4. The conference was sponsored by the U-M's South African Initiative Office (SAIO), which was established to help South Africa democratize its educational system and is headed by Charles D. Moody, professor of education and formerly vice provost for minority affairs. Moody assumed

his post of SAIO executive director July 1. (Lester Monts, an ethnomusicologist from the University of California at Santa Cruz, was appointed vice provost for academic and multicultural affairs, which replaced the Office of Minority Affairs.)

Comparing what is happening now in South Africa with the civil rights movement in the United States, Chuenyane said most South Africans hoped to avoid the sluggish path to desegregation that the U.S. government followed, a course, he said, that "left poor Black schools with little to no resources available for the students to learn from."

The white-minority-controlled South African government "get donors' fatigue when it comes to the educational purposes of Blacks," Chuenyane said. "Some White South Africans believe that transformation means

revolution, and that is a threatening word."

Sam Mokgokong, South Africa's only Black neurosurgeon, said Africans "need resources to build schools; there are still many children who attend class under trees, and there are often only eight or 10 students left in the 12th grade. It is common knowledge that the Whites receive more resources for education than Black South Africans.

"There are five million whites and 28 million Blacks," Mokgokong said. "The number of qualified white doctors in South Africa is 22,000. There are only 1,100 qualified Black doctors. And half of these doctors have come in the past 10 years since the building of Medunsa, the only Black medical school in South Africa."

To combat the lack of education in the Black communities, SAIO has sent more than a ton of books donated by U-M faculty to the Black universities set up under the apartheid system. At the conference, several U-M educators and administrators met with the visitors to share experiences on the formation of academic support groups and other programs designed to improve recruitment and retention of students from under-served ethnic groups.

SAIO's objectives include sponsoring national and international conferences, workshops and symposia on institutional transformation and other relevant issues; developing institutional linkages with historically Black universities in South Africa and other institutions and agencies; developing collaborative and cooperative participatory research projects and serving as a clearinghouse of information to facilitate collaborative partnerships.

Profile of Post-Boomers

Today's students come to the University with a different mind-set than that possessed by members of the baby boom and earlier generations. Some feel the University community does not share past experiences with them, thus sometimes making it difficult for faculty, staff and administrators to understand what information students need to help them join the campus community as full participants.

That was among the messages delivered to members of the Board of Regents last spring during a series of presentations by representatives of the Office of Student Affairs and a student theater troupe.

Vice President for Academic Affairs Maureen A. Hartford noted that the presentations were a "chance to see how we work cooperatively with others with respect to services for students."

Included in the picture of today's student that Hartford drew for the Regents:

—The Class of '96 is a misnomer for those who entered in fall 1992. Four years to graduation is no longer the norm; taking five to six years to earn a degree is not unusual.

—These students were born in 1974, and their "generational shaping" was different from that of earlier generations. The assassination of John Kennedy, Bobby Kennedy and Martin Luther King Jr. are "ancient history."

—They are children of divorce—40 percent come from split families, and many were "latch-key" children.

—They are more optimistic and politically liberal than their predecessors, and show increasing interest in community service activities.

—When asked what they do for fun, the most common response was "drink." They are concerned about alcohol and substance abuse. Date rape is identified by many as a serious problem.

—Many must work to support to meet the financial demands of a college education, thus lengthening their collegiate career.

—With respect to money, they are torn between "doing well and doing good."

—They make greater use of counseling services than those who have gone before them.

—They have a quiet interest in protecting the environment.

—They believe they function best late at night.

—They don't know the dangers of drugs.

Royster-Harper, associative vice president for student affairs and dean of students, said Student Affairs has three priorities in improving student life for the current generation: working to "co-invent solutions with the students," tracking trends in issues and providing a direct line to help in the Dean of Students Office.

To promote more open exchange of information and opinion on campus, the Dean of Students Office is open until 9 p.m. twice a week, Harper said.

U-M FACTOIDS

A statistical profile of the class of 1995, based on surveys conducted when they were first-year students, included the following data:

- Average family income \$90,000.
- 76% never had a sibling room mate at home.
- 28% said alcohol and other drugs interfere with academics.
- 37% did not expect to read a novel for pleasure during the first year.
- They expected to spend 8% of their time in class or the library, and 70% of their time in their residence hall.

Source: 1992 report to U-M Student Services



Several South African graduate students attended the conference. Among them were Wellington Sobahle, U-M PhD in anthropology; Ntsatis Mantsho of MSU; Moffatt Mogane, a U-M doctoral student in social work and psychology; and Noelette Watson of MSU.

Harassment Policy Suspended; Focus Shifts to Shared Values

By Mary Jo Frank

To promote campus discussion about the University's underlying common values, President James J. Duderstadt suspended the Interim Policy on Discriminatory Harassment by Faculty and Staff in the University Environment as it applies to academic matters.

Provost Gilbert R. Whitaker Jr. announced the suspension at the Sept. 20 Senate Assembly meeting and added that it would take effect immediately. The policy remains in effect for workplace matters, but will be subject to revision when the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission issues its guidelines later this fall.

"The question of whether or not a University policy on discriminatory harassment with respect to academic matters is necessary at all is open for discussion and debate," Whitaker said. "This determination requires, I believe, that all members of the academic community seriously engage in a series of discussions and debates about the meaning of free speech as it relates to free inquiry and civility in our academic community."

The suspension is not a retreat from a firm University position against discriminatory harassment, said Whitaker, who noted that discrimina-

tory harassment is still prohibited by University policy, including Regents Bylaw 14.06. Mechanisms also exist at the School and College level through which grievances against faculty members can be pursued, he added.

Recalling that Senate Assembly discussions last year indicated that the interim policy on discriminatory harassment was not viewed as appropriate in an academic setting, Whitaker said he would like the University community to focus on the underlying value issues, unconstrained by the specifics of any particular policy statement.

The provost said he has asked each dean to confront these issues in a meaningful way during the academic year. He identified the values of free speech and civility as two that must underlie discriminatory harassment policy discussions.

Hate speech presents the greatest challenge to a fruitful collegial relationship with students in a classroom setting, Whitaker asserted.

"If civility and respect for human dignity become deeply understood as well as a shared value in our academic community, the issue of harassment should never, or at the very least, seldom arise," he added.

Noting that universities are special

places that are charged by society to enlarge and expand understanding of all kinds, Whitaker said his "own view on this very important matter is this: if we are to err in the delicate act of balancing free inquiry and respect for human dignity, the value of increased knowledge through free inquiry must be given priority. Just as lack of civility must not silence discussion, false claims of racism, sexism and so forth must not be allowed to silence legitimate discussion."

Discrimination for sexual orientation officially curbed by Regents

The U-M's nondiscrimination policy, published in all official U-M publications, now includes "sexual orientation" as a protected category.

The Regents voted 7-1 Sept. 24 to revise Bylaw 14.06 to read that the University "is committed to a policy of non-discrimination and equal opportunity for all persons regardless of race, sex, color, religion, creed, national origin or ancestry, age, marital status, sexual orientation, disability or Vietnam-era veteran status."



I believe that in this University we need to attempt to build a stronger bulwark of shared values that includes respect for people and makes controversial ideas the

subject of debate rather than personal identify. Civility and respect for people are often lost when ideas or challenges to established ideas involve highly emotional subject matter and when the debaters turn to personal characteristics rather than the substantive idea under discussion.'

Provost Gilbert R. Whitaker Jr.

Moved by Regent Laurence B. Deitch, seconded by Regent Rebecca McGowan and amended by Regent Nellie M. Varner, Bylaw 14.06 now also reaffirms the U-M's commitment to comply "with all applicable laws regarding non-discrimination and affirmative action."

Regent Deane Baker voted against the law, arguing that "alleged discrimination is not the real issue, but rather the establishment in the bylaws of the concept of 'equivalency' of homosexual/lesbian sexual practices and life style as equal to and acceptable as heterosexual sexual practices and life style."

Wherein a gonzo senior journalist infiltrates a troop of incoming students

Dis(sing) Orientation

By Darcy Lockman

Illustrations by Lesley Feldman

I was somewhere near ambivalence, between the check-in table and the complimentary breakfast spread when panic set in. A familiar stomach churning, but one I had not known for upwards of three years; 8:00 in the morning and that feeling hits hard, like a hand grenade on a mine field.

I was caught between the walls of East Quadrangle, in the midst of a flock of agitated parents and their young offspring making their best efforts to deny any relation to the former. The panic of Orientation flooded through my soul quicker than I could remember that I was a senior, here only to masquerade as an orientee.

Infiltration. It was all about infiltration, and the only way to go was full speed ahead. I pressed my back against the brick wall, sucked in my breath and crept up the staircase straight to the rooms where the orientees would live for the next three days. Up and down the hall, in a blatant display of gender-specific roles that would make my fellow seniors cringe, fathers made dad-jokes as mothers pulled sheets over musty mattresses.

I saw looks of discomfort on many a youthful face and quickly realized these reactions were not to the society-molded play of their guardians, but rather to the drabness of the dorm

rooms. "I'm going to have to live in one of these for eight months," stated one denim-clad son in disbelief. And the latent conspiracy theorist deep inside me quickly realized that Orientation was really just an artful business tactic on part of area carpet salesmen. "Order in advance," screamed each brown-tiled floor. I bolted downstairs for the first group meeting.

"On behalf of the University of Michigan, we welcome you."

I sat on the rear fringe of a crowd of about 80 child-like bodies, each clad in costumes ranging from upper grunge to Friday night bar wear. They sought a casual look that no one quite got, reaching only the first-year student version of first-day-of-school outfit. Carefully calculated unkemptness. Although each did his or her best to look equally calm and jaded, their trembling fingers and unsteady breathing patterns spoke louder than the practiced "Been there/Done that" look on those sun-kissed visages.

Escape seemed to be on the mind of each anxious freshperson thrust into the gangly liberal surroundings of East Quad's Room 126. But parental expectations prevailed and no one was going anywhere fast. Far up in front of the room, four barely visible juniors sat on a long wooden table, trying almost as hard as the orientees to reach the epitome of hep.

"The motto of the first day is take the test," advised the tall leader, speaking of the English, math, chemistry and language tests that determine the level of study for which the freshperson is ready.

Next came the "Money at Michigan" lecture (a lecture I could have delivered with four words: budget cuts, tuition hikes), which took up most of the morning. None of the slew of information would stick, and I realized that the purpose of the entire morning was nothing less than to ease these



incoming students into the 100-level lecture classes in which they would soon be enrolled.

While pondering such subtleties, I managed to miss lunch. But my timing proved ripe as I arrived at the cafeteria door in time to hear one exiting Southerner reflect, "We're going to have to eat this food for eight months." Then . . . SMASH. BOOM. I had to dodge my own genius as the truth dropped upon me like a guillotine on a Frenchman. Not only would carpet sellers make a fortune off these unfortunate youngsters, *but so would area restaurateurs*. "Order in, eat out," whispered each tofu triangle.

The evening walking tour took place on time, 6:00 sharp. I found this highly suspicious because every class or event starts at ten after the hour for registered students. What were the Leaders hiding from the orientees?

I had little time to reflect upon this. There was walking to be done. Or so I thought. Our sedentary society is heavy on the visual, light on the feet. So the Orientation Walking Tour began with a video on campus safety.

"The best way to avoid a problem is to prevent it," swore the narrator of the Department of Public Safety video. Such in-depth reasoning—were these youngsters ready for it? "Crime is everywhere," the video continued, as "Hail to the Victors" played in the background.

"...And remember, Go Blue," the documentary concluded. None of the

orientees seemed bothered by the disjointed messages of the video, nor did they question the paradox of sitting and watching videos during a "walking tour."

But I did. And that's when the light bulb went on.

I quickly realized that it was not only the avaricious carpet salesmen and restaurateurs who were profiting from this program. It was not only the 100-level lecture classes into which these incoming students were being eased. The very University that was putting on the whole show had a much darker purpose behind these paradoxes and seeming confusion.

It was all quite simple really. The orientees were learning to do as the University says, attend all programs the University provides, throw yourself in full force into the confusion *but do not question it*. No speaking out about the Code, no protesting the armed campus police force, *no questioning why the UGLi is being renovated!* I had not seen a protest of more than five people on this campus since the night the Gulf War began almost three years ago, and now I clearly saw why: Orientation.

"ESCAPE NOW," I screamed in a futile attempt to save these innocents from their destiny. But this was no time for lucid explanations. My only hope of getting out of there alive was to run like hell and pray that the Board of Regents would remain ignorant of my discovery. I had come to Orientation expecting to watch Nickelodeon and had stumbled upon the Adult Only station.

I reached my apartment panting, crashed through the door and stumbled down the hall to my bedroom. The churning in my stomach came to a quick halt that sent me lurching into bed. There I spent the next 24 hours, hiding under my covers from Orientation police. They haven't showed up yet.

Humorist Darcy Lockman '94 of Farmington Hills, Michigan, is an American culture major and co-editor of the Michigan Daily's Weekend, Etc. department. Lesley Feldman '95 of Manalapan, New Jersey, is in the School of Art.



A water treatment project showed
Arabs and Israelis how to conspire to cooperate

Human Bridges to Peace

By Deborah Gilbert

The September peace accord between Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organization took place against the backdrop of a violent past. But it was also the culmination of many official and unofficial peaceful contacts between Israelis, Palestinians and other Arabs involved in the Middle Eastern conflict. This story is about one of them.

It begins in 1962. Israel and Egypt had been bleeding into the sand for 14 years, ever since Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq invaded Israel in 1948 with the intent of crushing the fledgling state. A state of war continued to exist between Israel and her neighbors, and citizens and soldiers on both sides continued to shed each other's blood in periodic wars and border raids.

Meanwhile, in a quiet, air-conditioned lab at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, a 25-year-old Egyptian graduate student and a 40-year-old Israeli professor of environmental health, both interested in water conservation, began a private conspiracy for peace. Some 20 years later, their patient collaboration has made the desert bloom.

Remembering that first meeting, Khalil Hosney Mancy, now chair of the U-M Department of Environmental and Industrial Health in the School of Public Health, confided, "You know, I was very, very curious. I had never seen a live Israeli before. Only on television."

'I Did Not Have Horns'

"He saw in that lab that I did not have horns," said Hillel Shuval, professor of environmental health at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, during a visit to Ann Arbor. "But I was equally curious and eager to meet Mancy."

Despite his youth, Mancy was already celebrated in his field for inventing the galvanic cell oxygen analyzer, a device now used worldwide to measure the concentration of oxygen in water and other mediums.

After the two had chatted a bit, Mancy said to Shuval, "You know, I am Egyptian, you are Israeli. We should do a research project together."

"Could anyone in 1962 have imagined such a collaboration?" Shuval recalled, shaking his head. "It was incredible." Nevertheless, Shuval agreed to try.

But it wasn't easy. Strife in the Middle East kept intervening, including the Six-Day War of 1967, the Yom Kippur War of 1973-74 and the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1978. Still, the two kept in touch.

Finally, in 1979, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin signed the Camp David accord, and a fragile peace was arranged. That same year, Shuval came to Michigan on sabbatical, where Mancy was now a member of the faculty, and the two began to plan their first research project—an inexpensive, low-tech water treatment system for the Middle East.

Just before the accords were signed, Prof. Abu-El Futouh Latif of the Egyptian Academy of Scientific Research and Technology visited Ann Arbor to discuss Mancy's study of the environmental impact of the Aswan High Dam.

During the department's reception



'Peace conspirators' is what Mancy of U-M (left) and Shuval of Hebrew University in Jerusalem call themselves. They collaborated on an experimental low-tech water treatment system outside Suez, Egypt.

for Latif, Mancy introduced him to Shuval and said, "Hillel and I are going to do a research project together."

Latif swallowed hard. "At that stage, he was risking his career even to be seen talking to me," Shuval explained. "In fact, later on he was accused by some of being an Israeli collaborator or agent."

After Latif returned to Egypt, Shuval wrote to ask for an interview in Cairo to discuss funding the experiment.

"Latif never answered my letter," recalled Shuval. "But then Hosney intervened, and one spring day I received word that I was to go to Latif's office at 5 p.m. on a workday the following week. I realized later that he chose that time because Egyptian offices are utterly empty by 5 o'clock."

In 1982, Latif signed off on the project. "That was such a courageous act in those days that I nearly fell out of my chair," Shuval said. "And Hosney was the architect of it all."

Wastewater Purified

Construction of the Suez Experimental Station, as it is called, began in 1984 and was finished in 1989. Funded by the US Agency for International Development, the city of Suez and the Egyptian Academy of Scientific Research and Technology, the system is made up of 20 acres of stabilization ponds that slowly purify wastewater.

The system works best in arid climates and could supply water for a small village. Algae, bacteria and sand make up the water treatment "machinery," and wind and solar energy supply the power. Since there are no hydraulic pumps or high-tech systems to break down, the ponds are nearly foolproof.

The treated water, which surpasses World Health Organization standards, is free of the pathogens that cause cholera, typhus, trichinosis, schistosomiasis and other major diseases of underdeveloped countries.

The facility outside the city of Suez feeds into the city's new International Park—a burgeoning oasis of palm trees, cactus and exotic desert plants.

"Water, not oil, is the key to peace and economic stability in the Middle East," Mancy is convinced.

"Affordable water treatment is particularly critical for the Egyptian economy. The population is exploding, so towns and farming villages are springing up inland. If they can treat wastewater efficiently, they won't have to pipe in water from the Nile or, as often happens, reuse untreated wastewater covertly and haphazardly." Failure to decontaminate wastewater, he added, will ensure "an agricultural and health crisis in Egypt by the year 2000."

The number of scientists collaborating on various aspects of the project has grown to nearly 100, and included some Palestinian-Israelis

well before the recent diplomatic breakthrough. Mancy and Shuval pointed out that as recently as the early 1980s, most of the meetings were held in Egypt, because the Egyptians refused to enter Israel.

A Need for Patience

"In reaction," Shuval said, "many of my Israeli colleagues said, 'Why do you keep going there when they won't come here? It is degrading.' I just told them, 'Have a little bit of patience. You will see.'"

Today the meetings are held in both nations, and scientists pass freely and openly from one country to the other.

This year, Mancy and Shuval began phase two of the experiment, which involves raising fish in a separate system of ponds and feeding them plankton also raised in the wastewater. Scientists will monitor the fish for contaminants, establish health guidelines and develop techniques for ridding the fish of any residual pollutants so people can safely eat them.

Their next and most ambitious project is to protect the Gulf of Aqaba from pollution. Last year, Mancy and Shuval hosted a meeting in Ann Arbor to discuss the feasibility of an environmental treaty and plan. A Jordanian scientist participated with the permission of his government. In addition, the US attache from Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, attended and reported back to another erstwhile Israeli enemy, the Saudi government. With recent events, further cooperation looks more promising than in the past.

In their continuing collaboration Mancy and Shuval have designed a mutually reinforcing and expanding model of social and scientific cooperation, and demonstrated the promises of peace to the rest of the Middle East.

"Our scientific progress has been rewarding, and we showed it could be done in many other places," Mancy said. "But it is the human bridges to peace that we have built that are our greatest achievement."

US lags in offering hope of upward mobility to the poor

By Diane Swanbrow
U-M News and Information Services

The United States has long been held as a country where the poor can rise into the middle class. But a study by Greg J. Duncan, professor of economics, shatters the myth that America offers the brightest hope to those at the bottom of the economic ladder.

Low-income families with children in Europe and Canada are just as likely as their US counterparts to escape from poverty—and much less likely to be poverty-stricken in the first place, according to the study published in the August issue of the *Journal of Population Economics*. Duncan's study is believed to be the first to compare the rates at which citizens escape poverty in the United States and eight other Western industrialized nations.

Duncan's findings also challenge the "no pain, no gain" theory that argues against generous social assistance programs and public safety nets for the poor—the theory that widespread poverty is a necessary trade-off for America's dynamic economic system.

The results of the comparative study also make it clear that the most important difference between poverty in the United States and in other Western nations is that economic deprivation in the United States is not only much more prevalent, but much more severe.

Duncan and six colleagues at foreign universities analyzed samples of total family income economic data from nine countries: Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United States.

While 14 percent of US families with children and 12 percent of Canadian families with children were persistently poor in the mid-1980s, with incomes less than half the median for the nation for three years in a row, the comparable figures in the European countries studied were 2 percent at most.

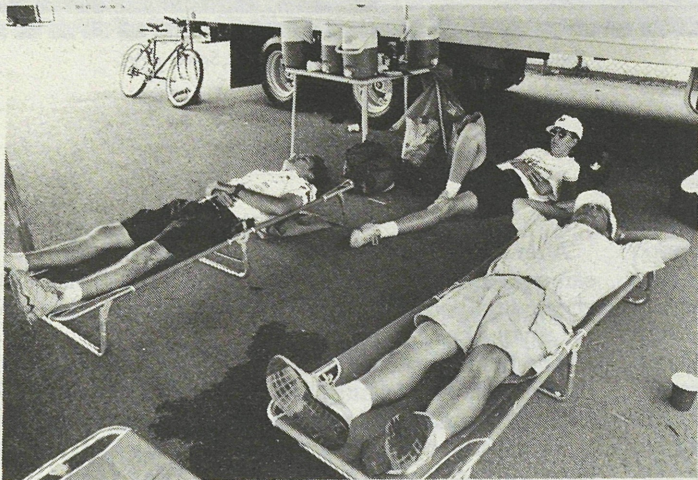
The study compared how many families with incomes that were 40 percent to 50 percent of the median (the "near poor") escaped from poverty by the following year. Duncan and colleagues found the transition rate (22 percent) for US families was not much different from that of many European countries.

"We've known for almost 20 years now that a substantial proportion of the American poor escape from poverty," says Duncan, who is also a researcher at the U-M Institute for Social Research. "What's surprising is that there's so much mobility in tradition-bound, class-conscious, welfare-state European countries."

The policy implications of the findings are significant, according to Duncan. "The belief that generous social assistance programs are a key impediment to economic mobility is not supported by these data," he says. "Whatever disincentives these programs offer seem to be more than matched by other forces, including getting and losing jobs and marital partners, that are universal across Western countries."

The research was sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation, the Russell Sage Foundation and the European Science Foundation.

SUN TEAM, continued



Snatching a few moments of rest was hard during 20-hour workdays.

DAY 6 Des Moines to Albert Lea, Minnesota
This was a very windy day, and boring. But that didn't keep us from doing the dumbest thing we did the whole race.

We'd damaged one of the batteries on Day Five. If we needed much battery power, we might have a hard time finishing. But the day was sunny as forecast, and we figured to run off direct solar power and conserve our batteries.

We always hurried to set the car up for battery-charging because the longer you expose the solar panel, the more power it absorbs. This time we were too hasty and damaged two solar cells by bumping them against the charging structure. We fixed them and were on the road without major concern other than the fact that we'd damaged the vehicle, which is kind of a sacred thing—especially the array. That reminded us to calm down. The other teams that still had a chance to win took off fast. We ran slow. We were ahead by one hour and 44 minutes and planned to spend an hour and 43 of our lead over the next two days if we had to.

DAY 7 Albert Lea to Minneapolis
Last night we went over every nut and bolt and anything that mechanically moves and soaked all the nuts with Loctite. Once we got under way, it was very windy again, and we had handling problems at higher speeds. We wanted to average 40 but ended up at 35. As we were sprinting toward the finish around noon, we had a flat tire.

It was more an aggravation than a problem. Flat tires are routine. We didn't know exactly where the finish line at the Minneapolis Zoo was, however, so we stopped to change the tire. There was no clear demarcation, just this guy waving a flag about 30 yards from us. We thought he might be leading a parade of Michigan alumni. But once we recognized him as a race official, we thought, "Aw, that's the finish line." If we'd known before we changed the tire, we would have limped across on a flat. As the chase van followed the lead van and Maize & Blue across the finish line, Andy Walberer leaned out the window and got a big blue Michigan flag from Team Manager Bill Cosnowski's mom.

We're often asked why we won. It wasn't because we had the most reliable car or best strategy or even that we had the most money. We had the best team.

It was teamwork that allowed us to figure out in detail how to win. It was teamwork that allowed us to delegate responsibilities and to trust each other to carry them out. Teamwork is why we did have the most funding, the best strategy and the most reliable car.

Once the race began, all of us who had done the designing, building and testing had to let Eric Slimko call the shots. We gave him 100 percent support. There was not a single dispute over any speed, over any decision, over anything having to do with the race, and that's a tribute to the team. Even in the worst of times, when the problems occurred or we got penalized, never once did anybody point a finger at anyone else.

As for the Australia World Solar Challenge, it's a classic case of, if it isn't broke, don't fix it. We're going to change as little as possible. No one should underestimate us.

The 1993 World Solar Challenge

The Maize & Blue solar car team will face international competitors, including multi-million-dollar cars from corporate teams and professional racers, in the Nov. 7 World Solar Challenge across Australia.

Sponsored by Daido Hoxan Corp., the race begins in Darwin on Australia's north coast. The fastest cars will cross the finish line in Adelaide on the southern coast five to six days later after a 1,864-mile trek across the Australian wilderness where temperatures often reach 110 degrees and kangaroos are a serious road hazard.

The 64 entrants are from 17 countries. Japan has 23 cars in the race, more than any other country, and many of them were developed by auto corporations like Honda, Nissan and Toyota.

All 11 US entries are university teams, including the two schools that were runners-up to Michigan in Sunrayce 93—Cal State Polytechnic at Pomona and Cal State U in Los Angeles. Engineering College of Biel in Switzerland, winner of the 1990 World Solar Challenge, is another major competitor.

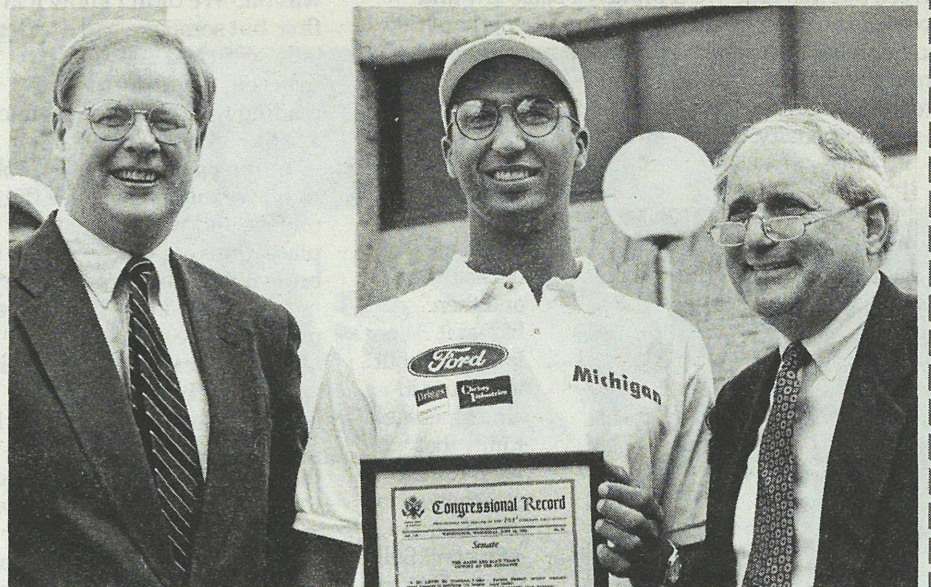
"Thanks to the generosity of our corporate

sponsors and donors," says Maize & Blue project manager Furqan Nazeeri '94, "we've purchased enough high-efficiency silicon solar cells to cover about one-half of our solar array. High-efficiency solar cells are extremely expensive, costing as much as \$110 per cell." Many cars of the corporate teams will be covered with high-efficiency silicon or gallium-arsenide cells.

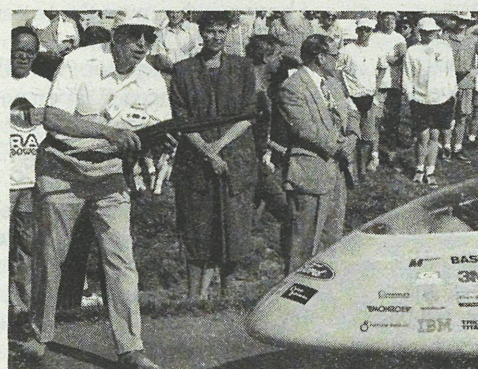
When completed, the Maize & Blue's new solar array for the World Solar Challenge will have 9,267 Go-Blue-colored solar cells, each the size of a razor blade. The array will produce 1,300 watts of peak power in full sunlight—more powerful than the Sunrayce 93 array, but still the equivalent only of a portable hair dryer.



Strategist Eric Slimko justified his teammates' trust.



President James J. Duderstadt and Sen. Carl Levin congratulate Project Manager Furqan Nazeeri.



Former GM CEO Robert Stempel took an active part in the race, his brainchild. He hopes it will increase young people's interest in math, science and engineering.

A three-horsepower electric motor that draws power from the solar array or from the car's new high-efficiency silver-zinc battery will propel Maize & Blue across Australia. Without a driver, the Maize & Blue weighs just 500 pounds—150 pounds less than

during Sunrayce 93.

Major corporate sponsors of the U-M Solar Car Team include the following Michigan firms: Ford Motor Company of Dearborn; MagneTek of Owosso; Michelin, Automotive Industry Division, of Troy; Johnson Controls, Automotive Systems Group, of Plymouth; 3M, Automotive Systems Group, of Southfield; Christy Industries Inc. of Frazier; Briggs Industries Inc. of Chesterfield; Northwest Airlines of Detroit; and a Texas sponsor, IBM, Advanced Workstations & Systems Business, of Austin. — S.P.



The team thanks Engineering alum and sponsor Chuck Hutchins for keeping their morale high when victory seemed lost.

Eli and Phyllis Segal:

Aces at Serving

Y

By Jane Myers

ou were in Chicago, too?"

"Yes. Locked up with Tom Hayden. Same cell."

It is a beautiful May day in the Law Quadrangle on the University of Michigan campus, and Eli Segal, a 1967 law grad, has just delivered the Commencement Address to Law School graduates in Hill Auditorium. Now he is posing with his wife, Phyllis, for a few pictures in front of the Law Library, the azaleas and flowering trees in full bloom forming a colorful spring backdrop.

As Segal begins talking with the photographer, though, seasons and time disappear and it feels something like the movie *Back to the Future*. The instant warmth they create between themselves, the solid bond of two men who were "both there" as young radicals, is so strong that it's suddenly the 1960s again as they relive the Chicago 1968 Democratic National Convention, the Chicago of truncheons and blood as the city and its police clashed with anti-Vietnam demonstrators and other dissidents.

Phyllis Segal, who finished LS&A a year before her husband completed law school, remembers Chicago, too. "I was scared to death," she says, having been pregnant at the time with the first of their two children, Jonathan, who is now 24 and a graduate of the Columbia Journalism School. Mora, 20, a junior at Yale, is interested in public policy.

Listening to the recollections of the Segals and Ann Arbor photographer Gregory Fox of the chaos in Chicago, which occurred only months after the assassinations of Martin Luther King Jr. in April and Robert Kennedy in June, it's hard to accept that this past August 26 marked the 25th anniversary of the Chicago convention. For people like Eli Segal, who has from the time he was old enough to vote enthusiastically supported a long list of losing or never-to-be-nominated Democratic presidential hopefuls including Eugene McCarthy, George McGovern, Morris Udall and his friend Gary Hart, there is an odd sense of time compression. All those years gone by, and now his party is in power again.

Now He's 1-for-7

Despite all his losing candidates, which he described in his Law School address as "my 0-7 record," the years have been good for Segal, who is now the man charged with putting together President Clinton's national volunteer service program, a program designed to offer up to 100,000 college students the opportunity to trade a year of public service for two years of college loans.

Though profoundly influenced by the appeals to youthful altruism issued by President John F. Kennedy when Segal was a teen-ager in the Bronx (the idea of a Peace Corps was first mentioned by Kennedy on the steps of the Michigan Union during a campaign stop in Ann Arbor in the fall of 1960), Segal has succeeded in combining a social conscience with several business successes.

Segal is among those law school grads who never practiced law and never wanted to. "I went to law school because I didn't know what else to do," he says. His involvement in the social upheavals of the time convinced him that the conventional attorney's life was not for him. "The Vietnam War," he says, "was what separated me from the law firms."

He credits the breadth of Michigan's law curriculum at the time with providing him the opportunity to move beyond traditional courses and gain the broader political/social background that he finds particularly valuable now that he is in the public sector. "While others were taking courses in trusts and estates, I was studying race relations and Nigerian law," he says. The best part of law school for him was working with the Washtenaw County Legal Aid Clinic and the Law Students Civil Rights Research Clinic, where he gained experience in landlord-tenant disputes and the regulations affecting school desegregation in the South.

Right from the start of his career, Segal interwove his interest in social issues and his active involvement in Democratic politics with his business career. Segal launched his business career in the 1970s, when he joined Pioneer Systems Inc., a defense company (now French-owned) headed by Miles L. Rubin, whom Segal met during the 1972 McGovern campaign. Segal, who was assistant to the chairman of the board,



The Segals outside the Law School at this year's Commencement, where he addressed the graduates and guests. LSA alumna Segal is an attorney specializing in the arbitration of employment disputes.

Photo by Gregory Fox

became CEO of one of Pioneer's non-defense entities, an arts and crafts business. Next he did exceedingly well in the toy and jigsaw-puzzle business, buying the American Publishing Company near Boston in 1981 and selling the venture in 1986. He now heads B&P Publishing Co., which sells games through its popular Bits and Pieces catalog. Segal also owns *Games* magazine, a publication for puzzle junkies.

Service Program Assailed

Given the cynicism directed toward Clinton's national service program, it may be that only a person of unusual optimism could get it off the ground and running. Among its critics is Sen. Don Nickles (R-Okla.), who has labeled the program "national servitude." In a recent essay in the *Wall Street Journal*, Nickles called the program "costly, bureaucratic and potentially destructive of civic spirit," and predicted that its expense was "certain to spiral beyond current projections." A repeated criticism from another direction has been that the program would serve only a small fraction of the students who would like to participate. Whatever final shape the program takes, Segal may well be the right person to run it, even though his dual experience in business and government had led him to the observation that "American capitalism is a lot easier than American democracy."

He attributes the program to Clinton's "intuitive genius [to] understand that this willingness to serve is still alive." During the campaign, Segal says, the concept of "service" resonated with audiences "like nothing else." In the three months after Clinton's election more than 4,000 students sent in applications to Segal for the program when it was still only in the talking stage.

Phyllis Segal shares her husband's optimism. "I never underestimate how hard it is to change things," she says. A woman whose serious demeanor suggests considerable focused energy, she views the social activism of the '60s, the fight for civil rights and women's rights, the anti-Vietnam battles, as instrumental in shaping her values. "I can trace quite a direct line from those days," she says. "I value what I can do to make this a better place than I found it."

Like Eli, Phyllis has a law degree, too (hers is from Georgetown), but unlike him she works in the profession. Currently, she is a mediator with Endispute, Inc., a 10-year-old mediation and dispute-resolution firm with offices in Boston and Washington, DC. She links her professional interests directly back to her days at Michigan, noting that her senior sociology honors thesis dealt with conflict theory and the Southern sit-in movement against racial segregation.

An advocate for women's rights, Phyllis Segal sees

her work as a mediator deriving from classic feminist values, which she describes as "attempting to get people to pull together, to value people and their feelings and not just technical rights and laws, to build and preserve relationships, to care about relationships."

Currently president of the board of the National Organization for Women Legal Defense and Education Fund, she was the Fund's legal director from 1977 to 1982. She later served as general counsel for the Massachusetts Executive Office of Transportation and Construction, Massachusetts deputy attorney general for policy and planning, and chief of the executive bureau.

Problem-Solving Approach

"In all of these positions as an attorney I found myself bringing a problem-solving approach even in adversarial situations," she says. In her area of specialization—age discrimination, sex discrimination, wrongful discharge and breach of contract—arbitration works especially well, she says. "I understand acutely," she adds, "how the litigation process is not well suited to employment disputes."

While she doesn't regard arbitration as the solution to all disputes, she does view it as an option that should be considered far more often than it is currently. "We're in a culture that is only gradually changing to enable us to view litigation as only one form of dispute resolution," she says. "The responsible thing to do is to look at a problem and assess the best way to solve it."

She does not, however, play down the role of litigation in creating the law that forms the backdrop for mediation. "If sexual harassment hadn't been identified as a problem, we wouldn't have the legal backdrop to do mediation in that area," she explains. Pressure by the judiciary, legislators and the executive branch of government for greater reliance on dispute resolution is pointing toward an era when resolution-driven approaches will be more common, she predicts.

The National Service Program itself appeared to be in need of dispute resolution this summer as the House and Senate wrangled over appropriations. Under a compromise, a three-year program that may involve as many as 100,000 students was signed into law Sept. 21.

Eli Segal retains his optimism about the program's future. "If we can show results over the next three years," he said in a phone interview with *Michigan Today* a week before the signing, "if we can show young people doing good work and developing an ethic of good service, I think Congress will respond appropriately."

LETTERS

HILLARY CLINTON

WE, AS former Michiganders of long standing and pride—wish to thank you and congratulate you for having Hillary Rodham Clinton as speaker for the graduation ceremonies. She was grand, and we think she did a most wonderful job!

Mrs. Mary C. Rutz & Family
Iona, Idaho

MY HUSBAND and I just finished listening to the First Lady's graduation speech on C-Span, and we were so impressed by both the content and delivery that we were moved to write to you. Bravo for inviting this exceptional woman and tremendous role model to your commencement. How lucky we are to have this wonderful woman at the side of our President. We have a son who graduated in June from UCLA, so the Class of '93 is very special to us.

Barbara Lanzone
San Carlos, California

THE ONLY thing that sickens me more than seeing Hillary's face on *Michigan Today* is to know that she addressed the U of M commencement. Everything she stands for is an insult to womanhood.

Jane Crowley '56
Brighton, Michigan

THE SPEECH was about as inspiring as a speech made at a political rally. She wasn't there for the young people, but to promote her and Bill Clinton's stupid, liberal agenda.

There was a big ploy to push Clinton's education package. The graduates can do community work so the politicians can get cheap help. Where is this money coming from to pay the young people to do community work? By taxing the students' parents more, while both parents are working their butts off and still don't have enough money to pay for their children's college education?

June E. Mosher
Troy, New York

I FELT a sense of pride in our "first, first woman" as I shared with all her messages of hope and encouragement for old and young alike. I am still nurturing a new found sense of elation, for which I thank you.

Mildred N. Epstein
Boca Raton, Florida

ON CABLE TV I saw/heard the speeches at your May 1st graduation. I want to commend you for your choice of guest speaker, Hillary R. Clinton. Her presentation was inspirational—a renewal of hope for us all. I appreciated her specifics. You have a reportedly fine University. Carry on.

Marion Mueller
Ellenville, New York

HILLARY spoke "to a warm and receptive crowd." The Michigan I went to taught us to think and evaluate, not be a sponge for a bunch of misrepresented ideas. Health care running up the cost of autos and not one word about stifling government regulations and/or product liability. "Labor being replaced by machines, and automation and robots." If I recall correctly, even Samuel Gompers (the dean of the labor movement) stated that we never fight the machines but make them work for us. Maybe they didn't teach labor relations at Wellesley.

G. Edgar Beabout, Lt. Col USAF (Ret), '58
Eng.
Van Alstyne, Texas

I AM so glad that Hillary is in a position to represent the children and the women of America. It is amazing to me how many people are intimidated by a woman who is in control of her life and who has the ability to help so many. Thank you, Hillary, for never apologizing for being yourself. You are doing a heck of a job for America!

Lisa S. Perkes
Bend, Oregon

MATHEMATICS OF MULTICULTURALISM

THE ARTICLE about Harold R. Johnson and, more important, the excerpts from his address of April 8, "The Mathematics of Multiculturalism: Challenges and Opportunities" were perceptive and timely.

Many people and institutions have yet to define multiculturalism for themselves, and Dr. Johnson, as well as President Duderstadt, are leading the way in the application of such a definition to the intellectual, social and political problems we as individuals and institutions face. The president of a major university in this area stated in a recent interview that he was developing such a definition for that university greatly troubled by the issue. I [am sending] Dr. Johnson's complete talk to him.

Richard Ives '35
Portola Valley, California

WE ARE ADMONISHED to be sensitive to other cultures and that is correct, yet we are further anomalously exhorted to adopt a pro-multicultural mindset. Why the absence of emphasis on acculturation, cultural mainstreaming, if you will? It is difficult, if not impossible, to discern any *beneficial* results to our society from the promotion of so-called cultural diversity. Opprobrious polarization is the obvious result of an intemperate emphasis on cultural diversity, with each special interest group seeking empowerment to inculcate its perceived concepts at the expense of others, and the ensuing curse of political correctness.

Our culture in this country is obviously Eurocentric and it has well served our democratic development; to describe it as a narrowly based perspective is without foundation. If it were not for our culture with its democratically infused principles, Johnson would neither speak so freely nor could I write so freely, without reprisal, that is. The incessant bashing of American customs and culture, a seemingly favorite pastime of academia, is unseemly and tendentious. Possibly is it a credit to our culture that taxpayers so often finance those who benefit most from the "system," yet the latter continue to mercilessly upbraid the culture?

Gerard M. Freeman '49 Rackham
Candler, North Carolina

INSTITUTE FOR THE HUMANITIES

I READ with great interest the article on the Institute for the Humanities in the June issue. As a graduate of the Residential College with a degree in arts and ideas in the humanities, I am very pleased to read about the Institute and its work. After working full-time for five years in the field of arts administration, I am returning to school next month to begin my MA in humanities at the University of Louisville.

Patricia Payette '88
Louisville

STUDENT RIGHTS

THANK YOU for sending me a copy of "Student Rights and Responsibilities." After reading it, and noting the dissent in the March issue of *Michigan Today*, I had expected to see substantial further

discussion of this document. Since none has appeared, I will give you my reaction. First, I note in the preamble that one of the aspects desired of the University environment is to protect the freedoms guaranteed by the United States Constitution. The statement, it is said, does not apply to speech that is protected by the First Amendment. Students have the same rights and privileges under the constitutions of Michigan and the United States as other citizens. Freedom of expression, dissent and unpopular views are part of a valued tradition, but students must allow others to express their views also.

Section IV then tells us what is prohibited. From the above, one would think very little. But read on: Every one of the prohibitions of Section IV are already prohibited by state, federal or local laws or ordinances *save one*. Section IV-A 10 prohibits intentionally and significantly interfering with teaching. Aha! Since all other actions are already violations of law, we come to the one which is not, unless it be a version of disturbing the peace.

In whose opinion would a student "significantly interfere with teaching"? Does disagreement with an instructor's statement, supported or unsupported, "interfere"? We have seen several attempts at Michigan to violate the First Amendment. Does this whole document boil down to a further attempt to suppress dissent or unpopular expression despite the preliminary protestations?

Robert E. McNulty '39
Saratoga, California

'WEBBER ON THE COURT'

I MUST take exception to the use of the term "traveled" in the line [in the poem "Webber on the Court," June '93 issue], "There was ease in Webber's swagger as he traveled with the ball," as such term might be construed by narrow-minded North Carolina Tarheel fans as being some sort of admission to a traveling foul committed by Chris Webber as he brought the ball down the court.

Rather, I suggest the word "dribbled" be substituted—"There was ease in Webber's swagger as he dribbled with the ball"—thereby obviating any inference of, or even reference to, any alleged misplay.

Of course, that creates a second use of "dribbled" in the later line "he dribbled this way, cut to that, but this was no sweet dream;" but the substitution of, perhaps, "bounced it" or "wended" or "traversed," as in "He bounced it this way, cut to that, but this was no sweet dream," would relieve such second use.

Other than that minor change, "Webber on the Court" must be seen as a final tribute to the Fab Five and the many fine memories they and the rest of the basketball team have given us over the past two seasons, and as a springboard to further success next year and many years into the future.

Benjamin W. Dajos Jr.
Coldwater, Michigan

I HAVE a couple reactions to the poem, "Webber on the Court," which appeared in your June issue. The authors apologize for borrowing from "Casey at the Bat." Should not their apology have gone to Chris Webber instead? No matter how much he may excel as a player and a person, no matter how much we offer him compassion, his call of time-out will undoubtedly stick like a knife in his memory. To immortalize it on a plaque with a clever poem and sell it for \$8.95 strikes me as the height of tastelessness.

On a lighter note, I saw that the "poets" once called the basketball an "orange orb." I, too, once called a basketball an orange orb when I, too, wrote a poem about a Michigan basketball star (Henry Wilmore '73). It was for a creative writing class, English 323 of Prof. Goldstein's in 1974. I clearly recall the class reaction to "orange orb." "You might want to call it a ball," Prof.

Goldstein tactfully suggested. Now seeing it in another's poem, I finally agree!

Randall J. Petrides '74
Flint, Michigan

Your and other readers' protectiveness of Chris Webber '95 is appreciated. But Mr. Webber does not appear to have been unduly pained by his call for a time-out. It has been reported that his new vanity license plate reads, "TIME OUT," and that he and his father have formed a company called Time Out, Inc.—Ed.

BOB SHAYE'S industriousness and success in the face of long odds is notable (May '93 issue—Ed.). New Line Cinema should also be complimented for distributing some fine art films. However, I am deeply disturbed by both your writer's and Mr. Shaye's failure to consider the social consequences of some of the films New Line has distributed, some of the most violent films of the past two decades. For some time now the scientific evidence has been compelling that film and TV violence spawn real world violence. Neither Mr. Shaye nor your reporter can be unaware of this issue. If a private enterprise chooses to abrogate its societal responsibility and promote such films, it has the right; but it should not be offered praise and recognition by the U-M. The University has a deep social responsibility beyond promoting its alumni which in this case seems to have been overlooked.

L. Rowell Huesmann
U-M Professor of Communication and
Psychology
Ann Arbor

Letters are subject to abridgment or editing. Because of the volume we receive, not all letters can be published or acknowledged, but all are appreciated nonetheless.

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U-M Comprehensive Cancer Center is committed to the conquest of the disease through innovation and collaboration

Michigan expands role in fight against cancer

From the time of Hippocrates 2,400 years ago, the mysteries and ravages of cancer have posed some of humankind's greatest challenges. Indeed, tumors involving bone have even been found in remains of prehistoric reptiles and mammals.

In simplest terms, cancer is the uncontrolled growth of abnormal cells. It can affect both plants and animals. Treatments for the disease have evolved over the centuries since it was recognized as a separate and distinct illness. Hippocrates advised against treating the most severe forms, believing it to be caused by excess black bile, but 600 years later Galen, another Greek physician, was excising tumors and infected bones. In fact, surgery is the oldest method of treating cancer.

Throughout history, significant advances have taken us ever closer to understanding and conquering this disease, from the production of powerful microscopes in the 1600s to the development of the Schleiden and Schwann cell theory in the 1850s which, by focusing on microscopically small structures, greatly expanded the sphere of medical knowledge. It was in 1740 that the first medical facility for treating cancer was constructed at Rheims, France.

First Teaching Hospital

The University of Michigan took its place in the forefront of medical research in 1850 when it admitted its first class of medical students, and in 1869 it became the first US university to own and operate a teaching hospital. From that time, many of the advances on the frontiers of cancer research and treatment have occurred at Michigan.

In 1913 U-M pathologist Aldred Scott Warthin suggested a hereditary link to cancer, and in 1929 Carl Vernon Weller, another University pathologist, proposed the connection between smoking and lung cancer. Ten years later, Michigan physician Isadore Lampe introduced radiation therapy as a cancer treatment. Since then the pace of advances has swiftly accelerated with the advent of chemotherapy, and the development of DNA and RNA models and various therapies to kill cancer cells but spare healthy tissue. As a result, survival rates have improved dramatically.

Michigan's William Ensminger in the late 1970s pioneered the infusaid pump, a device implanted in the patient's body near the tumor site that allows physicians to focus chemotherapy drugs directly at a tumor, delivering chemicals on demand in response to tumor cell activity and minimizing damage to surrounding tissue. This technique not only battles the cancer effectively but also reduces the debilitating side effects of chemotherapy. Ensminger and his associates are now working on the third generation of regional

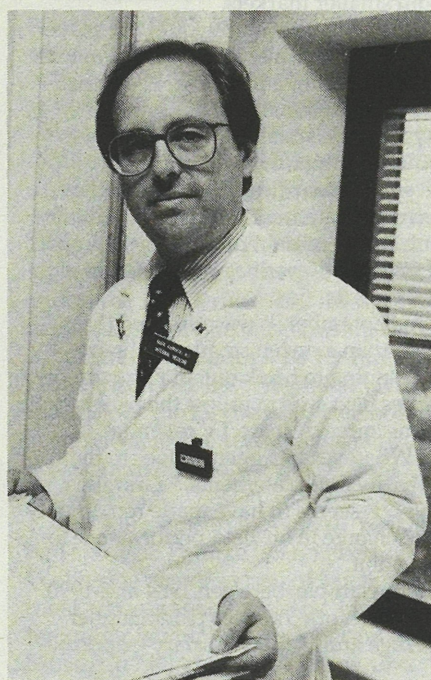
delivery devices which will treat tumors of the liver, pancreas and brain.

Another great stride occurred in 1989 when U-M researchers headed by Max Wicha, director of Michigan's Comprehensive Cancer Center, isolated mammastatin, a protein that inhibits breast cancer growth. Wicha's team speculates that women with low levels of mammastatin may be more prone to develop breast cancer; if this is the case, it may be possible to detect and correct a woman's predisposition to breast cancer before the disease occurs.

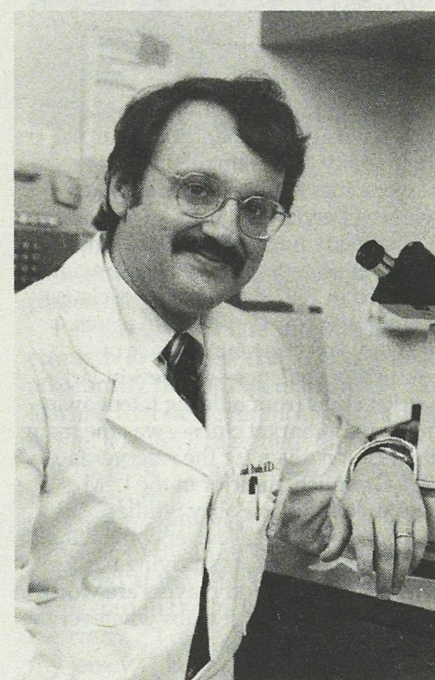
Shrinking Tumors

And just this August Michigan researchers led by Mark Kaminski announced the widely publicized results of an 18-month trial of a revolutionary new non-Hodgkin's lymphoma treatment called radioimmunotherapy, or RIT. This treatment involves the injection of cancer-seeking and cancer-destroying radioactive monoclonal antibodies into patients with B-cell lymphoma, the most common form of non-Hodgkin's cancer. The treatment caused tumors to shrink greatly in size in 70 percent of patients in the trial and to disappear completely in 50 percent—and with minimal or no side effects from treatment.

Still, despite these astounding strides, a cure for cancer is elusive, and many treatments remain ineffective. One of the most promising modes of cancer research focuses on the role of genes in regulating disease, according to Samuel Broder, director of the National Cancer Institute and U-M alumnus ('66 BS,



Kaminski



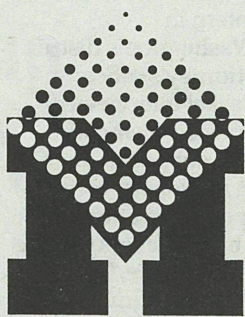
Broder

'70 MD). "Genetic discoveries represent a powerful collection of scientific tools for unlocking the secrets of disease and cell function," Broder says. "Michigan researchers have achieved an international reputation in the innovative and important field of gene therapy research."

The U-M Medical School's established the nation's first department of human genetics in 1956; its first chairman was James Neel, who a decade before had begun studies of genetic effects sustained by the populations of Nagasaki and Hiroshima following the atomic bombing of those cities during World War II. In 1990 the University was selected to house a Human Genome Center, one of only 11 in the

country and the only one designated to map the genes causing cancer. And recently, researchers at the U-M Comprehensive Cancer Center found that a gene known as MnSOD reverses malignancy in human melanoma cells and may also have an effect on cell growth.

The multidisciplinary approach has always been a hallmark of Michigan's cancer efforts. Supported by the work of nearly 270 faculty research investigators conducting critical work in such areas as gene regulation, tumor immunology, epidemiology and biotechnology development, the Comprehensive Cancer Center also relies upon physicians who develop new clinical applications of patient care derived from basic science research.



Building MomentUM:

Groundbreaking For New Cancer Center

Groundbreaking for Michigan's new Cancer Center took place September 30, with Samuel Broder '66, '70 MD, of the National Cancer Institute as the featured speaker.

A new facility to consolidate current campus-wide laboratories and clinics is a major component of the MomentUM Campaign, the Medical Center's part of the University's Campaign for Michigan. The \$88 million, 252,501-square-foot facility will provide state-of-the-art resources and house cancer research programs, core support facilities, all

multidisciplinary clinics for cancer patients, as well as the University's Geriatrics Center. Raising \$15 million of the construction costs is a Campaign goal, with another \$10 million Campaign target for endowment.

Broder joined the National Cancer Institute in 1972 and has served as director since 1989. His major professional interests focus on the relationship between cancer and immunodeficiency states, as well as on anti-retroviral chemotherapy. In 1984, Dr. Broder began exploring anti-retroviral therapy for AIDS, and since that time his laboratory has initiated a large number of Phase I studies for patients with AIDS, including the first studies of AZT, ddC, and ddI.

In his statement to the House Appropriations Subcommittee last May, Broder said, "We reaffirm our commitment to reduce death and suffering from cancer and this commitment is made with a full awareness of its awesome challenge. We have no illusions that this is an easy task. But with our three foundation stones—basic research, clinical trials in both prevention and treatment, and cancer centers—we will continue to make progress."

The following donors have made leadership gifts supporting Michigan's role in conquering cancer:

Jay Alix and Maryanne R. Hanson
Elaine and Bernie Hartman
Cis Maisel Kellman
Lee and Jim Lugers
Suzanne and John Munn
Love Barnett and E. Gifford Upjohn
The Whiting Foundation
Nancy and Tom Woodworth

Named gift opportunities for the new Cancer Center range from \$50,000 to \$15 million for the entire facility and include the main lobby, the multidisciplinary patient clinics, research labs, the radiology suite and treatment and conference areas.

For information on making gifts to the Cancer Center, contact the University of Michigan Medical Center Development Office at 301 E. Liberty, Suite 300, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48104-2261; (313) 998-7707

The Baseball Market

Contrary to popular belief, major league baseball teams in large markets have little competitive advantage over their smaller-city rivals, even though they may be better able to sign top free agents to lucrative contracts.

In a report to Major League Baseball's Economic Study Commission, U-M economist Edward M. Gramlich and colleagues say that while teams from New York, Los Angeles and Chicago may have greater financial resources, their ability to pay huge salaries to star players does not guarantee a higher winning percentage.

The study finds baseball as competitive as ever, especially since free agency replaced in 1977 the old reserve clause system that bound players to teams.

"For years, the maintenance of competitive balance—to prevent large-market clubs from bidding talent away from small-market clubs—was the main justification given for the reserve clause," says Gramlich, director of the U-M Institute of Public Policy Studies. "But this justification was never convincing to academic economists studying baseball, who argue that good players are worth more to large-market clubs whatever the compensation system."

Although major league baseball remains competitive on the field, Gramlich says the vast disparity in annual team revenues—ranging from \$39 million to \$98 million in 1991—could eventually spell trouble for those clubs from smaller markets.

"Large-market clubs could bid player salaries to such a level that small-market clubs could not afford to field competitive teams and still remain profitable," he says. "If the small-market clubs try to remain competitive, the impact of revenue disparities will be felt in the financial statements. If the small-market clubs try to remain profitable, the impact of revenue disparities will be felt in win-loss records."

In September, it was reported that more than a dozen smaller clubs are threatening to black out all non-network games next season unless the big-market teams agree to share TV revenue.

"Whatever free agency does to the clubs' income statements," Gramlich says, "it seems to have made remarkably little change in on-field performance to this point."

For example, between 1984 and 1990, the New York Yankees paid a higher average annual player salary—approx-

mately \$600,000—than any other team in Major League Baseball. Yet at 52 percent, its won-loss record was on a par with that of the Cincinnati Reds, which paid its average player about \$370,000—some \$240,000 less than the typical Yankee salary, Gramlich found.

During this period five other teams whose average player salary was less than that of the Yankees achieved better won-loss records: the Mets paid an average salary of about \$560,000 and won 59 percent of their games; the Boston Red Sox paid about \$549,000 and won 53 percent; the Detroit Tigers paid about \$510,000 and won 53 percent; the Oakland Athletics paid about \$490,000 and won 54 percent; and the Toronto Blue Jays paid about \$480,000 and won 56 percent.

Likewise, between 1984 and 1990, the Atlanta Braves, San Diego Padres and St. Louis Cardinals paid their players roughly the same average amount—between \$450,000 and 460,000—and yet they had widely differing average won-loss records that bore no relation to average salary: the Braves (42 percent), Padres (49 percent) and Cardinals (52 percent).

Capital Opportunities

By Laurie Fenlason
U-M Washington Office

The summer internship: In some places, it's an alternative to lifeguarding or flipping burgers, but in Washington it's an institution. From the first week in June to the middle of August, college students jam the rush hour subways en route to offices as varied as Interpol, Amnesty International and America's Most Wanted.

U-M students, no strangers to the nation's capital, fetched, copied, delivered, summarized and even lobbied with the best of them—usually without pay—in quest of that elusive goal for a student: real-life experience.

For sheer visibility, it's hard to beat the front office of White House Chief of Staff Thomas F. "Mack" McLarty III. As an aide for Mc Clarty, intern Marcus Evangelista, a Business School senior from Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, saw the president "in the flesh, on average once a week."

Evangelista, who spent the previous summer volunteering for the Clinton campaign in Little Rock, served in the White House Intern Program. He managed McClarty's high-volume, and often high-pressure,

telephone traffic and correspondence. About 150 interns were in the White House program. By chance, Evangelista found himself working alongside fellow U-M senior William Anaya, an international relations major at the Dearborn campus.

The two of them fielded incoming calls that included grass-roots people on a public extension, senators, Hillary Clinton aboard Air Force One, Jesse Jackson, journalists and others on unpublished phone lines. "We lifted phones sometimes at the rate of one per second," Evangelista says, "and typed in the messages, which went by electronic mail to the West Wing where the Oval Office is, and the messages were also archived by computer."

About 6:30 Monday nights, when Evangelista would be calling it a day,

several other Michigan students were streaming into the University's Washington, DC, office, carrying briefcases and loosening neckties, weary from a hard day's work. These undergraduates were interns by day and students by night—participants in "Washington Research Seminar," a.k.a. Political Science 592, the first-ever, full-credit course offered at the University's three-year old "Washington Campus."

The course combines practice and theory. Each of the 15 students, mostly political science majors, worked as an intern at organizations as varied as the Republican Congressional Committee, the National Conference on Soviet Jewry and the State of Michigan office. Their daily work experiences, coupled with an intensive reading list, class discussions and writing assignments, formed the basis of the course. At the final class meeting, students presented papers based on their internships.

"A lot of times, political scientists lose sight of the fact that there's a real world out there," explained teaching assistant Ken Goldstein, who developed the course. "But at the same time, the real world often loses sight of the more rigorous, scientific ways of explaining how things happen." By analyzing the inner workings of Congress, interest groups and the media in the context of "real social science research methods," the students bridge those gaps.

Elizabeth Suhay '95 of Birmingham, Michigan, worked for Common Cause, a grassroots mobilization and lobbying group, as well as for the office of Rep. Alan B. Mollohan (D-West Virginia). Since Common Cause happens to be targeting Mollohan's district as part of its voter mobilization efforts, Suhay had an unusual opportunity to research both the "input and output" of interest group politics.

Courtney Weiner '95 of State College, Pennsylvania, is an aspiring journalist. Working in the newsroom at CNN cable TV dissuaded her from pursuing a career in newswriting but gave her experience in writing on deadline. Her research project, based on interviews with CNN Gulf War correspondents, will focus on media coverage of war and its impact on



Weiner and Goldstein

public policy. Most U-M students intern in Washington through the University's

20-year-old Public Service Internship Program (PSIP), sponsored by the Office of Career Planning and Placement.

While in Washington, the PSIP students live at George Washington University. After work, they attend special briefings with members of Congress, the national media and federal agencies, as well as social events and softball games with other college intern groups.



Paskel

A prospective lawyer, Shanetta Paskel '94 of Muskegon, Michigan, immersed herself in the practice of juvenile law as an intern in Washington's district attorney's office.

Paskel interviewed witnesses and confirmed their court appearances, drafted subpoenas and wrote formal court motions in collaboration with her supervising attorney.

"I was troubled by the severity of the crimes being committed here," she said, "but I've come to see [juvenile crime in] DC as a microcosm of what's happening all over the country. Even though it appears that attorneys have a lot of control over their cases, no one person really has control. I've learned that it takes everyone—the attorneys, the judges, the public defenders, the witnesses and police officers—to make the system work."

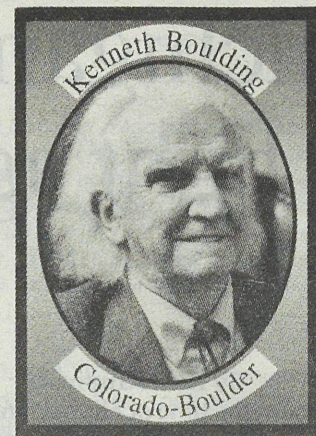
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'... and playing in left field—Kenneth Boulding'



They look like baseball trading cards except for the faces and statistics. Instead of Willie Mays, Whitey Ford or Jose Canseco and home runs, RBIs or ERAs, these cards feature economic all-stars like Milton Friedman, J. Kenneth Galbraith and Gary Becker, and list such scholarly contributions as "new methods of dynamic optimization and models for the demand of durable goods," the economists' main books and articles, and a quotation.

The Economics Trading Cards are being sold as a fund raiser for the student Economics Club at the University of Michigan-Flint. They were the brainchild of Asst. Prof. Dale C. Matcheck, the club's adviser.

Matcheck credits two club presidents, Art Herzog and Kia Petropoulos, with bringing his idea to fruition. The set now contains 29 economists, but Matcheck would like to see it expand to 200.

Card orders may be mailed to the Department of Economics, University of Michigan-Flint, Flint MI 48502-2186. Include name, address and number of sets ordered, at \$5 a set or \$3 a set for orders of 10 or more. For more information, call (313) 762-3280.

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Two Varsity Athletes Choose Pro Schools Over Pro Sports

By Andrea Jackson

For Chris Hutchinson '93, last year was full of big plays and big results. He was selected to the Kodak and *Football News* All-America teams, the All-Big Ten first team, and the Big Ten coaches named him defensive line-man-of-the-year.

Most fans will look back on the 1989-92 seasons and visualize the four-year letter-winner as #97, the outside linebacker who almost always got his man. But that's just half of what the former football co-captain wants to be known for. "I want to be remembered for my role as a student-athlete," he says, "for my performance both on and off the field."

Hutchinson's prowess in the classroom did not go unnoticed: Academic All Big Ten and GTE/CoSIDA Academic All America. Recipient of one of 15 postgraduate scholarships awarded by the National Football Foundation and College Hall of Fame Graduate Fellowship program. Winner of the NCAA Post-graduate Scholarship and of the Dr. Arthur Robinson Scholarship Award as top student-athlete on the Michigan squad.

Hutchinson says it didn't take him long to discover that at Michigan there doesn't seem to be enough hours in a day for a student-athlete. "I learned good time management skills because of all of my commitments," he says. "Your social life suffers when you have to divide your time between studying and football."

Although the football program's seven-hour days imposed time constraints, Hutchinson never regretted his decision to compete because he had "always dreamed of coming to Michigan and playing football."

How did a boy in Cypress Creek, Texas, come to dream of being a Wolverine? It was in his blood. His mother's family are Michiganders and staunch Michigan football fans. "Even

though my mother went to Michigan State, U of M football was a tradition in our family," Hutchinson explains.

Despite his academic achievements, Hutchinson admits that he "would not have had the opportunity to come to Michigan had it not been for football because I didn't have the grades to come to a quality institution like this. I would have ended up going to a small school in Texas."

During Hutchinson's sophomore year he realized that "college was the guide to whatever I wanted to do in life," and became focused on looking for a career. An anatomy class convinced him that he wanted to work in the biological sciences, so he entered the Division of Kinesiology, where he concentrated in movement science.

"For a while I thought that I wanted to be a physical therapist," he says, "so my junior summer I got an internship as a therapist's aid. After that experience I knew I wanted to be a doctor."

He applied to several medical schools in Texas and to the U-M Medical School. "Michigan was the best school that I applied to. Fortunately, I had done research for some of the doctors on the admissions board during my summers here. They knew me and how very much I wanted to be a doctor."



Hutchinson

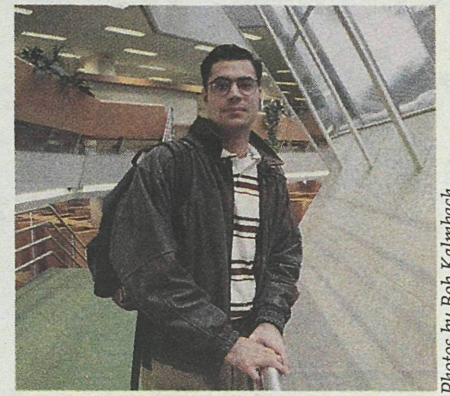
The school saw promise belied by his 3.32 overall grade point average, and admitted him, and he decided to turn down a chance to play professional ball. But he's still passionate about the game. "The most memorable day of my football career," he says, "was the last day, January 1, 1993, Pasadena, California." There the Wolverines took on the Washington Huskies, the same team that had ended the Wolverines' bid for the mythical national championship in '92.

"I could not ask for a better finish," Hutchinson recalls. "My most vivid memory of the last season was looking at the clock as the seconds flashed, and it was all over, and we'd won the game 38-31."

Like Hutchinson in football, basketball star Rob Pelinka '93 finished his Wolverine career as one of Michigan's most accomplished players. He was the only playing letter-winner on three Michigan NCAA finalist teams, and was a red-shirt freshman on the national championship team. In the 1992-1993 season, the 6'6" guard from Lake Bluff, Illinois, was, what else, the sixth man, who gave the Fab Five indispensable support. He played in all 36 games, started four times and averaged 15 minutes per game.

Pelinka graduated with a 3.91 in finance from the U-M Business School and was placed on the academic All-Big Ten for the third straight year. Rounding out his undergraduate academic career, he was the 1993 recipient of the Walter Byers Award, a renewable \$10,000 scholarship awarded to the NCAA's premier student-athlete. This fall he entered the Michigan Law School.

"We had just flown to Seattle for the Sweet Sixteen when I was invited to interview for the Byers award," Pelinka recalls. "I immediately got on another plane and flew to St. Louis to interview with academicians and professors. The interview was both



Photos by Bob Kalmbach

Pelinka

intellectually stimulating and intense," covering such issues as the US Constitution, race relations and philosophy.

Pelinka says that he gathered the strength to succeed academically and athletically through perseverance. "I learned that perseverance was the key to life. I believe that I will do well in law school because I have learned to persevere."

When he reflects on his career, he says one of the most difficult moments occurred at the 1993 Championship game, but in the locker room not on the court. "I did not want to take off my jersey. I knew that it would be the last time that I would ever have it on again. I would never have the chance to play Michigan basketball again. What I will miss the most are the relationships that I have formed with the team. When you spend five to seven hours a day with the same people, you form memories and relationships that you carry with you for the rest of your life."

Between classes, exams and practice, Pelinka also found time to spend with children. "I have been placed in a unique position where people look up to me," he says. "I cherish life, and I believe that it is important to make others feel good. If I can put a smile on a kid's face, then I feel as though I am giving back to my community."

As for forgoing a professional career, Pelinka says he was always aware that "only a small percentage of college athletes make it to the pros. I knew I had to train my mind; it was a tool I can always fall back on. I was not crushed at not being drafted."

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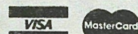


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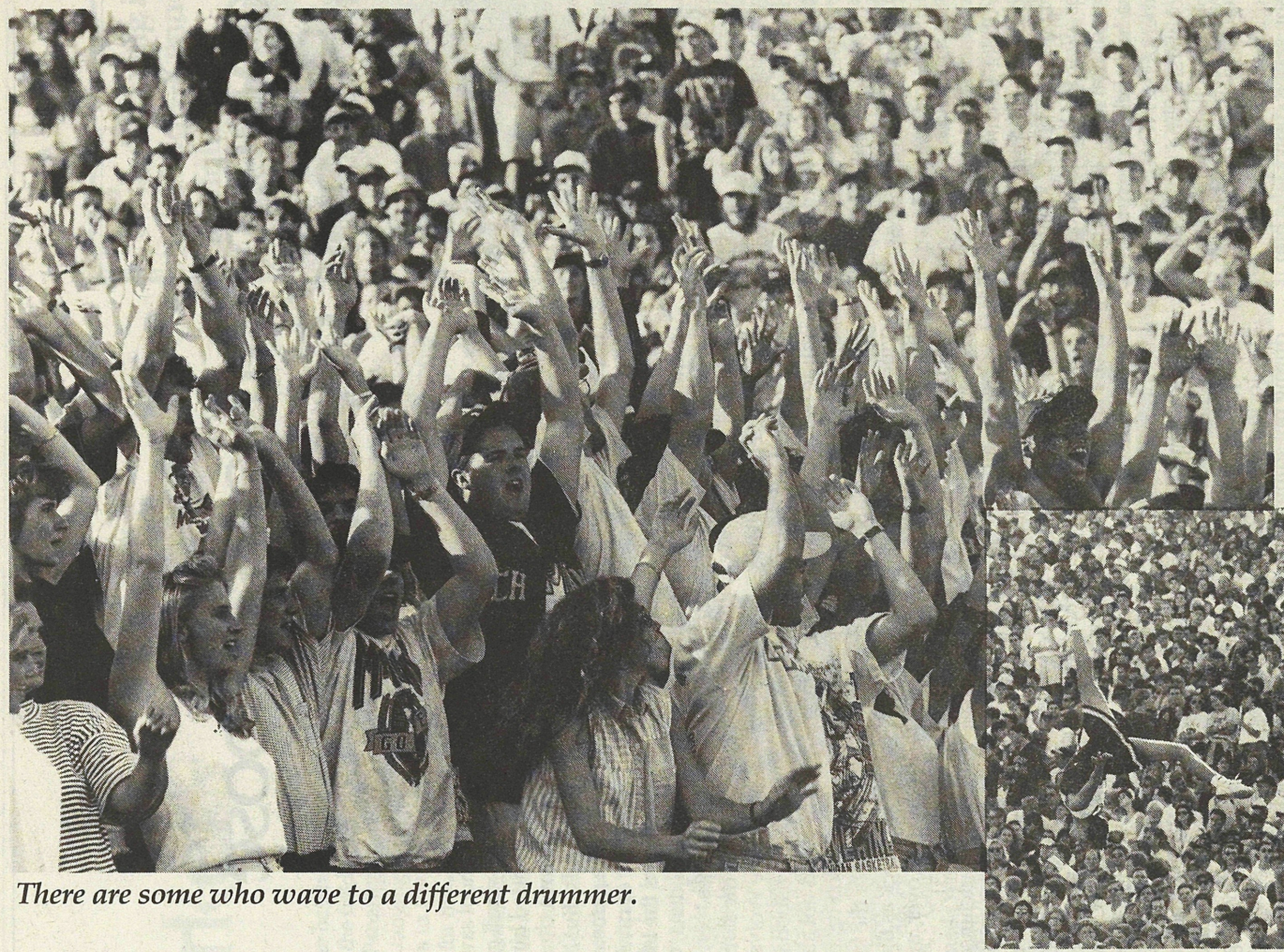
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