

# Michigan Today

The University of Michigan

April 1984

Vol. 16, No. 1

3

Faculty 'stars'  
adjust to TV

6

Experts on Russia  
examine our myths

9

Rumors are bane  
of dorm system

11

Alumna on 'the Fed'  
favors the consumer



Burton Tower

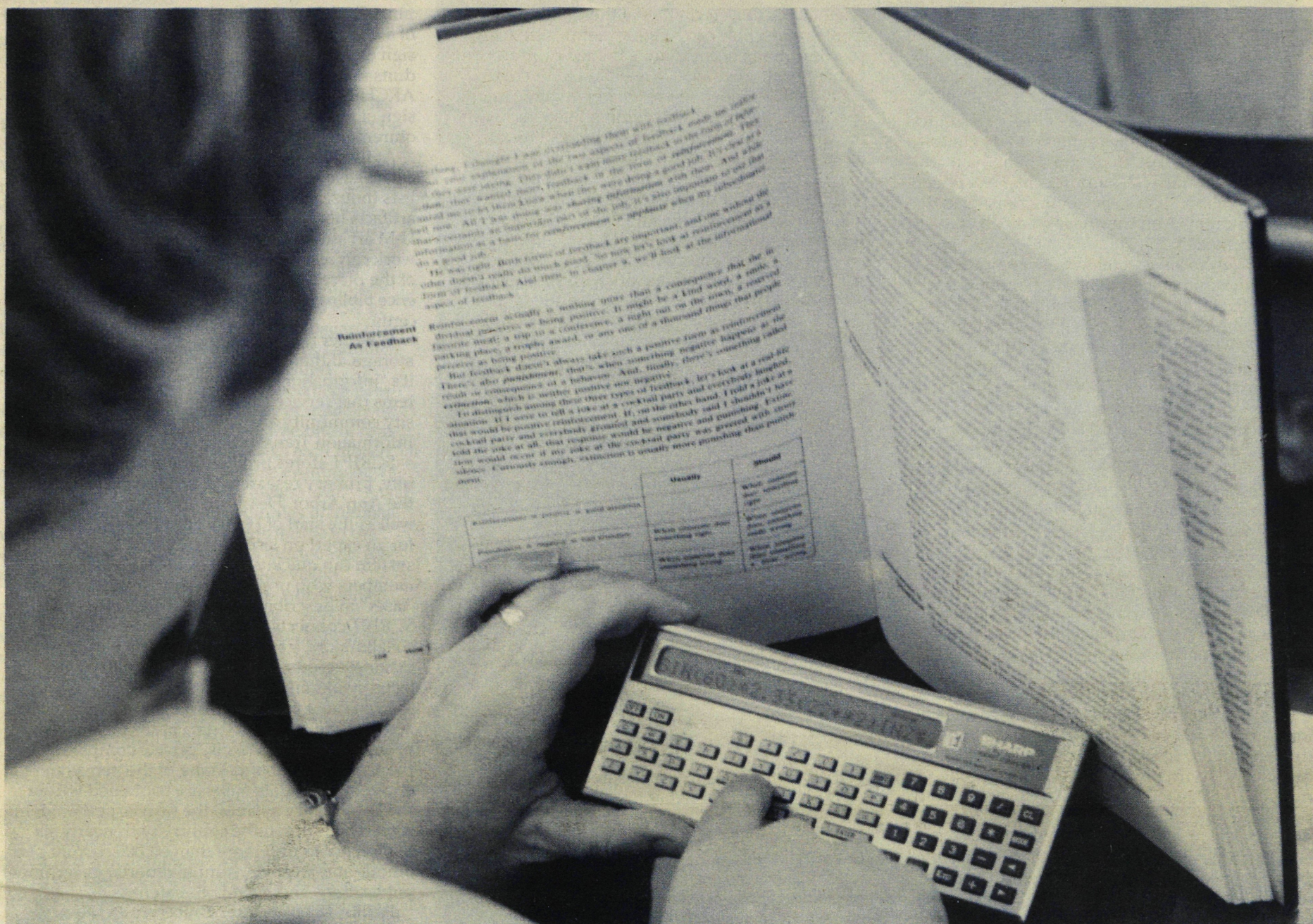


# Michigan Today

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Computers penetrate campus

## Microchips win easy victory

By Pat Roessle Materka  
News and Information Services

At the University's School of Music, a micro-computer is programmed to reproduce Medieval and Renaissance musical notations onto sheet

music, a process formerly done tediously by hand.

A School of Education committee meets face to face occasionally, but conducts most of its ongoing discussions via CONFER, a computer con-

ferencing system. The members can raise questions and air opinions whenever convenient and never interrupt one another.

At the Graduate Library, card catalogues are giving way to computerized data bases which not only access books and periodicals but government documents and research reports. If a publication is not within the University's own extensive collections, librarians can instantly tell where to find it.

And at the Computing Center on North Campus, students sit at rows of terminals, doing their homework. Terminals haven't replaced textbooks, but they are becoming a prominent tool for course work, not only in business and science but in literature, music and art. To meet increasing user demand, the Computer Center recently opened its newest batch station on the ground floor of the Michigan Union. Another accession to changing times, it replaces a bowling alley.

Teaching and learning, administration and research: computers now impact just about everything that is happening on campus. The mission of the University remains the pursuit of knowledge.

But more and more, that pursuit leads straight into somebody's data bank.

If there is resistance to the revolution, it's most likely to come from those who haven't been exposed to the new technology and its infinite capabilities.

"The most destructive image is the legacy of the 'teaching machine'; the computer as page-turner," declares Frederick L. Goodman, U-M professor of education.

## New 'Michigan Today' debuts

It is a pleasure to introduce *Michigan Today* to the alumni and friends of The University of Michigan. To some of you, it will be a familiar name, since it has been published in a different format for a decade. For all of you, we hope that it will become a welcome source of information about the University.

The University of Michigan has thriving programs in the sciences, the social sciences, the humanities, in the creative and performing arts, and in the professions. This is typical of public universities in the United States, but the quality and excellence of Michigan's programs place it among the relatively few distinguished universities, public or private, in this country.

You, the alumni who graduated from these programs, together with other friends of the University, have provided personal and financial support that has been critical to our continued success. Because this strong support is needed more than ever, we want to be certain that we are doing enough to inform you about the University. It is for that reason that we have decided to report to you regularly through *Michigan Today*.

The past few years have been extremely important for the University. Financial exigencies have required us to assess our purposes and goals and to make hard, sometimes painful decisions. But these years have also been an exciting time, because the individuals who comprise the University in 1984 are responding creatively to the challenges quality education always faces. We are making choices and not leaving the destiny of the University to chance.

The University of Michigan is a community of scholars dedicated to quality education. Here, the best minds of our society confront the important problems of human existence. The diversity of those problems and of the people who are working to solve them give the University its distinctive character. It is that character that I hope you will find reflected in *Michigan Today*.

Harold T. Shapiro

Harold T. Shapiro  
President

(Continued on Page 2.)



# Friendly computers an easy winner

(Continued from Page 1.)

"Computers stretch people's creative thinking. It is well known that one of the best ways to learn is by teaching others. In programming, you are teaching a computer. Computers make very good students," Goodman says, "in the sense that they are so ignorant. And they have so much capacity and potential."

Like telephones and television, computers bring a new dimension to human communication. On a personal level, Goodman used CONFER to exchange messages with his U-M graduate students while he was teaching a course at the University of California-Los Angeles recently, and communicated via CONFER with his UCLA students after he returned to Ann Arbor.

On a broader scale, U-M students, faculty and researchers are able to access and share the computing resources of Michigan State, Wayne State and Western Michigan universities via the Merit Network, a cooperative venture linking the academic computer resources of the four universities.

Need a program for a specific purpose? You could write it from scratch, or you might find one to fit your needs in RESOURCES—5,000 programs, subroutines and data bases available at any of the four Merit hosts.

Within the U-M campus, plans are under way for installing a \$34 million voice telecommunications network with computer controlled switching equipment, new wires, cables and phones throughout the Ann Arbor, Dearborn and Flint campuses. A virtually independent U-M phone company will provide low-cost, comprehensive phone services to students, faculty and other users.

Ultimately, most U-M computing activities—instruction, research, administration and public service—will be linked to one another through UMnet, one huge integrated communication system that is being implemented by the Computing Center.

The University is no latecomer to the Information Age. Back in the 1940s, Arthur W. Burks, U-M professor of philosophy and computer and communication sciences, helped develop the first electronic computer, the ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer) at the University of Pennsylvania. A piece of the ENIAC, about one-tenth of the first machine, is displayed in Angell Hall here. Like a giant dinosaur bone, it gives a sense of the size of the original and the evolution that has followed.

The first widely used U-M computer was the IBM 650, installed in 1956. Powerful as it was, it could accommodate only one person at a time. It was, in this sense, the University's first "personal computer," servicing the entire campus.

Compare it to the IBM 3083 at the Data Systems Center (DSC), a "state-of-the-art" computer that's less than a year old. It handles all of the University's main administrative functions—personnel, payroll, student financial aid, accounting, record-keeping, staff benefits. More than 600 WANG work stations, personal computers and other terminals communicate with it.

If a student in a counseling office is considering switching majors and must know how many credits he needs to graduate, his advisor can immediately call up that information on the local terminal (using, of course, the correct passwords and access codes).

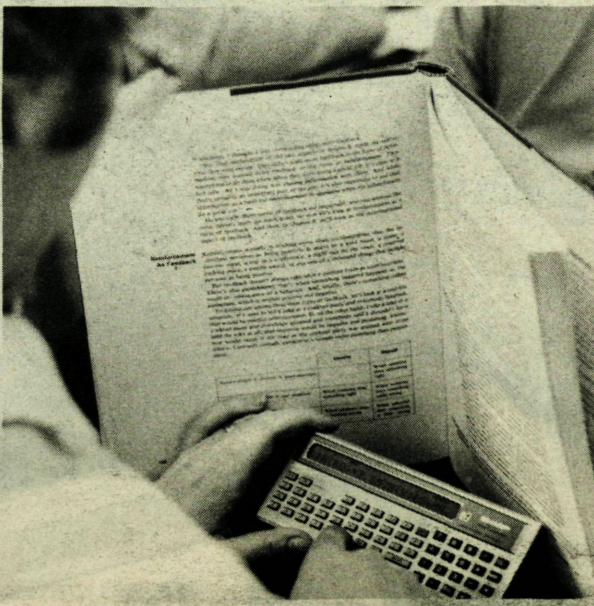
DSC director Charles J. Wallace estimates that Data Systems processes some 13 to 14 million

transactions per year.

While DSC is streamlining administrative functions, U-M's Computing Center serves as a powerful resource for education and research. The Amdahl 5860, controlled by a large set of programs known as the Michigan Terminal System (MTS), can handle some 450 users simultaneously. Public terminals at the Computing Center and a half-dozen other campus locations, plus hundreds of computers owned by individuals or departments, are linked to the MTS.

Students enrolled in the University now might spend four years without coming in contact with the Computing Center. "But," assures Prof. Bernard A. Galler, associate director of the facility, "we're trying to remedy that."

"Right now, I don't believe there is a department on campus that doesn't use the Center for some course or learning project. I would estimate there are probably more than 25,000 individual student, faculty and staff users with some 36,000 active accounts."



It's one of the biggest computer resources of any university, and Galler unhesitatingly calls it the best "in terms of facilities available, of accessibility to everyone on campus, and friendliness."

On the Ann Arbor Campus, computer facilities have an image of outreach, not aloofness. For more than 20 years, the Center for Research on Learning and Teaching has assisted faculty in developing innovative instructional techniques, including software programs. And this year, the School of Education and Computing Center established the Microcomputer Education Center to provide hands-on experience with various personal computers and the variety of software now available.

Individual U-M units are taking measures to improve their staff and students' computing skills. In January, the College of Engineering received a \$2 million grant from the General Motors Foundation to help provide computer hardware for its Computer Aided Engineering Network, including several hundred computer work stations for students. The Network will encompass "extensive research, development and application activities and provide high technology training of students," College officials say. Apple computers will be used extensively by the College.

In February, the Graduate School of Business Administration and Burroughs Corporation announced a \$12 million cooperative venture aimed at making the School "the premier U.S. institution for studying methods of integrating computing into all aspects of business education."

It's no surprise to see the engineering and business faculties aiming their vision toward high technology. These learning environments should be in tune with the corporations and industries their students are being prepared to join. But how can computers aid fields such as music and architecture, or serve art museums and libraries?

"Gregory's Scribe," a program written by

School of Music Prof. David E. Crawford and graduate student Jon R. Zeef, reproduces Medieval and Renaissance musical notations. Named for Pope Gregory I, credited by legend as the arranger of Gregorian chants, the program copies the music camera-ready for performance.

In the College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Prof. Harold J. Borkin can construct a model of a building on a computer to insure that the design elements—pipes, beams, electrical conduits—are structurally compatible. The program, ARCH-MODEL, is particularly valuable in the design of structures with complex and exacting requirements, such as a nuclear power plant.

At the Kelsey Museum, a computer plugs into a data base at the Detroit Institute of Arts, which lists thousands of paintings, sculptures and other artifacts housed in eight Michigan museums. A U-M art student conducting research on a specific work can receive a printout showing the location of the piece, its history, description and a reference bibliography. The fee for this service is 10 cents.

Whether it's cataloguing, filing, retrieval or storage, if there's anything a computer is good at, it's "information management." Two such systems that service the public as well as the University community are SCRIPT and the Michigan Information Transfer Source (MITS).

SCRIPT stores profiles of more than 2,000 faculty, primary researchers and technical experts at the Ann Arbor, Dearborn and Flint campuses as well as the staff of Henry Ford Hospital. Looking for an expert on laser interactions? The SCRIPT system can quickly print out profiles of faculty members who used terms containing the word "laser" in describing their research interests. SCRIPT connects faculty with potential research collaborators, government officials with policy-making experts, business and industry with project consultants.

Even more comprehensive is the MITS, which accesses more than 200 data bases produced by professional associations, private companies and the U.S. government. Many of the items referenced in these data bases are contained within the U-M library system, the fifth largest academic research library in the country with nearly six million books and more than 60,000 current periodicals and journals, annual reports, government publications and even U.S. patents.

Within 48 hours after it receives an inquiry, MITS can deliver lists of everything that has been published recently on a precise topic. It provides available abstracts or complete texts of books, articles or other documents. Besides its own extensive collections, MITS can access materials in leading research libraries across the United States and in many foreign countries.

"Some day we may be accessing whole libraries that live in the computer," predicts Elaine K. Didier, assistant professor of education and library science and director of Instructional Strategy Services, a joint unit of the schools of Education and Library Science.

"It's been predicted that by the year 2000, half of existing indexes and abstracts will not be stored in print form. First the indexing will be computerized—and that's not the future; that's now. Then scholarly publications and ultimately, reference books."

Do librarians feel threatened by all this automation? Hardly. They are riding its crest! Librarians are in the business of helping people. Now their help is faster and far more effective. Didier, for one, does not seem nostalgic for the time when she spent hours pouring through card catalogues, cross-checking references and reading abstracts.

"Libraries did not begin with books," she points out. "In the beginning there was papyrus and stone tablets. Now there are data banks. The human element has not been lost in all this. People still have to make judgments about what information to store, and what to access."

Computers won't replace textbooks, she believes, because textbooks are designed for students to use at their own pace. "A textbook could be put on a computer chip now—but who would want to? Nor is the Great American Novel likely to disappear into a data bank. Computers are for statistics, bibliographies and Dow Jones Averages—not pleasure reading," Didier says.

"I do not foresee the day when a person will curl up on the couch in front of a roaring fire to read 'Gone With The Wind'—flashing across the computer screen!"

## Michigan Today

Michigan Today, published bi-monthly by News and Information Services, The University of Michigan, 412 Maynard Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109-1399.

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# U faculty at ease 'on the air'

By Roger Sutton

News and Information Services

University of Michigan English Prof. John W. Aldridge was introduced to "big time TV" when "The Rifleman" came to his aid during a talk show showdown.

Invited to the Chicago-based "Kup's Show" in 1970 to discuss his new book "In the Country of the Young," a sometimes-critical analysis of American youth culture, Aldridge found one of the other guests was "a very angry young woman who emitted an impassioned, uninterrupted monologue about Communist China, a country she seemed to absolutely adore. I was able to get very little in."

But, Aldridge says, another panel member, actor Chuck Connors, who played the title role in the "The Rifleman" television series, "began to rebut her arguments with all the things I should have said if I'd had any presence of mind."

Since then, Aldridge has developed both presence of mind and an apparent ease of manner on television. Last December he became one of four literary critics reviewing new books each month on the Public Broadcasting Service evening news program "The MacNeil/Lehrer NewsHour."

Despite having written six volumes of literary criticism and being a regular contributor to the New York Times Book Review, Aldridge was apprehensive of doing reviews on television.

"The lights, the cameras and the unrehearsed reviews were all threatening at first," says Aldridge. "But now I'm too busy thinking of what to say to be anxious."

"I'd love to have a half hour, rather than five minutes, on the air to discuss a book," he admits. "But I take consolation in being part of the first major national news program doing regular book reviews."

Aldridge is among many U-M professors and researchers who are asked to appear before cameras and microphones.

Business administration Prof. Paul W. McCracken was first thrust into the media spotlight in the late 1960s when he was chairman and spokesman for the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

Some of his earliest instruction on dealing with electronic media came from President Richard Nixon, who urged McCracken to compose important messages in statements of no more than 60 seconds each. McCracken says Nixon "was very perceptive about ways to get your message across without having it severely rearranged by editors."

If speaking in information spurts to suit the electronic media is foreign to some professors who have spent years preparing lectures, they might study the example of Jim Loudon, who works part-time as U-M Exhibit Museum staff astronomer, but lectures extensively outside the U-M on astronomy and space exploration.

He is an avowed popularizer of science who can lecture for three hours at a time, yet can speak



NBC ANCHORPERSON Connie Chung jokes with U-M Prof. Lloyd D. Johnston during the "warm-up" period before the start of the "Today Show." Johnston appeared recently on the show to discuss his research indicating marijuana use by teenagers has been declining.

concisely enough to be sought regularly as a guest on radio talk shows.

Even so, he concedes that a portion of his first appearance on each talk show is usually spent

"coming to an intuitive compromise" on how long he can go with an answer before the being cut off by the host.

Social psychologist Lloyd Johnston, who draws considerable media attention as one of a U-M Institute for Social Research team that annually surveys the nation's high school students about their drug use and lifestyles, says the brief air time usually allotted by radio and television interviewers "demands that I review potential interview material before each appearance. On the 'Today' show, for example," says Johnston, "you have perhaps five minutes. You have to be concise and you have to get it right the first time."

Time can pose other problems, as U-M economist Saul H. Hymans found in his first appearance on the "Today" show. He was to analyze national unemployment statistics released by the federal government the morning of the show.

"The numbers came out minutes before we went on the air, so all I could do was prime myself with previous figures, against which to compare the new ones, and try to anticipate questions that would be asked."

Anticipation is a key to Johnston's preparation for interviews, too, but it doesn't always work. Prior to being on a Detroit radio talk show to discuss his first book, Johnston sent the show's producer the book and a two-page synopsis of it, along with suggested questions.

"When I went on the air," says Johnston, "the

## 'Jocks,' 'burnouts' echo real life

# School cliques are rigid

By Jane R. Elgass

News and Information Services

A U-M anthropologist has found that while there have been many attempts at social reform in recent years, one institution that could foster broad changes—the high school—has remained relatively untouched by these efforts. The social caste system in the United States remains deeply rooted in our schools. Only the names have changed.

Penelope Eckert, an assistant research scientist in the department of anthropology, began researching the social structure of high schools as a result of a project on white dialects that took her into six Detroit area high schools.

Eckert found that the "socs" and "hoods" or "greasers" of earlier years with whom many parents can identify simply have acquired new names—the "jocks" and the "burnouts"—and new clothes. The social structure that fosters and supports these types of groups remains intact.

The years students spend in school are the result of a three-party contract between the schools, the parents and the children, Eckert explains. This contract is meant to shape students' behavior and attitudes, to train them for a career, to prepare them for their roles in adult life.

Students who are members of the "jock" category—about 30 percent of all students in the high schools Eckert visited—see school as a sort of mini-career and willingly accept the contract. They play at adult roles and are rewarded for their actions. They exist in a sort of hierarchical structure that mirrors corporate society with a few at the top retaining authority and power and dispensing favors to those below, the anthropologist says.

Students who feel that school doesn't have what they need, and see acceptance of the contract as an infringement on their freedom, reject it and join the burnouts. The remaining students

(Continued on Page 4.)

(Continued on Page 4.)



## Retention rate 'disappointing' U-M seeks minority gains

By Pat Roessle Materka  
News and Information Services

Finding their niche, getting involved. These words may hold the key to improving U-M's disappointing retention rate for black students.

"The problem is not a shortage of qualified students. We must determine why more of them aren't coming to Michigan and try to remedy that," states Niara Sudarkasa, professor in the department of anthropology and the Center for Afroamerican and African Studies.

As newly named associate vice president for academic affairs, Sudarkasa has responsibility for faculty and student affairs including matters related to personnel, policy and student support services. She also has a major charge for improving minority student recruitment and retention. Her personal goal: to at least double black enrollment from the current 4.9 to 10 percent.

Total minority enrollment on the Ann Arbor Campus increased during the past year, even with a decline in overall enrollment. The figures for fall, 1983 stood at 3,265 students or 10.5 percent of the total student body.

But as in past years, the increase was due to the larger numbers of Asian (3.7 percent), Hispanic and Native American students. Black student enrollment continued to decline, from 1,625 in fall, 1982 to 1,516 in fall, 1983, or 4.9 percent.

The good news is: black student rates of retention and graduation appear to be improving. Among black undergraduates who entered as freshmen in fall, 1975, 1976 and 1977, the cumulative percent of those who received a degree within six years of enrolling never exceeded 50.2 percent. But records show that 54.4 percent of the 1978 black freshmen have received their degrees within five years, and the graduation rate for 1979 entrants looks equally promising.

Sudarkasa has been meeting with administrators, deans and faculty in recent weeks to assess efforts that are already under way to attract and assist minority students. She also plans to talk with students, to hear what problems they have experienced, and to solicit their suggestions.

"I think students do feel keenly their isolation on a predominantly white campus. You hear phrases like 'underprepared' and 'culture shock.' But I think many bright, well-qualified minority students do not have the opportunities for creative leadership and self-growth that they might find at a small, predominantly black college.

"They aren't urged to write for the Michigan Daily or run for student government. If minority students become more active in campus organizations and more visible in leadership positions," she believes, "they might serve as role models, and help incoming students find their niche."

While the 54.4 percent graduation rate for black students who entered in 1978 is up from previous years, it is still far below the 71 percent graduation rate for white students.

The high attrition rate of black students is not just a local problem. "Nationally, more than half of the black students at white colleges and universities don't graduate," U-M

sociology Prof. Walter R. Allen reports. "Their dropout rate is two to three times the average for white students."

Allen, who is also a staff member of the Center for Afroamerican and African Studies, heads a five-year national study that is comparing "Black Student Characteristics, Experiences and Achievements at Black and at Predominantly White Colleges and Universities."

"The U-M and other institutions have made genuine efforts to improve black students' chances of success, through special counseling and tutorial programs, black student centers and dormitories, and other support services," Allen explains. "But without good research data, it's difficult to know which policies and programs have made a difference."

Minority recruitment at the graduate and professional school level is the concern of Donald R. Deskins Jr., associate dean of U-M's Rackham Graduate School. Deskins believes one reason minorities continue to be underrepresented in the nation's graduate programs is that recruiting efforts have traditionally focused mainly on the predominantly black undergraduate institutions.

"College enrollment patterns have shifted," explains the dean, who is also professor of urban geography and sociology. Fully three-

fourths of black students now attend predominantly white colleges and universities, and graduate program recruiters must increase their outreach efforts on these campuses as well.

Michigan is the site of a number of prominent research studies focusing on minority concerns—most notably, psychology Prof. James S. Jackson's landmark National Survey of Black Americans at the Institute for Social Research.

"The opportunity to collaborate on or contribute to important research on 'the black experience' is a significant draw when it comes to attracting outstanding black students," Sudarkasa notes.

Even high school students are collaborating on U-M faculty research through one of the University's most unusual outreach efforts, the Program in Scholarly Research for Urban/Minority High School Students.

Initiated by chemistry Prof. Billy J. Evans in 1980, the program enables some 18 selected Detroit area high school students to commute to U-M during the year and participate in projects ranging from group dynamics to solid state physics. Turning talented young students on to scholarly research is Evans' main objective. If the experience induces them to apply to U-M, so much the better.

The Office of Undergraduate Ad-



Niara Sudarkasa

missions has long conducted a vigorous recruitment effort in the state's high schools, and this past year, stepped up its activities at the middle school and community college level.

Individual schools and colleges are also taking their own initiatives to increase minority enrollment.

"I think we've turned a corner," Sudarkasa predicts. "I believe some developments are already in place that are going to bring us success both in attracting more minority students and retaining them through graduation."

## High school jocks mimic business life

(Continued from Page 3.)

generally identify themselves in terms of affiliation with one category or the other.

While category affiliations "are reflected in somewhat trivial matters of dress, language and the staking out of territories," the divisions brought about by these affiliations also impact areas that have a significant bearing on the future of the students—their curriculum and career choices, Eckert notes.

Teachers are identified with the groups they teach. Those who teach vocational courses are paired with the burnouts; those who teach college prep classes are identified with the jocks, she says. The two groups of teachers seldom share information, as they also have their own "territories" within the schools. Those who could be helpful in solving problems of one group simply are not called upon for their advice.

Teachers who don't deal with the burnouts in the classroom enter burnout territory only to police their actions, which reinforces the burnouts' sensation of being inmates in an environment they do not want to accept, and reinforces their fear that these teachers really only want to deal with the jocks.

All of these elements combine to reinforce the divisions of the two groups and promote the survival of this adult society subculture. Although the high school could be the starting point for social reform and change, Eckert asserts, the current system simply feeds a society that asks for change.

## Cameras, microphones don't faze faculty experts

(Continued from Page 3.)

interviewer's questions came out of left field and had little or nothing to do with the book. Obviously, none of the advance material had been read, so I've declined further invitations from that show."

U-M media participants have found the mechanics and techniques of the electronic media range from "strange and wonderful" to "unnerving."

Aldridge's monthly video venture usually begins the evening before he videotapes his book review, when he flies to New York, "so that I don't have to go from plane to camera."

"When I arrive at the studios, people are preparing for that night's newscast in a curiously chaotic state, wandering about seemingly without purpose amidst a labyrinth

of all sorts of corridors, cubbyholes and offices."

Aldridge finds his producer, discusses the review, is made up ("actually, just a bit of powder"), and accompanies Robert McNeil to a set where they "chat a bit while lights are checked. The cameras come on, McNeil asks me the first question, and we go on from there."

Some occasions, like Aldridge's experience on "Kup's Show," don't go so smoothly.

Johnston was in Washington, D.C., for a meeting when he was asked by ABC-TV News to do an interview on teenage drug use. He had the flu, and when the lights came on he says he "began sweating heavily. I don't know if the reason the interview failed to make the evening news was because of a severe turn events took in Lebanon that day or because the person being interviewed was all wet."

Hymans, unable to go to New York for a "Today" show appearance, was televised live from the NBC affiliate in Detroit. "I was put before a camera, wearing an earphone in order to hear the questions from New York, but without any monitor to see my interviewer, a difficult circumstance because I like to have eye contact during an interview."

Hymans says in most interviews, however, he's "just getting warmed up and the darn thing is over already." He even suggests a professor may become a better teacher by using in lectures that attitude of comfort and repartee that makes a media interview successful.

## Dorm diners use ID-credit cards

For the second straight term, students must have a photo identification card to get into University dining halls. The cards also allow students to eat in three residence hall snack bars on campus. Cards bear a magnetic strip coded with the student I.D. numbers and meal plan choices.

Cards are similar to those used at automatic bank tellers. Students eating at snack bars receive a credit of \$1.25 for lunch and \$1.90 for dinner, but must pay cash for purchases exceeding those amounts.



# 'Devilish' band will premiere opera

When the U-M Symphony Band performs in the premiere of an opera next summer in Italy, it's guaranteed to raise some eyebrows.

It's not particularly surprising that the band was singled out from among the world's ensembles to participate in the avant-garde "Samstag aus Licht" ("Saturday of Light") by internationally renowned composer Karlheinz Stockhausen.

Nor is it especially shocking that the composition the 80-member ensemble has been chosen to perform at the prestigious La Scala opera house in Milan is "Lucifer's Dance."

It's simply that 16 of the young musicians actually are cast as eyebrows in the composition at the heart of the four-part opera with a cast drawn from four continents.

"The players will be seated above the stage on a scaffolding erected in the shape of the Devil's face, which goes through various contortions—first the left eye goes up, then the right eye. It's sort of like juggling oranges," says H. Robert Reynolds, the symphony band's director and conductor.

Ten groups, each with eight students, comprise the facial features, which individually have their own musical theme and motion. The left eyebrow has eight beats a measure, the right, seven, and a diminishing number for the eyes, nose and mouth. The face will have music even on the tip of its tongue—a piccolo player will be unfurled at the appropriate moment—and the face will cry "tear dances" on cue.

"Samstag aus Licht," in reference to Saturday as the Devil's day, is one of a series of seven operas, each assigned to a different day of the week, planned by Stockhausen, who came to U-M in February for a two-week residency and an early March preview performance of "Lucifer's Dance."



TAKING NOTE--Prof. H. Robert Reynolds (standing) contemplates a musical passage with a member of the U-M Symphony Band. Reynolds, conductor of the ensemble and director of bands at the U-M School of Music, will perform this summer with the band in a new opera by Karlheinz Stockhausen to be premiered at the La Scala opera house in Milan, Italy.

Originally commissioned by the U-M band as a solitary work, "Lucifer's Dance" blossomed into the full opera for Stockhausen and resulted in a European concert tour following the band's La Scala premiere May 25-27, 30-31. While abroad, the band will appear in Florence, Modena and L'Aquila in Italy; Zurich and Zug in Switzerland, and at the Holland Festival June 11 in Amsterdam's Concertgebouw Hall. The 49-minute "Lucifer's Dance" will be conducted by Stockhausen at all but the Switzerland concerts.

The opera "is different from all of the composer's other music," observes Reynolds, pointing to the

musicians' seating as an indication of the opera's departure from tradition. "... When was the last time you saw an ensemble seated vertically with musicians one on top of the other?"

Although opera is typically associated with orchestral music, Stockhausen's choice of ensembles reflects a contemporary trend in music.

"Bands offer more sonority and massive wind sound than other ensembles," Reynolds says, pointing out that there are roughly three to four times as many flutes and trumpets in a band than are in an orchestra. "It's a reflection of bands coming into the mainstream of Americana."

He explains this phenomenon in light of two factors. In an educational setting, copious classical repertoire for orchestra and other ensembles consumes most of the students' and performers' time and efforts. Band music is more limited and is a logical place for growth in the music world. Further, he says, bands have a unique aesthetic appeal because of their composition.

The U-M band has perhaps the most extensive commissioning program of any college or university band in the country. It is currently featured on an album, "The Stars and Stripes Forever (And Other March Favorites)," released last year on the Sinfonia label.

## Two jobs plus homework fuel dynamic student

Maryann Wawro was attracted to The University of Michigan for a number of reasons, but especially for its conservative reputation.

Its what?

"People who come here are serious about studying," explains the 20-year-old junior from New Munster, Wis. "Some schools are better known for their social life. Since I was going to be financing my own education, and paying out-of-state tuition, I wanted to be sure I got my money's worth!"

As a business major, she also understands that the return is related to the investment. Wawro studies at the Undergraduate Library an average of six hours a night, six nights a week, to maintain her 3.2 grade point average. Back at the Gamma Phi Beta house by 2 a.m., she updates the food orders and inventory for her 50 sorority sisters before turning in. She tutors accounting students on Sunday mornings.

"There is so much to do here," she grins, making it clear that a full course load and two part-time jobs do not preclude parties, concerts and sports events. "There's always a gang of people to talk with at the sorority house or to join on a study



Maryann Wawro

break. And you meet interesting people from every kind of background. You don't have to 'fit in' a social life. It's everywhere."

The U-M Business Intern Program has added still another dimension to her education. "The information on job opportunities is invaluable," she says. There also is the motivation she derives from being in contact with enterprising, goal-oriented people. "Ane Richter and Mike Perigo (the program coordinators) invest so much energy and enthusiasm into each of the meetings that it's contagious. They are really an inspiration."

## Business interns preview real-life world of work

If it's a jungle out there, at least one group of U-M students is well equipped to mount a safari. They're after big game.

The hunters are seeking jobs through the U-M Business Intern Program, a venture which links highly motivated, talented undergraduates with major U.S. businesses offering substantive summer employment.

The 75 Program finalists have been learning the business terrain. In two hour seminars each week, they discuss topics ranging from resume writing and interviewing techniques to investment dressing and time management.

Now they have their targets in sight—contacting prospective employers, reporting on job leads, comparing notes, marketing themselves.

Ane H. Richter, who administers the Business Intern Program through the Office of Career Planning and Placement (CPP) is very optimistic about the finalists' opportunity for success this year.

"For one thing, the economy has improved. Two years ago, the recession had hit hard, and companies simply weren't hiring. It's hard to justify taking on temporary em-

ployees if you're laying off permanent staff. Now there's a shift. Recruiters are returning to campus. Employers are requesting copies of the interns' resumes and posting notices of summer positions."

And as it marks its 10th year, the U-M Business Intern Program has an impressive record. A recent survey of past participants indicates that more than 50 percent had been offered permanent positions by their internship employers. Indeed, many companies state that future recruiting is their main reason for hiring summer interns. Others say that they come to U-M because "they are looking for the best summer employees available."

The 75 interns survived an intensive screening process, and were chosen from some 350 applicants on the basis of their previous work and extracurricular experience, academic achievement, maturity, enthusiasm and career motivation.

Participation in the program is a privilege, but it is also a commitment. In addition to the weekly seminars, the interns form subgroups to research opportunities in their fields of interest. They meet deadlines for preparing resumes and personal statements.



## U-M Soviet experts: Myths about 'Reds' hurt peace bids

By Anne Beebe

News and Information Services

The American perception of the Soviet Union as the "bad guy" is not only misinformed, but deadly, say four U-M experts on Soviet affairs.

The cut-off of nuclear arms control talks last fall has triggered a new cold war between the superpowers—a re-hash of the 60s Cuban Missile Crisis—this time on the Soviet doorstep, these scholars contend.

But more than just the scenery has changed. With the unparalleled level of military technology, the stakes are much higher for the whole world.

Furthermore, these experts say, the real depth of Soviet fears and resulting risk is easily lost on the American public, which never experienced a world war on its mainland and suffered only a small fraction of the losses (while reaping the economic and political benefits) sustained by the Soviets as a U.S. ally during World War II.

Media rhetoric, they add, has further clouded communication between the two countries whose interactions in the near future may determine the fate of the species.

A sampling of these professors' observations on different, important aspects of the current situation between the Russian and American governments follows.

### On myths and misconceptions...

"The U.S.S.R. is targeted by the more extreme of the American Right as responsible for every revolutionary movement anywhere on the globe, for every student riot or workers' demonstration (except in Poland), for every act by a terrorist (except for those committed by governments we support). For them (and at times, some of the American media) terrorism and revolutionary struggle are blurred together in a frightening image in which distinctions between individual acts of violence and mass movements of resistance to oppression are lost. Officially the Soviet Union opposes individual terrorism but supports national liberation and leftist revolutionary movements.

"But no matter what it might wish, the Soviet Union simply does not have the power or influence to control revolutions around the world."

—Ronald G. Suny, Alex Manoogian Professor of Modern Armenian History

"The United States is on a collision course. It's

continually testing the Soviet Union, testing its own allies, all on the basis of a psychological image of the U.S.S.R. as run by criminals or ideological fanatics.

"The U.S. view is a manifestation of a fundamental, psychological human misunderstanding of what goes on in the Soviet Union and what its priorities and abilities are. During my service as an intelligence officer in World War II, one of the most important lessons that was drummed into us was don't judge the enemy by what he says he wishes to do, but by his capabilities. One should not take Soviet rhetoric at face value or take the Soviet rhetoric of the 1920s as policy for the 1980s.

"All governments start out as revolutionary governments. And during the 1920s there was a lot of noise about Russia being the center of a revolution; however, the Soviets have not acted effectively on that for several decades.

"To perceive the Soviets today as the center of a worldwide conspiracy is taking the wild rhetoric of the 1920s and making it the reality of the 1980s. We must realize that we are in the same boat, that we live on the same globe. We must get along with them. There is no other way."

—Alfred G. Meyer, professor of political science

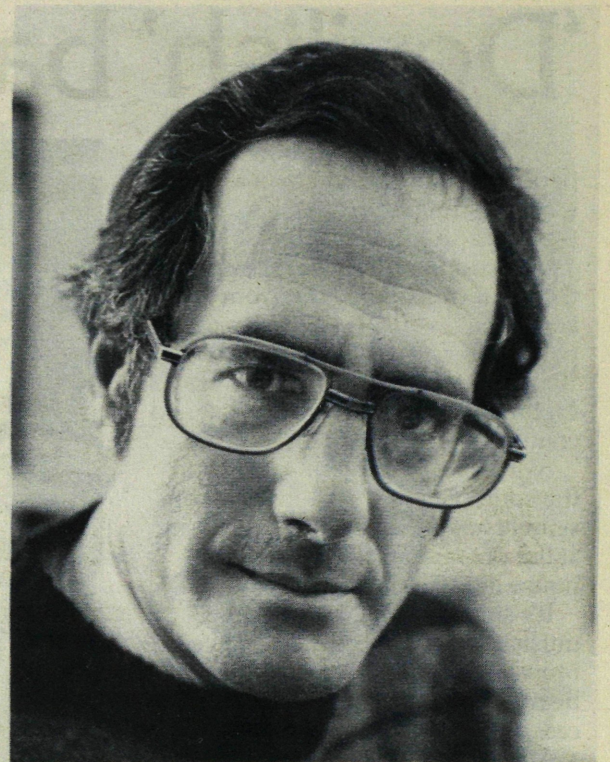
"One finds it extraordinarily difficult to separate the realities of East-West relations from the distorted images that each superpower tries to propagate. In the ensuing confusion, fear replaces reason, and one side is pictured as dangerously evil and the other as noble and idealistic.

"The whole question of our need for nuclear weapons depends on the real nature of the U.S.S.R. and requires us to attempt to penetrate the media images of Communism to discover the essential Soviet interest vis-a-vis the rest of the world.

"From its relative weakness (as compared to the United States), derives the extreme Soviet sensitivity to the possibility of foreign attack, what has been characterized as 'Russian paranoia' (If everyone really hates you and you really are surrounded by enemies, are you paranoid? Or merely realistic?).

"The U.S.S.R. is a defensive, conservative, rather than revolutionary or expansionist, state. Every major new weapons technology, every advance in the arms race, and almost every deployment of a new weapons system was first introduced by the United States and only some time later by the Soviet Union."

—Ronald G. Suny



WILLIAM G. ROSENBERG

A recipient of the Fulbright-Hayes Award, the Distinguished Service Award from U-M and a Guggenheim Fellowship, Rosenberg began his career at Michigan in 1967, upon completion of his doctoral degree in Russian Studies at Harvard University. A professor of history, he is a member of the Research and Development Committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies and director of the U-M Center for Russian and Eastern European Studies.

### On misperceptions of the arms race...

"The Soviets perceive the deployment of American Pershings in Europe as equivalent to the Cuban Missile Crisis in October of 1962. The problem is complex. Americans had a spectrum of options, from attacking Cuba to blockading it, which did, in actuality, take place. The Soviets do not have such options, so they had to try to sway public opinion against the deployment of the Pershings.

"In both Washington and Moscow, there were rumors circulating in 1962 that an informal understanding was reached between the Soviets and Americans to the effect that Russia was not going to deploy any more nuclear weapons in the American sphere of influence (North, Central, Latin and South America), while Americans would not deploy in Europe.

"The Soviets feel that this is a European affair and that their original strategy in deploying SS20's was in response to the missiles the British and French had directed at them.

"When Reagan says 'Let's reduce missiles to

## Teachers, pupils 'agree' on discipline

If schools in the United States decide to follow through with the disciplinary crackdown that President Reagan and others have called for, they may find an unexpected ally—the students themselves.

"Students want strict discipline," U-M education Prof. Charles D. Moody contends. "In fact, they will often advocate more stringent rules and punishment than adults. But they expect these measures to be fairly and consistently enforced.

"In many schools, behavior that is acceptable one day is reported as an infraction the next. The inconsistencies may be in the ways different teachers treat the same student or in one teacher's treatment of different students. A student's remark may be interpreted as amusing in one instance; insolent in another."

What concerns Moody is that blacks and other minority students often bear the brunt of poorly specified or non-existent behavioral codes.

Moody is director of U-M's Program for Educational Opportunity, a federally-funded project that assists school districts which are in the process of desegregating.

"In working with school districts, we encountered what we called second generation desegregation problems; that is, once blacks were admitted to the schools, they were still treated with prejudice," Moody explains.

The U-M consultants found that minority students seemed to be disciplined much more often than their white counterparts. Were these kids bad or disruptive by nature? Not according to Moody's experience.

"Students get into trouble for two types of behavior. One category is violation of rules and the law—smoking in lavatories, truancy, drug possession, violence. The other type is discretionary offenses, such as insubordination, disrespect, failure to adequately prepare school assignments.

We did not find that blacks and minorities were guilty of a disproportionate number of serious legal offenses, but they were being disciplined for a very large number of the discretionary offenses," Moody reports.

Some of this might be traced to a lack of understanding based on cultural and lifestyle differences, particularly between white teachers and black students. When teachers overreact to vaguely defined behavioral problems such as "back talk" and "disobedience," and students are unfairly punished, their feelings of alienation grow. Then, larger conflicts may occur.

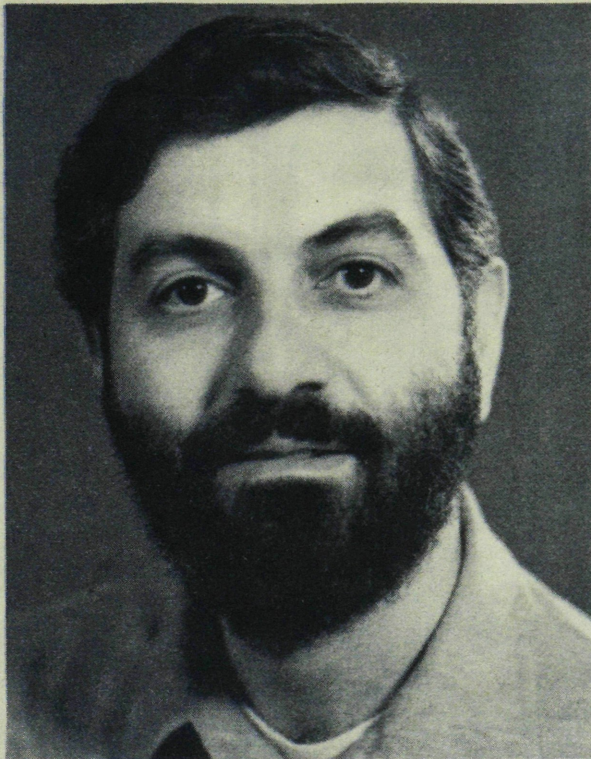
Moody says that he supports the President's assertion that schools need policies for dealing with students who behave violently or who otherwise pose a threat to the wellbeing of teachers and fellow students. But punishment for all levels of offenses "should fit the crime," he says.





ALFRED G. MEYER

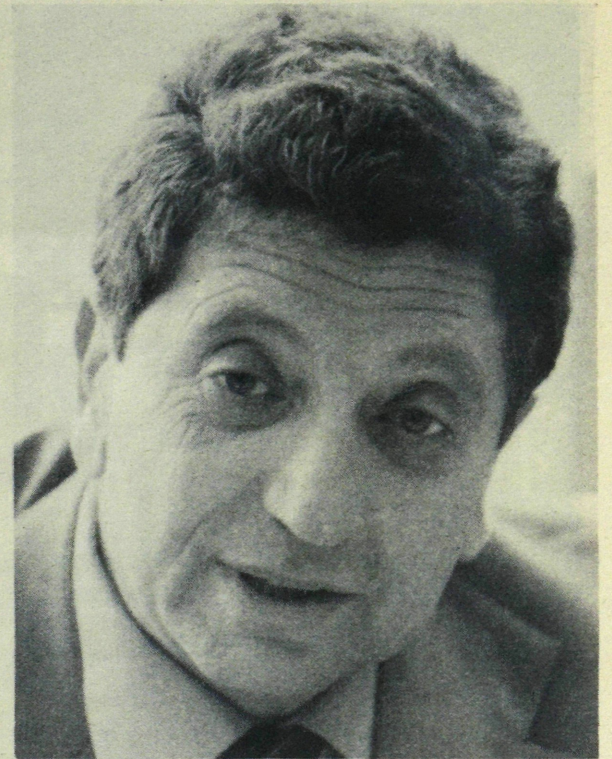
A native of Bielefeld, Germany, Meyer earned both his master's and doctoral degrees in political science from Harvard University. His book "Communism" (Random House) is currently in its fourth edition. Prior to coming to U-M in 1966, Meyer was director of a research project on the history of the Soviet Communist party at Columbia University and taught at Harvard, the University of Washington and Michigan State University, with visiting appointments at the Free University of Berlin, and several U.S. institutions.



RONALD G. SUNY

Suny's contributions to the preceding material are excerpted from a speech, "Soviet Foreign Policy Aims and the Threat of Nuclear War," which gives the historical background of the current Cold War between the U.S. and Soviet Union.

Suny, who holds an endowed professorship, was formerly a fellow of the Russian Research Center at Harvard University. He was visiting professor of Armenian and Russian history at U-M in 1977-78, and also taught at Oberlin College and at the Russian Institute of Columbia University.



ALEXANDER L. YANOV

This December Yanov will complete his first academic term of a three-year appointment as associate professor of political science at U-M. He is on the permanent faculty of the Institute of International Studies at the University of California in Berkeley.

Prior to his exile from the Soviet Union in 1974, Yanov was a freelance political writer in the Soviet Union. He was educated at the University of Moscow and the Moscow Institute of National Economy. Since becoming an American citizen, Yanov has published five books on Soviet politics and history.

zero-zero between the United States and U.S.S.R. in Western Europe,' it's not a real zero without taking into account the British and French missiles in that theater. Americans say that the European missiles should not be counted, but for the Soviets, all of these are Western missiles directed at the U.S.S.R.

"On the other hand, the Russian SS20's each have three warheads, while the French and British missiles only have one. Even if the Soviets agreed to reduce their weapons to even levels with the British and French, their missiles are no match for the SS20's."

—Alexander L. Yanov, visiting associate professor of political science

"The analogy often drawn between the United States in Vietnam and the U.S.S.R. in Afghanistan has at least one aspect of verisimilitude to it. Certainly in both cases great powers resolved to intervene in complex social revolutionary processes to tilt the balance in the direction of its allies and supporters. The U.S. failed in its attempt to stop the leftist revolution in Southeast Asia; it is still unclear if the Soviets will be able to stop the traditionalist and conservative Muslim forces from overthrowing the fragile leftist government in Kabul.

"Whatever side you might find yourself on in the Afghan struggle, at least it seems clear almost two years after the Soviet invasion that fears of wider Soviet intentions were unfounded and that Soviet action in Afghanistan is understandable as a limited action to help an allied government to hold its own against the enemies of its revolution.

"Even here in the most 'aggressive' of Soviet actions since World War II, there is a sense that this move is not qualitatively different from Soviet moves to preserve her empire along her European borders.

"... as much as the Soviet Union has desired a lessening of tensions with the West, this goal has always been secondary to its primary goal, the maintenance of its security zone along its western border.

"Today the Cold War looks like a conflict stemming from misperceptions. American policy-makers, who were so protective of the U.S. sphere of influence in Latin America, refused to allow the Soviet Union a similar preponderance in Eastern Europe."

—Ronald G. Suny

"The Soviets have difficulty stopping some-

thing, from an economic standpoint, once it's started. For example, they began producing the MIG-17 plane during the 1950s, which became obsolete by the 1970s. No country was willing to buy it. But the Soviets continued to produce the plane until just a few years ago.

"If the highest level of government doesn't intercede, then production keeps on going, whereas in America, because of the profit motive, if no one is willing to buy a product, then it is no longer made.

"The chief result of Reagan's policy of re-arming America is the strengthening of the Soviet military-industrial complex. I mean the political strengthening of it. I have a strong feeling that neither the American government nor the Pentagon understands that crucial dimension of the problem.

"The deployment of American missiles in Western Europe is a victory for extremist factions in both countries, but especially in the U.S.S.R. There it may become an irreversible process."

—Alexander L. Yanov

"What both governments (the U.S. and U.S.S.R.) are doing is basing their strategies on maximum rather than minimum deterrence. It's an expensive, self-perpetuating posture that is dangerous not only because of the technology and the problem of arms escalation, but also because of the historical pattern of escalation toward war characterized by World War II, the Franco-Prussian War of the 1870s... a mind-set of action-reaction.

"The Soviet government understands many of the factors involved in the missile deployment; there is a sensitivity on the part of the Soviet leadership.

"The plans to deploy the Pershings had as much to do with American-European relations as with that of the Americans and Soviets... deployment was a way of tying Europe into the Western defense pattern. The consequence was to marry West Germany and Britain to American foreign policy.

"There is no mention in the Western press of the Soviet's two-front anxiety: the missile deployment itself, and the enormous amount of concern about The People's Republic of China (and closer relations between the China and the U.S.), a view which is visible at the core of the Afghanistan invasion.

"One of the things that concerns me most about the climate of international relations and the

problem of missile deployment is that it serves to strengthen an element in the Soviet political hierarchy that has an exaggerated view of the West, at the expense of the moderate element... whose domestic political task is to argue against interest groups who have their own reasons for pressing for an expansive missile deployment.

"I think many Americans don't recognize the complexity of Soviet politics. Because the political machine is largely invisible doesn't mean it doesn't exist. Soviet leaders hold varying viewpoints and there are definite advocates within the political hierarchy."

—William G. Rosenberg, director of the Center for Russian and Eastern European Studies and professor of history

## Our next move...

"The ball is in our court. If we want the appointment of Konstantin Chernenkov as the new Soviet Premier to lead to an opening in negotiations, then it's up to us to provide that opening. It's up to us to breathe some thaw into the atmosphere."

—Alfred Meyer

"The Chernenkov appointment provides an opportunity for President Reagan to back off from a basically intransigent stance and initiate new negotiations. Any change in the current situation is good in terms of re-opening talks."

—William Rosenberg

"The direction in which this current crisis will move—whether toward a new arms race, the export of fascism to Central America and the Third World and domestic repression, or toward an end to the arms race and more egalitarian and humane societies at home and abroad—will depend in large part on whether ordinary people outside government take action, even against their own government."

—Ronald G. Suny

U-M's Center for Russian and Eastern European Studies is acknowledged as one of the leading institutions of its kind in the country. In November, 1983, the Center was one of six institutions in the United States to receive a \$400,000 grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation for interdisciplinary research and teaching programs, involving 42 faculty associates and more than 90 graduate students.





A VIEW of downtown Flint, from the swimming pool area of the C. S. Harding Mott University Center on the U-M-Flint Campus.

## Meeting community needs spells success for U-M-Flint Campus

By Ginny Lagather  
University Relations—Flint

Flint's labor unions wrote the city's name large in industrial history, but establishment of The University of Michigan-Flint Campus in 1956 brought a special kind of union—the pairing of an urban-industrial community with a world-respected University.

The fastest-growing campus in the state, the U-M-Flint is experiencing enrollment surges rather than declines. The student population increased 13.4 percent in fall 1983, and has risen 30 percent since fall 1980.

Growth and change have characterized the campus, which opened 28 years ago with 14 faculty and 167 juniors and seniors working toward B.A. degrees in a handful of concentrations. The current 5,700 students can pursue one of seven bachelor's or three master's degrees in nearly 50 concentrations, taught by about 250 full- and part-time faculty.

Legend suggests that the Flint Campus developed through a mistake or, rather, a misinterpretation. Alfred C. Raphelson, professor of psychology and faculty member since the campus opened, relates the tale:

"In 1944, the president of the University, Alexander Ruthven, made a speech in which he talked about Ann Arbor moving out from its main campus location. He meant to North Campus, but the people up here heard about it and thought he meant establishing new sites."

The idea enthused community leaders. Led by philanthropist Charles Stewart Mott and Flint Journal editor and civic energizer Michael J. Gorman, Flint leaders began investigating the possibility of a college of the University being established in the city.

"By 1955 and '56 two forces—the University's interest in doing different things, but, more importantly the local interest in having the U-M here—came together," Raphelson continues. "We were really brought here because of community desire, and that's a desire that has never waned over the years. We've always

had tremendous community support."

The community sought to increase educational opportunities for its citizens, many of whom would otherwise be denied a four year college education.

"Before U-M-Flint came here, there was no opportunity for a person to complete a bachelor's degree in Flint, unless they went to General Motors Institute," physics department chairman Donald E. DeGraaf reports. "When the University opened, people lined up to take advantage of it."

Despite a talented faculty, coupled with excellent laboratories and equipment, U-M-Flint's population leveled off at around 1,800 by the

1960s. As a senior college, it failed to grow enough to become cost-effective.

"Our classes were small. Here were full professors teaching undergrad courses to 20 students.... from day to day, you could lose yourself in the teaching situation, it was so good," Raphelson remembers. "But if you thought about tomorrow, you worried. We were very vulnerable. We were the most expensive state school in Michigan in terms of cost per student credit hour."

When approval to expand to a four-year institution came, "We began taking off," Raphelson says, and new programs, courses and faculty were added.

## Elizabethans lived their 1984 in the 1500s

In 1984, a new novel, "The Succession," looks back 400 years at a society which did not need a Big Brother because, in a less confining sense than Americans might suppose, everyone watched over each other.

"People had a real sense of serving each other," observes U-M Prof. George Garrett, author of the highly acclaimed novel set in Elizabethan England (1558-1603). The book's intrigue is built around speculation over the heir to the dying Queen.

In the process of writing his most recent novel, Garrett was most impressed with both "how very much alike and yet how radically different we and the Elizabethans are from each other. In some sense, they are as alien to us as E.T."

"Some of the feelings commonly experienced by the Elizabethans that we don't seem to understand relate to life in which, by design, there is no being alone, except in the tub or the bathroom. People were dependent on each other, whereas we are very seldom communal.

"We don't have that sense of



THE RESEARCH required for writing "The Succession" turned George Garrett into a history buff. Set in 1500s England, the novel examines Elizabethans' concept of themselves as individuals, pointing up differences and similarities with Americans of today.

needing each other, but rather the feeling that we can take care of ourselves.

"It was no accident that there were hundreds of rules about clothing in Elizabethan society," Garrett remarks. "That's not to say that they were always obeyed. But clearly both the government and the people liked the idea of social position being identifiable on sight."

"Much of what we would consider to be freedom, they would define as license. For instance, the Elizabethans had required chapel. You either had to go to church or pay a huge penalty. This would

## July festival focuses on performing arts

Marcel Marceau's coming, and actress Claire Bloom. The zany Flying Karamazov Brothers, jugglers nonpareil, will be dropping in.

All cultural inroads—paved cooperatively by the community and U-M—lead to Ann Arbor this July for the first Summer Festival of the performing arts.

Twenty-seven performances in mime, theater, music and dance will take place under Festival auspices, featuring such world renowned artists as pantomimist Marcel Marceau, dancer Edward Villella and actress Claire Bloom, as well as outstanding ensembles including the Pilobolus Dance Company, Detroit Symphony Orchestra and American Repertory Theatre.

Coordinated by the University Musical Society in collaboration with the U-M School of Music and Professional Theatre Program, the Festival also will include special exhibitions at the U-M Museum of Art and the city's Hands-On Museum for children, a silent film series at the Michigan Theatre, and lectures in the humanities.

Some of the local groups participating in the Festival are Ars Musica, the Ann Arbor Chamber Orchestra and School of Music ensembles.

In addition, an outdoor dining, concert and video facility has been designed for construction on top of the parking structure adjacent to the Power Center for the Performing Arts, at Huron and Fletcher streets. Called "Top of the Park," the Festival oasis will feature food concessions, strolling musicians and short movies when it's completed.

For further information on the Ann Arbor Summer Festival, call the Musical Society at (313) 665-3717.

strike us as a supreme infraction of our freedom, but the Queen's attitude was that she had no desire 'to have windows into men's consciences.' In fact, she said, 'I don't care what you believe as long as you go to church' because the church wouldn't exist without people attending."

By contrast, Garrett says Americans like to pretend that they aren't affiliated with any institutions. "It's as if we're totally without wires linking us to our institutions—that's like existing in a body without a soul. Yet we exhibit great concern over the details of freedom."



# Dorm dilemma: Shattering those myths

By Kate Kellogg

News and Information Services

Residence Hall X is for "jocks" only. . . Hall Y is the "Oakland County Club," reserved for residents of that southeastern Michigan county.

Quiet hours are generally respected in U-M residence halls. . . Quiet hours are a joke.

Incoming freshmen may believe that all or none of the above truly reflect life in "the halls." But their expectations often do not match the experience of living in residence halls, say Housing Division officials.

A recent survey of U-M freshmen may reveal these gaps between myth and reality. Conducted by the Survey Research Center (SRC) of the U-M Institute for Social Research and the Housing Office, the survey covers topics ranging from student governance to alcohol and drug use in the halls.

The SRC is now coding responses to several hundred questions that comprised the two-phase survey. More than 1,000 incoming freshmen received the first phase in July 1983 and the follow-up phase in January. Freshmen comprise about 62 percent of the 9,410 students who lived in U-M residence halls as of Jan. 31.

Questions in the survey's first phase asked students what they expected to need, like and dislike in their new living environments. The second phase asked similar questions but in terms of actual experience, rather than expectations. Housing Division officials plan to release the survey results in late April or May.

"This well could be a pivotal year for residence halls," says Robert C. Hughes, director of housing. "We may find that our combined experiences are at variance with the expectations of students in the 1980s."

"However, prior to any policy or procedural change, discussions will take place among students, staff and others interested in the residence hall experience."



SCOTT SABIN and Pat Gysel (on bunk bed) in their room in West Quad. Both students are freshmen from Livonia, Mich.

Directed by Robert Quinn, associate research scientist for the SRC, the survey will cost an estimated \$8,000. That total is a "bargain" compared to what the University would pay an outside research company, according to Edward Salowitz, housing program director, residence operations.

Housing authorities think that freshmen receive approximately 20 percent of their information about residence hall life from Housing Division literature. The remainder, they believe, has been filtered through the "network" of older students, friends and relatives. "We know that some halls' repu-

tations may be inaccurate because they are based on events that occurred three to eight years ago," says Salowitz. "We hope that we can use the data gathered in this survey to correct misconceptions."

The University conducted two other similar surveys, in 1965 and 1971.

## U-M applicant surge counters U. S. trend

At least 1,800 more applications for next fall's freshman class flowed into the Office of Undergraduate Admissions through the end of February, compared to that time last year.

The increase occurred despite demographic studies which show a decline in the nationwide college age pool. Why?

"Most of the increase is from out of state," says undergraduate admissions director Clifford F.

Sjogren. "I think a combination of factors led to the increase: efforts to recruit students and involve alumni from specific target areas, the reaching out over the past year to high school newspapers with an informational column, the consistently high ratings the University has been receiving in surveys, the fact that the economy has turned around."

While the ultimate profile of U-M's matriculated freshman class is too early to define, he says, "We

know the quality is there."

The New York Times recently pointed out that several of the eight Ivy League colleges also had received more applications than last year. Rationale for the increase ranged from a more favorable prediction for federal student financial aid, to renewed confidence in the economy, and perhaps to an increase in "ghosting"—students who apply to additional colleges in order to hedge bets for admission.

## Conduct code generates campus controversy

By Gil Goodwin

News and Information Services

The University's proposal to enact a new Student Code of Non-Academic Conduct covering behavior outside the classroom is generating both praise and condemnation.

Its opponents, primarily student government groups, call it an "unacceptable regression to 1950s paternalism" that "violates students' constitutional rights" and serves as a means of cracking down on campus activists and demonstrators.

The code's proponents tend to be faculty and administrators who claim the code is the best way to protect both students and the University from crime and illegal activity. They view the proposal as the first workable provision of University authority in maintaining orderly campus life and educational activities.

Both sides agree, however, that the code replicates guidelines operating at other major universities.

The University Council, a nine-member policy panel comprised of equal numbers of faculty, staff and students, spent three years drafting the code, modeled after one already

in place at the University of Maryland.

The proposed code would prohibit such acts as arson, sexual harassment, assault or threatening behavior, theft, vandalism, and some types of civil disobedience.

Enforcement of the code would reside in an internal University Judiciary System whose jurisdiction would be limited to code violations. The Judiciary would provide for designated officers to investigate violations and establish procedures for hearings, penalties and appeals. Traditionally, the University has left such action to civil authorities.

Mary Rowland, an Akron, Ohio, senior and president of the Michigan Student Assembly (MSA), has voiced almost line-by-line objections to the proposed code.

"It is wrong for the University to play the role of policeman," Rowland says. "We have real police and judicial officers for that function. I guess I see the proposed code as making the University a little bit like 'Big Brother.' Ironic, isn't it, that the proposal comes to the fore in 1984?"

Henry Johnson, vice president for student services, says the Univer-

sity needs the code. "All members of a community are entitled to know the behavioral expectations of the environment in which they live and work. They also deserve to know the possible sanctions which may be imposed when stated behavioral expectations are violated."

Most of the present sanctions governing student behavior on campus arise in the housing lease that all students living in University-owned housing must sign.

"But there are infractions," Johnson says, "which students may commit against each other, against faculty or against property, and they can fall between lease specifications and the legal system. We may not have sanctions in place to fit the offense."

Johnson cites an "alarming increase" in such behavior—harassment, sex violations, malicious destruction of property and vandalism.

"Yet civil authorities tell us that these infractions are not of a magnitude sufficient to use taxpayer money to pursue," he adds.

The vice president terms the proposed code a "reasonable docu-

ment" which "limits itself to the possible and realistic." He suggests that students will find it more supportive than oppressive.

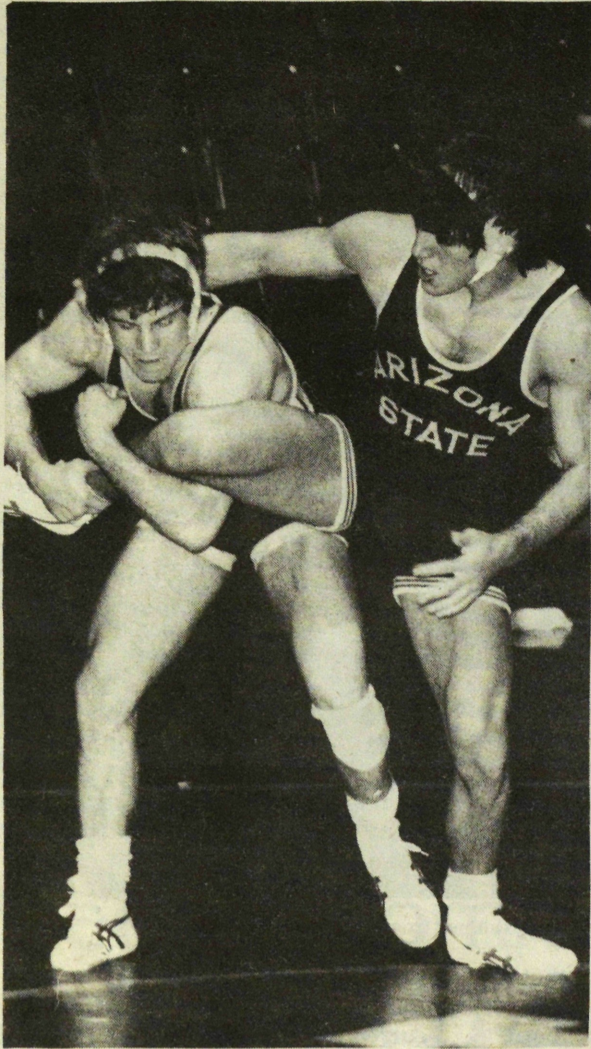
Top U-M administrators favor the proposed code. President Harold T. Shapiro said, as negotiations over the code continued, "I generally support this proposal, although I remain completely open to further suggestions and comments."

Many of those comments appeared in an open letter to the University community, written by Rowland and the heads of several student government units.

The code, the letter said, tends to place some students in double jeopardy by allowing the University to punish students for violations which also may be brought to civil or criminal courts.

The student critics say the code would also treat students unequally compared to the rest of the University community because it does not apply to faculty or staff. The guidelines, they allege, deny students the right to a trial by a jury of their peers because the proposed judicial system would be run by administrators and faculty.

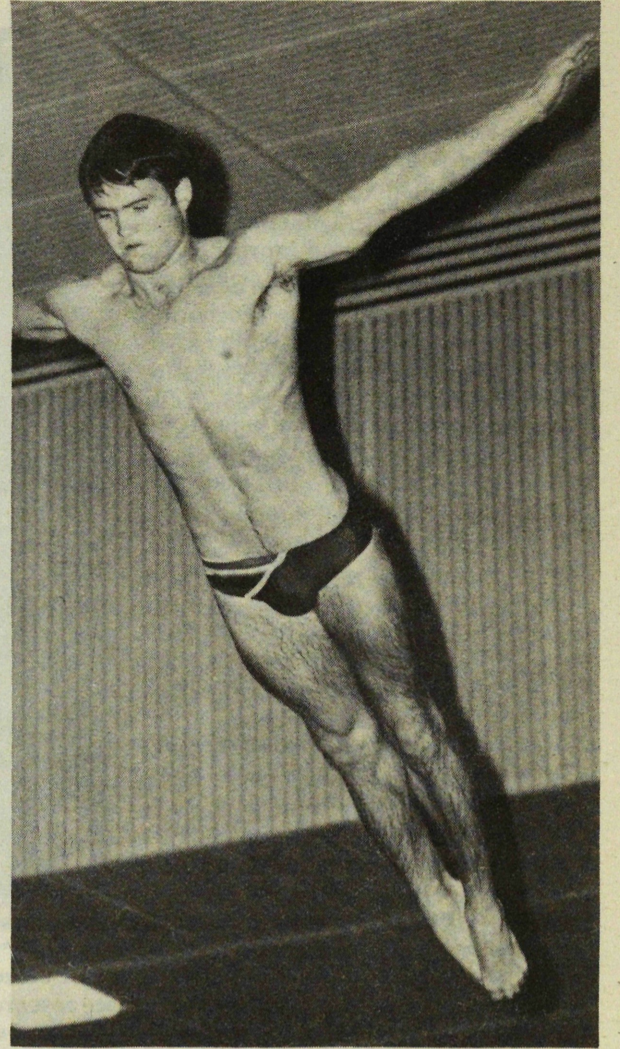




Joe McFarland



Brian Diemer



Bruce Kimball

## Three from U set sights on Olympic gold

By Tom Hemingway  
WUOM Sports Director

Chances are you find little similarity among Ann Arbor, Grand Rapids and North Olmstead, Ohio. And truthfully, there probably isn't much—with one major exception. All three happen to be the home towns of the top Olympic hopefuls representing the U-M in diving, wrestling and track.

The three, Bruce Kimball, Joe MacFarland and Brian Diemer are ranked as top contenders in the fierce national competition which will be held this spring and early summer to gain final berths on the U.S. Olympic teams.

As far as Ann Arbor's Bruce Kimball is concerned, Los Angeles is the perfect site for the summer games. Only Hollywood could have dreamed up a story comparable to his:

A near-fatal car accident in 1981. A 10-month recovery from a shocking list of injuries that included a fractured skull and crushed facial bones, a broken leg, torn knee ligaments, a ruptured spleen and a torn liver.

"The doctors were confident of his recovery but didn't hold out much hope for his return to diving," remembers his father, Dick Kimball, the long-time Michigan and three-

time Olympic diving coach. "They said it would make a great story, but it wasn't likely."

They had failed to check one part of Bruce's anatomy—his heart.

"It was a lot of frustration and anger," says Bruce of his rehabilitation, "but now it seems like it didn't even happen."

But it did happen: the re-learning of the entire set of 19 dives, the endless work with weights, the long hours of exercise to regain the 35 pounds he had dropped during his hospital stay.

He faced his first major test at the National Sports Festival in Indianapolis. Again he would be paired

with his long-time friend and rival, Indiana's great Greg Louganis. Bruce's first dive off the 10 meter board was a 1 1/2 forward somersault. He drilled a near-perfect dive.

His performance was vintage Bruce Kimball. He put on an exhibition that pushed him to a second place finish behind Louganis. By the time Bruce returned to the University this past fall, he had chalked up two more runner-up finishes behind Louganis at the Pan-Am games and in the World Cup competition.

Joe McFarland, the University's 126-pound star wrestler, isn't one to get timorous either. His record reflects that: a 65-13 mark during his first two years at Michigan; a second place finish in the Big 10 as both a freshman and sophomore; a fifth and sixth place spot nationally. All from a fellow whose coach was a little worried he might not be big enough to wrestle in his class when he arrived in Ann Arbor.

McFarland's biggest boosters are his coach and teammates. Bahr calls him the best wrestler this side of the Mississippi.

Fellow senior Mike DerGarabedian doesn't limit his praise to the eastern part of the country.

"He's the best wrestler in the nation for his weight class," proclaims DerGarabedian. "The only ones that might not agree are the other few top wrestlers in his weight class."

U-M track star Brian Diemer may be peaking four years early for the Olympics. The Grand Rapids native had always assumed 1988 would be his year for a crack at a medal.

"I'll be 26 years old in '88 and in my prime," says the man who, in 1983, became Michigan's first national track titlist in 25 years by capturing the 3,000 meter steeplechase. This may have prompted Diemer to move his timetable up a bit. It's hard to expect too much improvement in his speciality since Diemer currently ranks as the nation's number two steeplechaser behind the world leader Henry Marsh.

### Statistical gap faces squad

## Sluggers slide south for opener

By Tom Hemingway  
WUOM Sports Director

Quick now, what major college baseball team had the fewest losses last year? NCAA champion Texas? How about powerful Arizona State? Maybe runner-up Alabama?

Sorry, the stingiest team when it came to dropping ball games in 1983 was none other than Bud Middaugh's Wolverines.

Not only did they manage to come up on the debit side of the ledger only nine times, but they also established a new school record with an even 50 wins.

So as Middaugh shepherds his troops south for their annual spring trip, he is fully aware of an awesome statistical gap facing his new team. The problem is that many of the key people responsible for that 50-9 mark no longer wear Michigan uniforms.

Missing are ace righthander Rich Stoll, who compiled a 30-5 record during his three years in Ann Arbor and was chosen by Montreal on the first round of the major league draft. And Chris Sabo, the catalytic

third baseman who slugged 30 home runs in his Michigan stay, departed Cincinnati last summer.

Also missing is Jeff Jacobsen, the solid second baseman for each of Middaugh's four years at the helm, who finished just two shy of the 200-hit total for his career.

"It's a lot easier talking about who we lost than who we've got back," says the coach in discussing a squad that opened play in Edinburg, Texas, March 15.

Before you start getting too downcast, however, be advised that in his four years, Middaugh has grabbed off three Big 10 titles, three NCAA regional championships and three trips to the College World Series. Leading returnees are a trio of All-

### Salaries rise

The mean salary for University students who earned a bachelor of business administration degree (B.B.A.) during 1982-83 was \$18,878, a four percent increase over last year.

American candidates, shortstop Barry Larkin, catcher Rich Bair and pitcher Scott Kamieniecki.

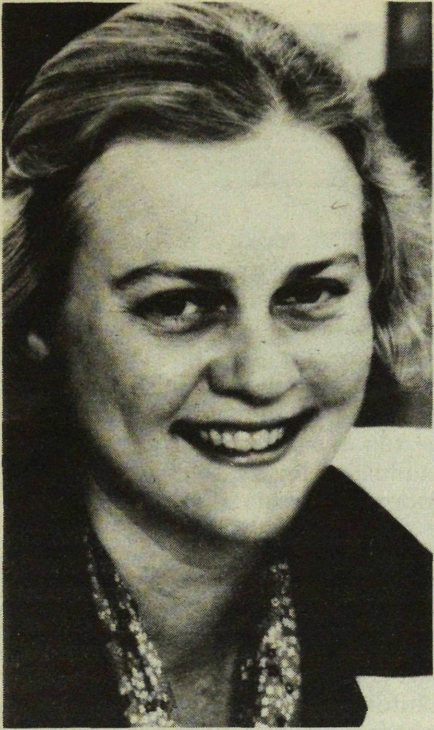
Bair led the team at the plate last season with a .393 mark, including a 7 for 14 tattooing of enemy pitching in the World Series.

Larkin, a pre-season selection by *Baseball America* for first team All-America honors, quickly put a stranglehold on the shortstop position as a freshman. Flashing a great combination of speed and power, he ended the season with a .352 average, plus 13 stolen bases in 16 tries.

Kamieniecki, like Larkin, proved to be on the precocious side as a freshman in 1983, losing only once in six decisions. The lone loss came at the hands of champion Texas. Along with tall, slender Gary Wayne and versatile Casey Close, Kamieniecki is being counted on to plug up the holes created by the defection of Stoll and Dave Kopf to the pros.

Siuda, a draft pick by the Pittsburgh Pirates out of high school, is expected to emulate Sabo in taking over the third base duties.





Nancy Hays Teeters

## Alumna helps set monetary policy as Federal Reserve governor

By Joel Berger  
News and Information Services

Is this a good time to buy a house or car?

Nancy Hays Teeters, a U-M alumna and the only woman governor in Federal Reserve System (FRS) history, quotes the University's own Quarterly Survey of Consumer Attitudes in response, cautioning, however, that people should look to their own circumstances as well as the now expanding economy.

That survey, taken in the fourth quarter of 1983, indicated positive consumer sentiment stood at 91.5, nearly identical to the 91.6 recorded in the third quarter. The previous highest quarterly reading was the 94.4 recorded in 1972.

"What's a good time for an individual family (to buy a house) depends upon how secure they feel in their jobs and what the price is, including the interest costs, relative to their income," says Teeters.

"It's interesting that in the Michigan survey, they ask how many people expect to buy a car or household appliance. Then they've gone back and asked how many actually did. That's a much lower figure, and getting lower because people are keeping cars longer."

Teeters notes that the economy is expanding very rapidly, although it is not yet to the point of pushing against capacity. However, "if we continue to grow at the rate we have for the last nine months, we may have capacity problems with the attendant pressures toward inflation. And a large part of this very rapid growth stems from the fact that the federal deficit is so large.

"I'm referring to the deficit when you standardize the economy. Some part of that deficit is the result of the recession and the fact that we're operating at less than full capacity. But the underlying deficit has a variety of names, such as 'standardized' and 'full employment.' That deficit is large and getting larger, and it threatens to put increasing pressure on credit funds. We have a very stimulative fiscal policy.

"So far this recovery has tracked

just like every other recovery, with rapid rates of growth as you begin to go into the recovery state. We can't sustain those rates of growth for long periods without having problems."

Teeters and the other six members of the FRS Board of Governors set the nation's monetary policy, including setting the maximum interest which can be paid by member banks, the amount of credit which can be extended to purchase securities, and the discount rates charged by System members. The Board also supervises the 12 regional Federal Reserve banks, 25 branches, and member commercial banks.

Teeters admits sometimes feeling at odds with Federal Chairman Paul A. Volcker over the direction FRS policy was taking. Teeters laughed, "Oh, from time to time, all of us disagreed. My voting record expresses the way I've felt. I've never really disagreed with the thrust of policy. Sometimes I just thought the interest rates got too high or that we had stayed restrictive too long."

She recently told the New York Times, "I think it was almost inevitable, given the very sharp price increases that had occurred both in

the mid-'70s and again in the late '70s, that a major adjustment was necessary in order to force inflation out of not only the United States economy but the world economy as well."

Teeters said, "I was probably more concerned than the other governors about the impact of very high interest rates in 1980 and 1981, and the possibility of causing a great deal of damage to both the domestic economy and then later on the international economy. If you look at my voting record, it was usually when the rates started getting very high that I would dissent on policy decisions. I don't really have any basic disagreement with the thrust of the policy."

Teeters' term officially expired Jan. 31, but as of Michigan Today's press time, she was continuing to serve until a successor is nominated by President Ronald Reagan and confirmed by the Senate. She was appointed to the Board of Governors in 1978 by President Jimmy Carter to complete the 14-year term of Arthur Burns.

Earlier, she had been chief economist for the House of Representatives Committee on the Budget. She had helped organize the committee in 1974 as one of its original staff members. She was responsible for providing the economic forecast for the budget resolutions, evaluating the economic impact of Congressional proposals, calculating the receipts, and estimating the effect of the budget resolution on the national debt.

She earned her master of arts degree in economics from Michigan in 1954 and stayed for postgraduate work until 1957. She was a teaching fellow in 1954-55 and an instructor in 1956-57.

In 1982 she received the U-M Alumnae Athena Award for her "outstanding professional achievement, humanitarianism and public and community service." She also received a U-M department of economics alumni award at the department's centennial celebration a few years ago.

## Team pursues trivia in race for 'bowl' bid

The University of Michigan's bowl season didn't end with the Wolverines' football appearance in the Sugar Bowl. Five U-M students are preparing to meet nationally-ranked teams in two "College Bowl" competitions this spring, based on the 30-year-old television quiz.

Joseph B. Pipp, a member of the U-M team that took top honors at regional competition at Kent State University in February, co-chaired efforts by the University Activities Center (UAC) to reawaken "College Bowl" spirit on campus.

Teams at some schools practice two or three hours a day, according to Pipp, but the U-M team is more relaxed: "Aside from competing in the tournament to determine the U-M team, about all we did was shoot some trivia questions at each other on the drive down to Kent State."

The U-M's five-member team, including one alternate player, is comprised of three seniors (an engineer, a physicist, and a computer scientist) and two graduate students (biomedicine, military history).

## Sprucing up the dormitories

The Housing Division has completed several residence hall improvements: refurbishing lounges, adding new student room desks in South, West, and a part of East Quads, and replacing mattresses throughout the halls.

Security has been improved through the addition of peep holes in student room doors and through the replacement or addition of safety chains as appropriate. Students in East Quad, Fletcher, Barbour and Newberry can control room heat with newly installed thermostats.

## Battle begins for football lineup

Among his other accomplishments, the Duke of Wellington was credited with the line, "The Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton."

Whether he spoke those precise words we really don't know, but we do know what Napoleon's nemesis was talking about.

And when football coach Bo Schembechler, who never would have let Nappy get out of Elba in the first place, says the battles of October are won in March, we get the drift.

As in countless other college communities around the nation, this is spring football time in Ann Arbor. The time that Bo and his staff must devote to replacing the departees, deciding on position changes, figuring out where the pieces will go in the fall.

Unlike his predecessors, Bo is not at the mercy of the whimsical Michigan spring. With his indoor practice facility at Ferry Field, Bo can main-

tain his daily schedule without fear of finding himself slogging through six inches of snow.

Obviously, focus is on the quarterback slot vacated by Steve Smith, who directed the Michigan attack for three years. Key candidates are last year's backup David Hall and junior-to-be Jim Harbaugh, who has three years of varsity eligibility remaining. However, Hall's knees, which have given him trouble since high school, may cause a problem.

The new quarterback will have three new faces in front of him as center Tom Dixon and guards Stefan Humphries and Jerry Diorio were lost to graduation. Bo's task of shoring up the middle of the offensive line presents a challenge since both Dixon and Humphries gained All-American recognition.

On defense, outside linebackers Tom Hassel and Carlton Rose left hard-to-fill vacancies, as did the departures of co-captain John Lott and Evan Cooper from the secondary.

On the other hand, Bo will be welcoming back some pretty fair country ball players. Except for Milt Carthens, his entire tight end and offensive tackle contingent returns, as do all of last year's wide receivers. Rick Rogers, last season's rushing leader, and a full complement of veteran fullbacks will also take the field in the fall.

On defense, the middle three down linemen return, along with their backups at each position. Mike Boren is the lone departing senior at the inside linebacker spot.

A new punter must be found, as Don Bracken's toe leaves Ann Arbor (along with Bracken) after four years, but the surprise of 1983, place kicker Bob Bergeron, comes back for another season.

Of course, a number of 1984 candidates for Michigan uniforms must wait until fall to suit up. These are members of the class of '88 who will enroll in the fall.



Bo Schembechler



# Anything (creative) goes Writers hear own voices

By Anne Beebe

News and Information Services

When Laurence Goldstein sees double, he's inspired, not inebriated. When Bill Holinger daydreams, he's not goofing off, but hard at work.

In fact, when it comes to creative writers in general, the rules just don't seem to apply. But keep in mind, says Stephen Dunning, that anyone with a 12-year-old's grasp of language is potentially a creative writer.

It's those kinds of dualistic brain-teasers that seem to preoccupy Goldstein, Holinger, Dunning and a loose confederacy of other faculty members of the U-M's department of English who are actively publishing fiction and poetry.

What do they find to write about? On one end of the metaphorical teeter-totter, apocalypse. On the other, deliverance. Protest and conformity, death and survival—black and white; joy and pain, shades of grey.

Anything goes these days. And yet, although highly individualistic, many U-M authors pluck the same feathers for their literary thinking caps. "Contemporary Americana," poet Alice Fulton calls it. Baseball, motherhood and apple pie are increasingly usurped by supermarkets, guns and spaceships.

Or, to put it another way, "You're familiar with the way Jung explained the difference between a schizophrenic and a writer...? They dive into the same waters, but a writer can come up when he wants to," says Lyn Coffin, whose second volume of verse, "Poetry of Wickedness" (Ithaca House, Cornell University), was released in 1982, followed last year by a book of translations of poetry by Russian writer Ann Akhmatova (W.W. Norton).

Even the feminism expressed in Coffin's and colleague Alice Fulton's work transcends both gender and politics—but that only serves to enhance its political relevance.

Fulton, whose most recent book of poetry is "Dance Script With Electric Ballerina" (University of Pennsylvania Press, 1983), is not exclusively interested in the "domestic image" of women, but "a whole sensibility, a way of seeing the world." Her preference is to write from a vantage point that is secure in, rather than defensive of, her own style of verbal dance, as exemplified in the opening lines of her book's title poem: "Here I am on this ledge again./ My body's five rays singing,/ limbering up for another fling/ with gravity. It's true,/ I've dispensed with some conventions./ If you expected sleeping/ beauty sprouting from a rococo/ doughnut of tulle, a figurine/ fit to top a music box, you might want/ your money back."\*

In Coffin's "Straws in the Wind," a play in production this month at the Performance Network in Ann Arbor, she defends the right to one's feelings without equivocation. The play concerns a group of suicidal teenagers in a mental institution which delegates one member to ritualistically kill himself. Coffin says she was amused by some of the feedback that she received after an early run of the play. "A couple of social workers argued that there wasn't enough reason for the teenagers to want to commit suicide, that they seemed to come out of normal family situations."

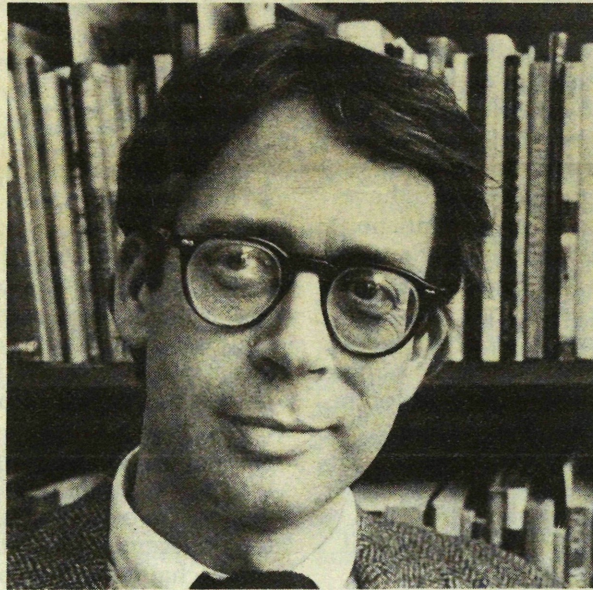
## "Our flag was still there"

Looking ahead, there was a world of blue-grass lawns,  
paneled wood enameled white, grandparents' faces  
rosy over reassuring, hand-rubbed bannisters,  
Yale locks, brass door-knockers, hardwood floors,  
the odor of good furniture and wax,  
a holiday design of holly leaves and berries on a stiff card,  
a little girl holding gift packages as big as she is,  
a boy, a real boy, bright as a new penny.

But now, in '43, the men and women pulled apart  
like the elders of some stern, taboo-ridden tribe,  
putting off till after the War the lives  
of those who in twenty-five years  
stood baffled on the 4th of July among uncles,  
drove good German cars,  
floated in tubs of hot, redwood-scented water  
with friends  
and greeted each other with the word, "Peace."

from "Our Flag Was Still There" (title poem from "Our Flag Was Still There," Wesleyan University Press, March, 1984)

(Copyright © 1984, Richard Tillinghast)



Richard Tillinghast

But, to the author, simple feeling makes sense. "Those individuals' reactions are just a demonstration of our society's whole tendency to head down the primrose path, its desire to make everything come out two-plus-two-makes-four," she says.

Coffin, whose work also has been performed at the Attic Theatre in Detroit, notes that she frequently writes from a male point of view. Similarly, both Dunning ("Do You Fear No One," Pancake Press, San Francisco, CA, 1982) and Goldstein ("Altamira," Abattoir Editions: Univer-

sity of Nebraska, 1978) reveal a special interest in exploring their "feminine sides" in their poems.

Then there's Lemuel Johnson, an African and Creole ("a Black man who interrupts light and shade in a particular form," he says), who writes verse that is a pidgin English-Spanish-Portuguese-French-Creole. Johnson attributes his creative spark to three sources of friction in his life: his conflicting legacy as a Creole Black, the double indemnity of his people being twice-uprooted by White colonialism—first in Africa and later to the Caribbean, and his "own personal politics."

In describing himself as a "writer in exile," Johnson speaks on many levels with double edges: "A part of me sees what's going on. A part of me is absolutely seduced by it. My poetry is at once schizophrenic and ecstatic about exile. There is the joy of experiencing living, as well as the feeling of a clear genocidal awareness as another implication of exile."

In the following excerpt from the poem "The mad dog beside god," appearing in the upcoming volume, "A Carnival of the Old Coast" (1787-1914), Johnson comments on exile and innocence, as well as his despair-defying sense of poetic balance: "...she told me once/ of a tribe without mirrors/ their language hot, tart hot/ with an idolatry of themselves not knowing/ the disrelish of guilty memories the quake/ of having looked upon a looking glass/ is, true/ patched with singularity and sin/ they dance tiptoe without reeling/ at the passage of horse law and ship."

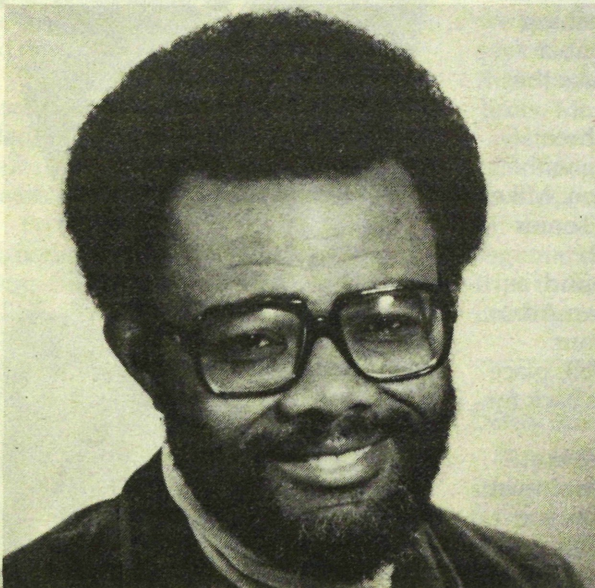
Johnson says he "moves back and forth" between anger and romance within the turn of phrases rather than days, and marvels at "the high offending" of "the underside of life". To illustrate his point, he tells a story about a Renaissance ship approaching the Cape of Good Hope, where the sailors' first encounter with a native is so alien to them that they shoot and kill him. The way that the story was recounted to Johnson, it was "full of images reflecting the European sense of aesthetics" until the ship rounds the tip of the "Dark" Continent. There, coming into view, is the sailors' alleged tormenter— "A huge Black man gathering honeycomb on a mountaintop."

Johnson's collections of poetry include "High Life for Caliban," set in the 1940s through the 1960s, and "Hand on the Navel," covering the period from 1900 to 1940 (Ardis Press, Ann Arbor, 1974 and 1978).

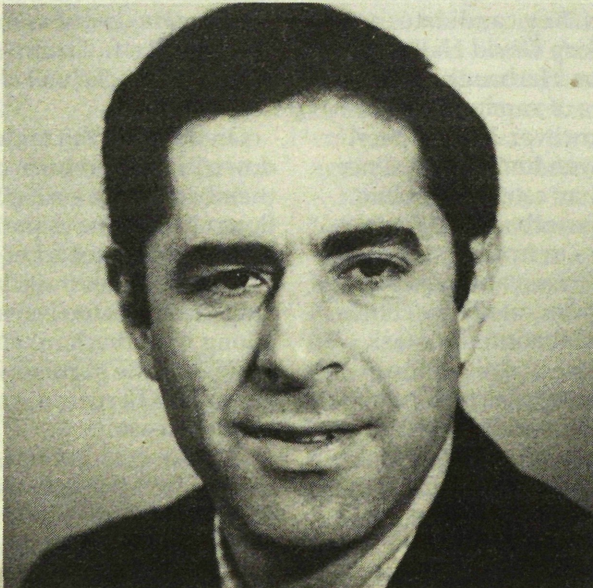
The beauty of poetry, observes Goldstein, also the editor of The Michigan Quarterly Review, is its ability to "maintain tensions between attitudes that look contradictory. And without contraries, there is no progress."

"Creative writing has the power to break down our single vision and provide us with double vision."

Fulton's book-in-progress further distills "dichotomies and the attempt to integrate them within ourselves," as she explains the artistic struggle. "The manuscript 'Semaphores and Hemispheres' is divided into two halves, or hemispheres. One section contains poems that are roughly analogous to the function of the right side of the brain: that is, they are concerned with



Lemuel Johnson



Laurence Goldstein



Ned Creeth





WARM UP -- Alice Fulton, who writes in the persona of a dancer in the title poem of her award-winning collection of poetry, "Dance Script With Electric Ballerina," reviews her work in the

study of her Ann Arbor home. Fulton is assistant professor in the U-M department of English language and literature.

## '...people's bodies are just swimming pools'

emotion... In contrast, the book's other section contains poems with an objective, logical world view."

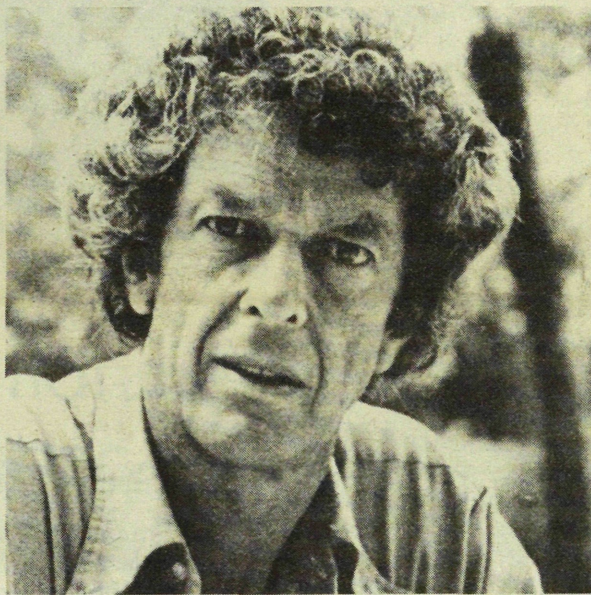
In the protagonist of his science fiction novel-in-progress, Bill Holinger envisions a character whose acceptance of the paradoxes in his own nature liberates him from the turmoil around him.

In the manuscript, set near the end of this century, "The basic order of civilization is broken down. Society has reverted to anarchy, which is possible only when arms are made available to everyone," says the author, who served in Korea during the Vietnam War.

"What the novel posits locally actually is occurring on a global scale. We're giving everybody the means to take human life easily and impersonally with the world's new war technology." Even as the crossbow put physical distance between the perpetrator and the victim, he observes, it proportionately separated them emotionally, as human beings. That gulf widens with machine-activated weaponry: "After 1945, it's a whole new ball game," says Holinger, who has two new short stories forthcoming in *The Iowa Review* and *The Texas Review*.

Holinger views his work, however, as less cynical, than pragmatic—a case of planning around worst-case scenario. He anticipates that his novel will end on an upbeat note, complete with futuristic ark.

Ned Creeth, the unofficial "dean" of creative writing at Michigan, having taught more courses on that subject in the last quarter-century than any of his peers, recently decided that among his new proteges would be himself. In his first novel, "The Hunting Season," he grapples with one of Western society's basic operative tenets, the feeling of human entitlement to the earth, over its



Stephen Dunning

other occupants.

"It's the story of a guy whose wife is a kind of bleeding-heart when it comes to environmental causes," Creeth says. "She belongs to 'Save the Whales' and all kinds of other conservationist organizations. But he's essentially a skeptic of those groups' ability to change things."

"However, when she dies, he decides to do something to make an impact. So he goes to Northern Michigan and shoots hunters."

Like Holinger, poet Richard Tillinghast uses World War II as a point of departure for his work, with a twist. "I'm contrasting national spirit during World War II with spirit at the moment."

"I feel a lot of nostalgia for the sense of uniformity and national purpose that prevailed then. I

don't mean to come off sounding like a super-patriot; I approach it with a sense of humor. But I am obviously concerned with our sense of national purpose."

Tillinghast's fourth book of verse, "Our Flag Was Still There," was released by Wesleyan University Press this month. "History is constantly breaking in this new collection," notes a Feb. 3 review in "Publisher's Weekly."

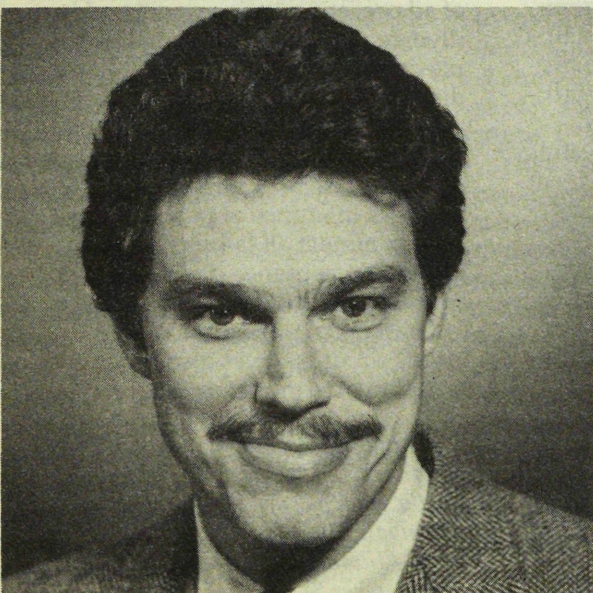
Apart from reminiscence, "I'm looking for modern themes," says Fulton. "I can say that the type of poetry I'm not writing is that which uses nature and art as a convention which I associate with the genteel tradition in American literature."

"The reason nature in that sense doesn't compel me is that our lives are no longer as agrarian as they were. I'm interested in the possibility of finding the metaphysical in human-made phenomena—billboards, video games, psychics in shopping malls."

Walter Clark ("View from Mount Paugus," Abbatior Editions, 1976) is using nature—in the form of biological research—to demonstrate the structural integrity, and similarity, of even the smallest entities, such as cells, to large ones, such as the universe. Of course, structural integrity could be whimsically mistaken for the title of one of Clark's, favorite poems—"Conceit": "What a trophy the sperm raises/ When it has won/ Shortest of all races. We run."

"Let me put it this way," offers Clark. "Ideas are what's important. People's bodies are just swimming pools."

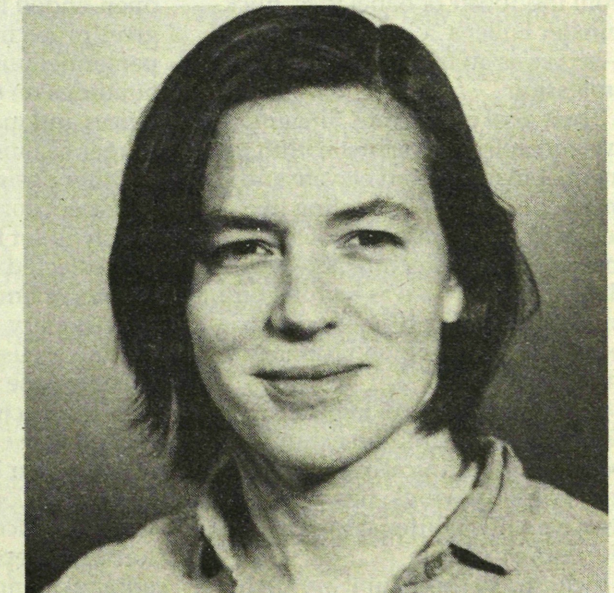
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William Holinger



Walter Clark



Lyn Coffin



## Elements of change, continuity

# American family life shows resilience

By Gil Goodwin

News and Information Services

The American family is alive and well despite increasing divorces, falling birth rates, working wives and the growing number of singles who live together.

University researchers Arland Thornton and Deborah Freedman, whose studies of the changing American family have earned national attention, find that Americans still think marriage and family are the most important parts of life—even if statistics indicate many are having trouble making them work.

"The family is not disappearing," Freedman and Thornton insist. "Although future changes in the family could bring new problems, the resilience of the family amidst the changes of the past has demonstrated the ability of family life to adapt to a changing world.

"Family and family relationships are likely to continue to play a vital role in the future even as they do today. However, this in no way minimizes the very real problems—personal, social and economic—which rapid and substantial change in the institution of the family will bring."

Freedman, an economist associated with the U-M Population Studies Center, and Thornton, sociologist and research scientist in the Institute for Social Research, document many of the changes which have already occurred in American family life. Some samples:

—Half of all recent first marriages probably will end in divorce, and up to half of all children will live for some time in a fatherless family before they reach age 18.

—Eighteen percent of all births in

1980 were out of wedlock.

—More than half of all married women now hold a paid job outside the home, including 49 percent of all married mothers of preschool children.

—Currently, 19 percent of households with children under 18 are headed by a woman with no husband present.

—Fifty-six percent of women aged 20-24 in 1983 have never been married, while in 1970 this was true of only 36 percent of women this age.

—Median income for married-couple families with a working wife was \$30,000 in 1982, compared to \$21,000 where only the husband worked.

The emergence of new family patterns, the U-M investigators explain, has had "major repercussions on many aspects of American life,

ranging from changes in divorce laws and marital settlements, to the new political force of the women's vote, and the development of new products and advertising strategies aimed at two-earner families."

The impact of change can also be seen in the growth of self-help organizations such as Parents Without Partners and the National Association of Step-Parents, as well as the growing supply of new books which provide advice on surviving divorce, being a single adult and combining motherhood with a career.

While marriage continues to be valued and planned for, more people today accept alternative life styles, the U-M study indicates. And in some ways, the authors say, today's marriage pattern represents a return to the past.

Thornton and Freedman point out that first-marriage rates were fairly steady during the first four decades of this century, rose substantially with the post-World War II marriage boom, persisted through the 1960s, fell sharply in the 1970s, and now appear to be stabilizing at levels close to those of 1900.

Median marriage age for women fell from about 23 to 20 years during the marriage boom, and the percentage of women who never married declined from 11 to 3 percent. By 1983, median age at marriage had risen to 22 years, and 10 percent or more of women born in the 1950s were expected to remain single.

The U-M researchers say that both young Americans and their parents now accept the legitimacy of remaining single. Nevertheless, 90 percent of young Americans said in 1980 that they expected to marry, though probably at a later age. That level equals the figure for 1960.

In the face of rising divorce rates, young people remain very optimistic about their chances for achieving a stable marriage, "probably unrealistically so," the researchers note.

Divorce rates increased gradually for 100 years after 1860, and then began in 1960 "a precipitous rise which has only abated in the last few years."

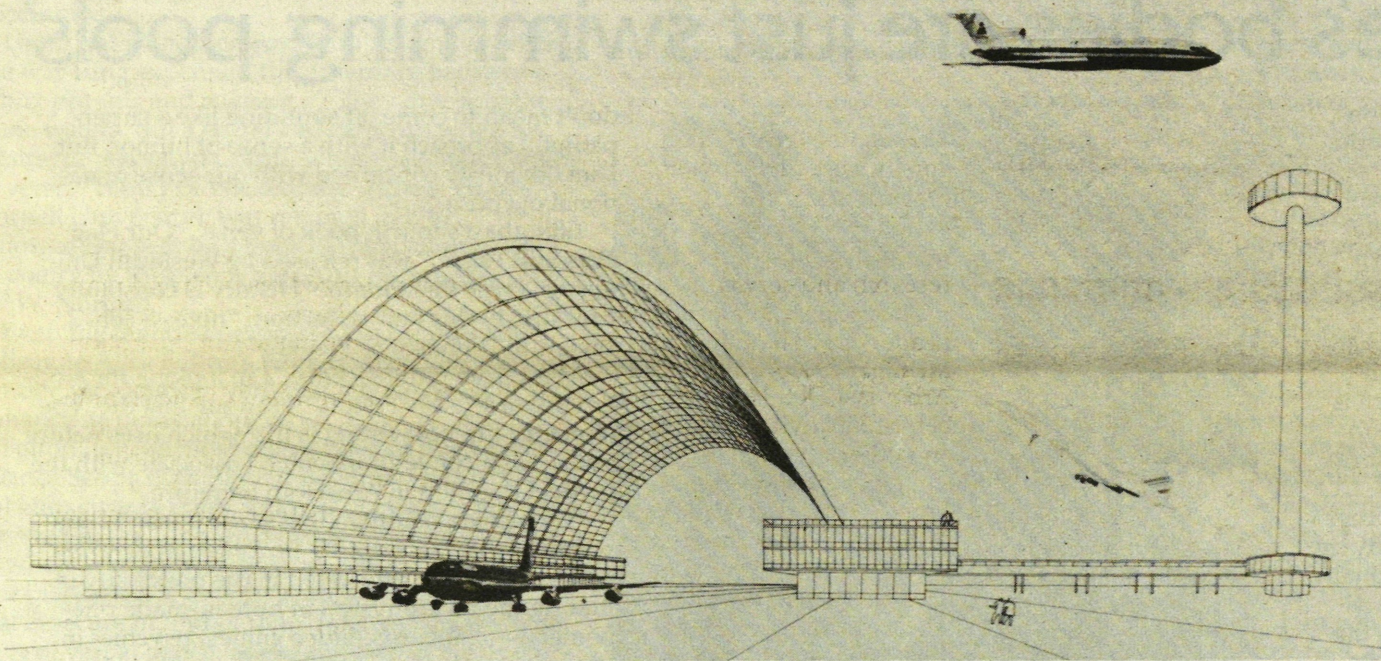
Freedman and Thornton report that while 29 percent of couples married in 1952 were divorced by the time of their 25th wedding anniversary, couples married in 1967 reached that divorce percentage after only 10 years.

The U-M research suggests that if present rates continue, almost half of all present marriages will end in divorce. Only five percent of couples married in the 1860s were ever divorced.

Rather than indicating worsening problems in family life, the rising incidence of divorce might simply reflect less tolerance of problems that exist in almost all families and a growing acceptance of divorce as a solution, the investigators suggest.

Changes in the laws and economic circumstances also have made divorce more feasible.

(For more information on family life research at The University of Michigan, see the March-April 1984 issue of the Michigan Alumnus, publication of the U-M Alumni Association 200 Fletcher St. Ann Arbor, Mich. 48109.)



"AIRPORT II"—pen and ink drawing by Reginald Malcolmson.

## Visionary architects create designs that stretch limits of artistic imagination

By Harley Schwadron

News and Information Services

In a profession in which ability to create is often restrained by mortgage bankers, zoning boards, building codes or conservative clients, a few utopian architects use their imaginations to stretch the limits of their artistic capabilities and the uses of new technology.

The work of these futuristic or "visionary" architects—ranging from the Tower of Babel to R. Buckminster Fuller's "Geodesic Spheres"—serves as an inspiration to the profession.

Their goal is to create "imaginative and spiritual visions within the grasp of man that can elevate and enoble his world," according to Reginald Malcolmson, professor emeritus of architecture at U-M. Malcolmson, who was architecture dean from 1964 to 1974, is widely recognized for his own visionary architectural works.

"Architectural Drawings of Reginald Malcolmson," an exhibition focusing on technical aspects of the professor's drawings, has been displayed this winter at the U-M Museum of Art.

Included in the exhibit are such futuristic designs as Malcolmson's

"expanding skyscraper" (a modular structure that can be expanded by adding sections), as well as a theater, sport and cultural center, convention hall, and other buildings suspended from arches or hung from supporting cables.

Malcolmson's "Airport II" features two long narrow buildings that are the bases of a gigantic arched steel and glass roof which spans the runway. In appearance like a huge, open-ended hangar, the structure gives protection to the aircraft and personnel underneath. The "base" buildings on each side house airline offices and maintenance and passenger facilities.

Other designs focus on Malcolmson's concepts of the "linear city" which he set forth in the 1940s.

Unaffected by budgetary constraints or limitations set by clients, the visionary architect is "alone with no excuses," Malcolmson says. "His purpose is to anticipate new ways in which technology may be applied to the condition of man.

"The linear city concept was modified by Le Corbusier and Hilberseimer," Malcolmson says. "Le Corbusier kept the idea of having a center of commerce in his linear diagrams. Hilberseimer was very con-

cerned with decentralization through the linear city concept.

"He wanted to bring the city design down to the human scale. For instance, in his linear cities, no child would have to cross a road to reach school, and the homes of workers were no more than one mile from their place of employment," Malcolmson explains.

Future cities may not be solely terrestrial, notes the architect.

William Katavalos in his "Chemical City" of 1959 was one of the first to suggest the technical possibility of the floating city, produced with powdered and liquid materials, which, when treated with activating agents, expand to great size to form rigid spheres, tubes and other configurations.

The vision of floating cities was carried a stage further by the Japanese architect Kiyonori Kikutake in his "Marine City" project of 1958. Responding to the population explosion in Japan, Kikutake proposed floating islands that could provide space for gardens and farms to produce food, while tubular cores extending from the lower side of these "islands" into the sea form service cores for an underwater city.



# Capital campaign draws volunteers from across nation

By Lou Cartier  
Manager of Development Communication

The University of Michigan, both a state and a national resource, distinguished in many fields, is a yardstick against which other universities are measured. With the possible exception of the University of California at Berkeley, there may be no other public university in America quite like the U-M.

Michigan's schools and colleges consistently rank among the top in their disciplines. Entering freshmen are the scholastic leaders of their high school class. Alumni occupy leadership positions in business, government, medicine, law, the arts, and in nearly every American institution.

To help ensure that a tradition of excellence, built and nurtured over 17 decades, does not wither, hundreds of Michigan alumni and other friends have volunteered for a special assignment.

Their objective: to help the University raise \$160 million by 1987 for professorships, student scholarships and a few high priority construction projects for teaching, research and service.

The project, "A Heritage of Leadership: The Campaign for Michigan," was announced in Ann Arbor last Oct. 14 during a program before 550 invited alumni, donors and other guests.

One of the most prominent volunteers is Gerald R. Ford, LSA '35, 38th president of the United States.

President Ford has renewed his University of Michigan loyalties by serving as honorary chairman of the Campaign. He agreed to take on that job, he said, out of "great fondness for Michigan and admiration for its traditions, its heritage of leadership."

The former Wolverine All-American center on the 1932-34 football team has written hundreds of letters and visited dozens of friends across the country to help recruit a national volunteer team.

In addition to Ford, the Campaign's volunteer leaders include Roger B. Smith, chairman of General Motors Corp., as honorary co-

chairman; and Robert E. Nederlander, a Detroit attorney and a U-M Regent since 1969, as Campaign chairman.

Nederlander is coordinating activities of more than 15 Campaign co-chairs who are assigned to various regions of the country. Harry A. Towsley, professor emeritus of pediatrics and postgraduate medicine, is the honorary vice chairman.

Rounding out the top rank of the volunteer leadership under Nederlander are three Campaign vice chairs: Regent Sarah Goddard Power; Midland attorney John E. Riecker; and Troy-based businessman and philanthropist A. Alfred Taubman.

Responsibility for the University's overall development effort lies with Jon Cosovich, a highly successful college development executive who left Stanford University to become Michigan's vice president for development and university relations in January, 1983.

As of Feb. 29, more than \$50 million has been donated or pledged to the Campaign. One of the facility projects, the W.K. Kellogg Eye Center, has exceeded its goal; another, a computerized research and management education center in the School of Business Administration, is near the top.

As Vice President Cosovich notes, "What we have undertaken is no less than the largest fund-raising campaign ever mounted by a public university. There is plenty of competition out there for the dollars we seek."

More than 100 colleges and universities, both public and private, are engaged in capital campaigns or have recently completed fund-raising drives.

Columbia University, with a goal of \$400 million, has the largest one under way. Harvard is close at \$350 million.

"For Michigan to sustain the breadth and enrich the quality of academic programs through the 1980s and well beyond, it will need the generous support of both public and private supporters that have helped forge its preeminence."



Gerald R. Ford, honorary chairman of Campaign

## Fund drive contributions change campus landscape

By the end of February, Campaign gifts had exceeded \$50 million. Perhaps the most visible manifestation is several building projects taking shape on the Ann Arbor Campus.

—The \$12 million W.K. Kellogg Eye Center will provide both inpatient and outpatient care and consolidate all education and research activities of the department of ophthalmology. It is the first facility project of the Campaign to reach goal.

—The Kresge Business Administration Library and a neighboring computing and executive education facility are under way. The \$15 million Business School project—with more than \$13.5 million in contributions as of Feb. 29—also will include a dormitory/residence facility for participants in the Management Education program.

—An addition to Tappan Hall, home of the history of art department, will house priceless slide and photographic collections in a climate-controlled and fire-secure environment.

—The new Adult General Hospital, rising to dominate the Medical Campus skyline, and an adjacent ambulatory care facility are scheduled for completion in late summer of 1985.

—The tri-level, partially underground vocal arts wing addition to the Earl V. Moore Music Building on North Campus will include performance and classroom space for opera, theater and choral studies.

—The College of Engineering is

seeking \$12 million in Campaign contributions for a new library, instructional center and innovative computer network. Most College facilities are on North Campus, where construction of the last major building project may begin this spring. It will house the department of electrical and computer engineering, and be funded through a state bond issue.

—The final facilities goal of the Campaign is to replace and modernize 40- to 80-year-old classroom, office and laboratory space for the chemical sciences.

## Despite gripes, they'd choose U again

Although they characterize the University as competitive, stressful, impersonal and "big," 88 percent of students responding to a recent survey said they would choose to attend U-M again.

They cited the quality of academic programs and environment, cultural atmosphere, social life, proximity to their home, or low cost relative to private or out-of-state schools.

The 57 respondents included freshmen, sophomores, juniors and seniors. Most said they were unprepared for the degree of competition they found here.

The size and diversity of the University, along with "high prices" in Ann Arbor, surprised them. "The University is larger than I expected. I also was surprised by the high level of everyone's intelligence,"

said one student.

Respondents said they learned quickly to organize their time more efficiently, and to upgrade their study habits.

Only eight of the 57 respondents reported they had no difficulty adjusting to University life. Living in a residence hall, sharing a room and developing improved study habits and self-discipline required some adaptation.

Judging from the advice that respondents said they would give to incoming students, they developed some important insights during their "adjustment phase," says Marion Evashevski, who conducted the survey for the Office of Student Services.

"The students seem to accept this period of adjustment; they treat it

like a rite of passage."

They would urge new students "to examine lots of disciplines and learning possibilities; to pick dorms carefully because so much of the social life revolves around dorm activities; to give the University a chance, and give yourself a chance to adjust to it—you'll be doing lots of growing; and to socialize and make friends, because otherwise life tends to be lonely."

Of those interviewed, 58 percent were male, 42 percent female.

The survey required the participants to spend more than 45 minutes answering questions. Purpose of the study was to gather preliminary data on student perceptions. It was not intended to provide definitive inferential statistics.

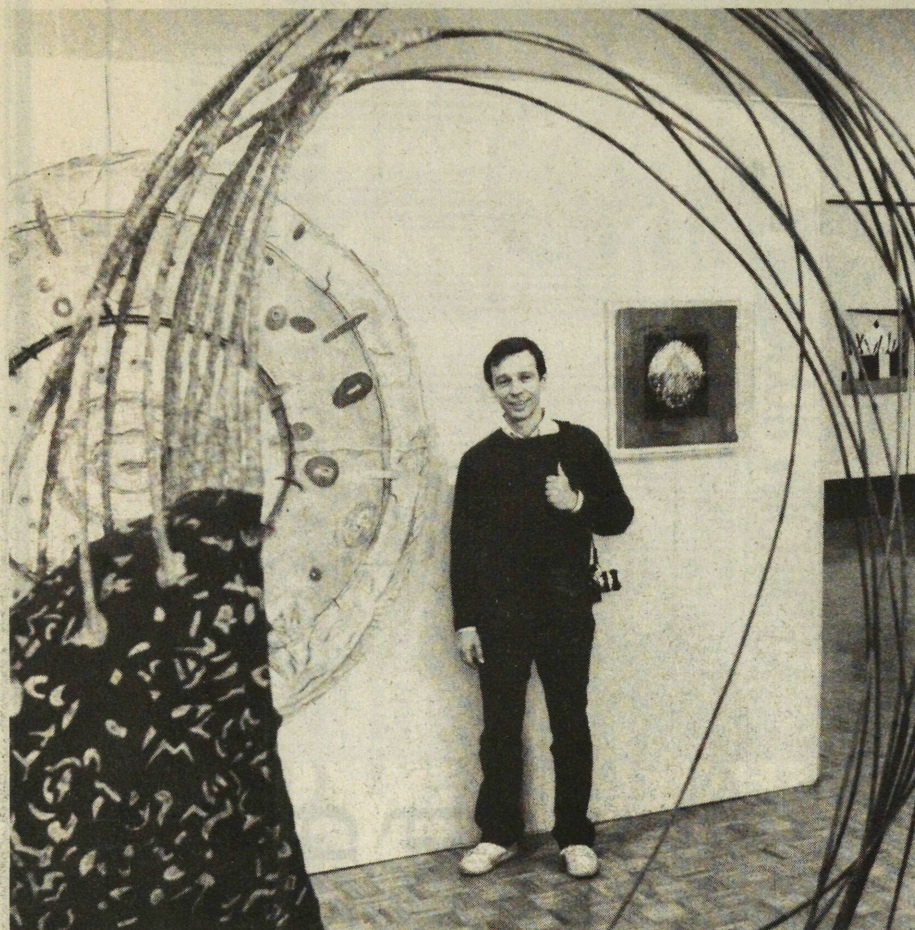


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## Michigan Today

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UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN art Prof. Ted Ramsay is surrounded by art works in the "International Paper Exhibition" which he organized this winter. All the two- and three-dimensional works use hand-made paper as the main "mode of artistic expression." The large circular sculpture is from Ramsay's "Mnemonic Series," showing mental maps of familiar places in one's daily routine. Paper art is fast-growing, says Ramsay, because artists are finding it is a durable medium for creative expression.

## The University of Michigan

### Regents

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Ann Arbor

Paul W. Brown  
Petoskey

Gerald R. Dunn  
Lansing

Robert E. Nederlander  
Birmingham

Sarah Goddard Power  
Ann Arbor

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