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Michigan Today

The University of Michigan

December 1990 Vol. 22, No. 5

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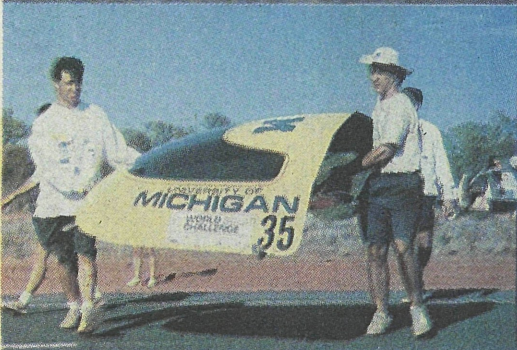
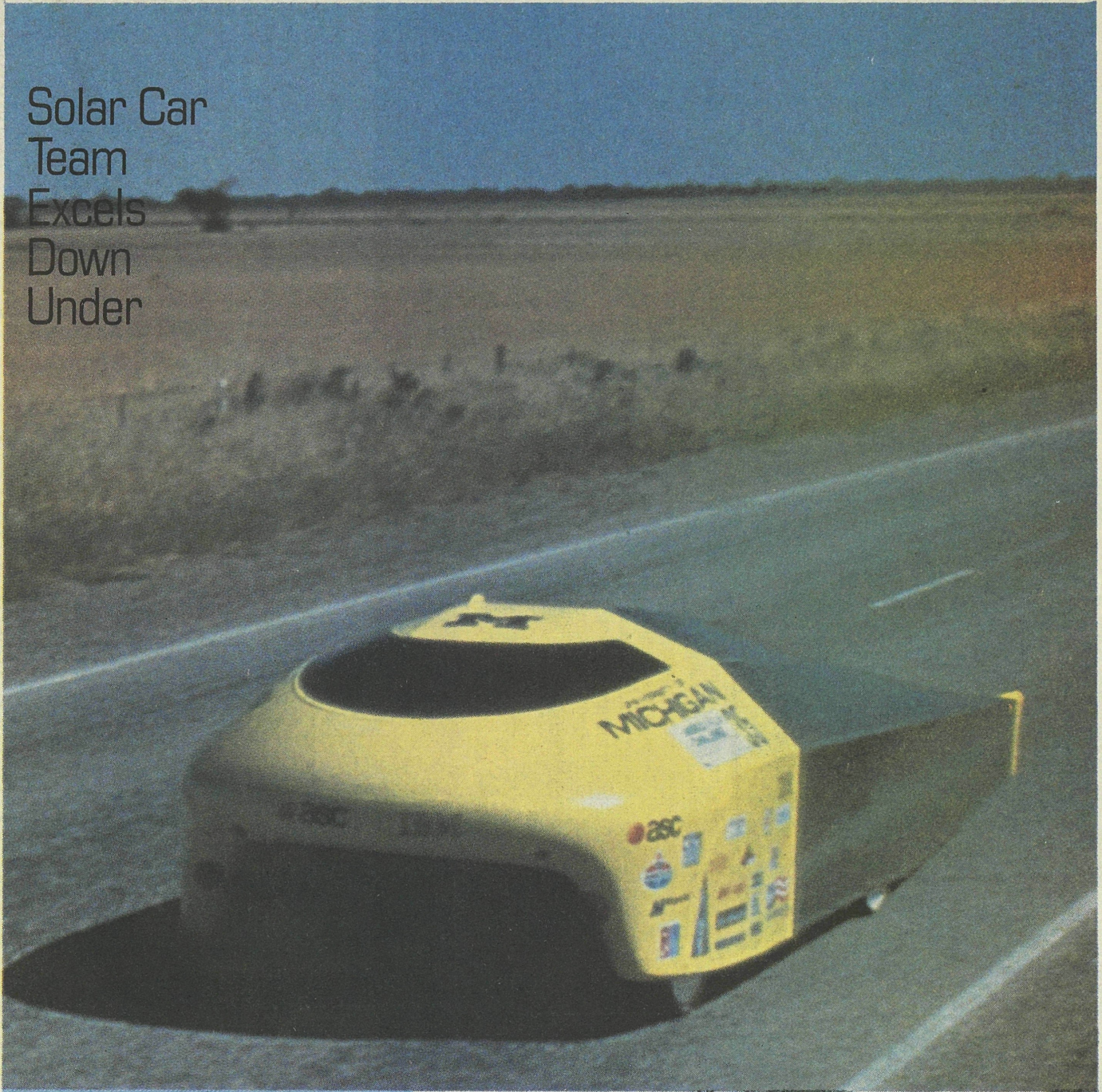


Photo courtesy General Motors

Michigan Today

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By Suzanne Fleming

They said they had found Eve, the mother of us all. Molecular biologists from the University of California, Berkeley announced in 1987 that they had discovered the origins of modern *Homo sapiens*.

The discovery was based on analysis of the rate of mutation in mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA). Mitochondria, small bodies outside the cell's nucleus, have their own DNA, or genetic material. Unlike nuclear DNA, mtDNA is inherited only from the mother and is useful in tracing lines of descent.

Using genetic studies, the Berkeley scientists announced that they had constructed a "molecular clock" establishing that one woman who lived in Africa about 200,000 years ago was the common ancestor of all modern humans.

A storm of controversy followed publication of the findings in *Nature* magazine, with Prof. Milford H. Wolpoff of Michigan's Department of Anthropology emerging as the biologists' "most vehement critic," according to a *Newsweek* article on the debate.

Milford Wolpoff was in good spirits as he and his good friend and colleague, Alan Thorne of Australia, settled down with their Dixie beers in a cafe in New Orleans' French Quarter during the Mardi Gras last February. But they weren't in town for revelry — they and four colleagues were about to cap off their offensive efforts against the "Eve theory" of human origins by presenting their views to the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS).

Ever since Prof. Allan Wilson and others at Berkeley had published their hypothesis about the African origin of *Homo sapiens*, Wolpoff had been speaking and publishing opposing views. "He jumped into the controversy with both feet," says David Frayer, an anthropology professor at the University of Kansas, who noted that Wolpoff "had the foresight, long before any other paleo-anthropologist, to understand the implications of the theory" and how it threatened their conclusions based on years of field research.

Wolpoff, a big man who doesn't come across as fiercely as one might expect from press reports, had called the Eve theory "wacko." Now he was eager to convince everyone at the AAAS meeting that he was right. He had assembled fossil evidence from all over the world to refute the Eve theory. (Wolpoff possesses "the most awesome knowledge of fossil evidence — more than anybody around," says science writer Michael Brown, who interviewed more than 70 paleoanthropologists for his book *The Search for Eve*.)

Briefly stated, Wolpoff's argument in New Orleans, and at other forums since, has been that human fossils provide the only direct testimony of human evolution, and that "the whole fossil record says no to the Eve theory." He maintains that analysis of fossils, which includes the comparative study of skull features, shows no evidence that all people living today are related to anyone who lived as recently, in paleohistorical terms, as 200,000 years ago. Instead, modern people in any geographic area look like the archaic people who lived in the same continental homelands 750,000 years ago: Modern Australians look like ancient Australians, modern Chinese look like ancient Chinese and so on, and the moderns look more like their regional ancestors than like the archaic Africans they would be expected to resemble if modern populations had a single recent origin in Africa.

But Wolpoff goes beyond fossil evidence. He sallies forth from the world of skulls and bones



All About Eve

If she existed, she had a lot of sisters, says anthropologist Milford Wolpoff



and attacks the geneticists on their own ground. His primary target is the accuracy of the molecular clock. Take away the clock, he says, and there is no way to pinpoint Eve's birthdate. The Berkeley geneticists dated Eve's origin at about 200,000 years ago on the assumption that mtDNA changes only by mutation at a fixed rate — 2 to 4 percent per million years. By comparing the changes in the DNA among samples from five geographic populations — the groups known as "races" — the geneticists established a scale to express the degree of relationship among the groups. Analysis of these connections led to the conclusion that one African woman was the mitochondrial mother of all living people. The scientists then used the clock to calculate how long it would have taken for these changes in mtDNA to occur.

In rebuttal, Wolpoff points to factors other than mutations that control genetic variation. One such factor is natural selection, the process by which undesirable individuals are eliminated from a population. Noting recent medical reports that link mitochondrial defects and degenerative

Eve

Continued

diseases, he says, "Every time they find a link between disease and mtDNA, that argues against the clock." Disadvantageous mtDNA mutations would be lost through natural selection, he says, and this would disrupt the steady ticking that the Eve theorists assume.

Another factor that could throw off calculations about the time of our common origin is random lineage losses, which occur whenever a female line, traced by mtDNA, encounters an all-male generation. Wolpoff compares this with the similar inheritance pattern of patrilineal family names, where the name passed on by males is lost when there is an all-female generation.

"There is no clock," Wolpoff concludes.

His reliance on fossil evidence does not mean Wolpoff thinks anthropologists have all the answers. "You can't get two anthropologists to agree on where to have lunch," he says. What got him was the presumption by the geneticists that they "could read all of human history on a little piece of genome."

"You have to use a lot of sources," he says, "when you're trying to understand the story of human origins."

♦ ♦ ♦

Wolpoff's main concern with the Eve theory, which he now dismisses as "a corpse that doesn't know it's dead yet," is what it implies about modern human origins, a subject that has long been debated by two general schools of thought. The Eve theory falls within what some anthropologists call the "Garden of Eden" or "Noah's Ark" school, which holds that modern humans arose in one place and then spread out, replacing more primitive peoples.

But Wolpoff thinks the idea that Eve's descendants replaced all other peoples without mixing, without interbreeding — a conclusion suggested by the hypothesis that Eve's mtDNA is the only one in modern humans tested today — is incredible.

People have always intermixed, he says. "Humans lived together for long periods of times, cooperating, changing mates and evolving in a way that produced very little essential differences, miniscule genetic variation among the populations of the world."

According to the opposing evolutionary school, which espouses what Wolpoff calls the "Multiregional Evolution" model, *Homo sapiens* evolved slowly from *Homo erectus* — the "caveman" species that lived a million years ago and preceded our own species — in areas all over the world. He describes the pattern as being like a trellis, with vertical lines, representing the lineages along which the races developed in different locales, connected by the flow of genes among the populations.

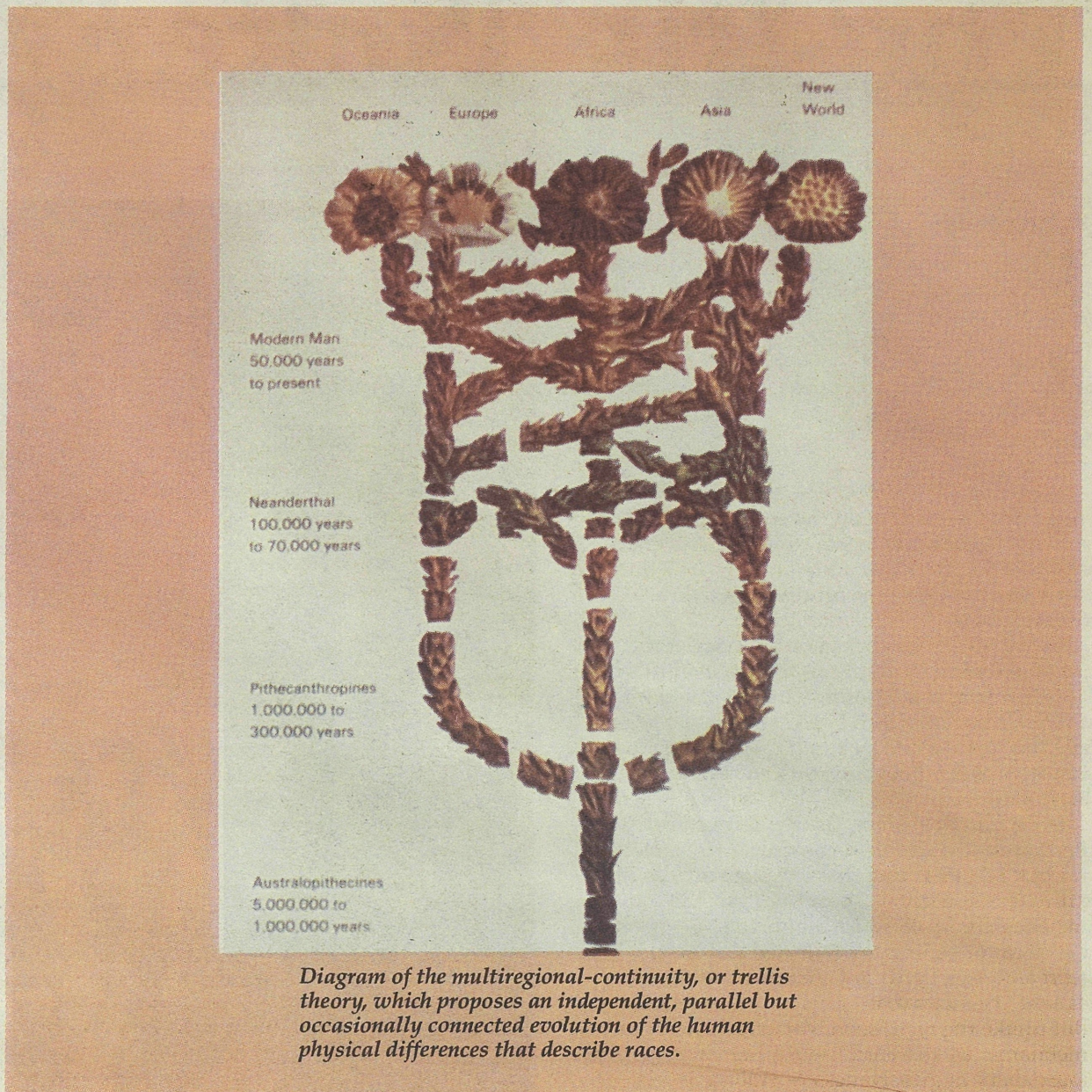
Wolpoff says he derived his theory from the work of Franz Weidenreich, a German paleo-anthropologist. In rescuing Weidenreich's model from obscurity, Wolpoff says he had to overcome his earlier notion that the divergence of the races as they are known today was a recent event.

The breakthrough for Wolpoff occurred in Indonesia in 1978. There, as he sat turning a *Homo erectus* Javan skull in his hands, noting its distinctive bumps and ridges, he saw that the 750,000-year-old skull looked like the modern Australian Aborigines' skulls he had been examining. (Australia is believed to have been populated by people who migrated from Java.)

Working for many hours, he reconstructed the Javan skull from a dozen pieces; comparing it with modern skulls convinced him that there was a "continuing presence of the Javan complex of features" over 750,000 years.

"I realized," he says, "that I had been wrong, and that those who said the races had great antiquity, going back to the days of *Homo erectus*, were right."

When he got off the plane in Australia — his next stop — the first thing he did was contact his friend Thorne, a paleoanthropology fellow at Australian National University. Thorne, conducting research on Australasian human origins, had



become convinced years before of the continuity in skeletal features from the million-year-old Java Man (discovered in 1890 by Eugene Dubois) right up to modern Aborigines.

"I told Alan, 'I've got a roll of film you're going to want to see,'" Wolpoff recalls. They studied Wolpoff's photographs of the Javan skull, taken at the University of Bandung's museum where it was kept, and began to collaborate, fleshing out a theory of multiregional evolution.

Joined by a colleague, Wu Xinzhi of Beijing, Wolpoff and Thorne published in 1984 their general theory of hominid evolution in a chapter of the book *The Origins of Modern Humans: A World Survey of the Fossil Evidence* (Liss, New York.)

♦ ♦ ♦

There's more at stake in the Eve debate than conflicting dates and places of human origin. "This is really a story about the races," Milford Wolpoff says.

"The question is," he continues, "do the Europeans descend from ancient Europeans, the Chinese from ancient Chinese and so forth, or do we all descend from a group of Africans who swept around the world killing everybody else?"

The question of racial origins, he says, is compelling and touches our beliefs about who we are and where we came from. However, interest in our roots has its down side. The heart of the problem, Wolpoff says, is that racial myths, drawing upon false biology, have been used to argue that one race is superior to another.

Historically, what has been alarming about theories that link physical (racial) and mental traits, is that racial dogmas — often spinning on a scrap of scientific datum, if any — "have been made the basis for inhumanly brutal political philosophies which have resulted in the death or social disfranchisement of millions of innocent human beings," as the anthropologist Ashley Montagu wrote in *Man's Most Dangerous Myth*.

"Largely in reaction to the Holocaust and racism elsewhere, race studies came into disrepute," Wolpoff notes, and Montagu and many other anthropologists in the 1950s and '60s wanted to get rid of the race concept itself. "But that," Wolpoff says, "is like sticking your head in the sand. The races do exist."

In studying race, Wolpoff and many other anthropologists take pains to distance themselves

from the racist views of their intellectual forebears, including Darwin, who regarded non-European races as links between Europeans and the less-developed primates, and thus set the foundation for "scientific" racism.

Wolpoff's view of evolution, the multiregional continuity concept, was once associated with racist ideas. Just as Wolpoff did later, Carleton Coon, an American anthropologist, looked to Weidenreich for inspiration in formulating his view of regional continuity. But Coon gave a different twist to the hypothesis of independent and parallel evolution of the races.

In his 1962 book *The Origin of the Races*, Coon said that African populations, whom he believed had evolved most recently into modern humans, were less advanced than other races.

Wolpoff is quick to denounce Coon's speculation, but he says, "Let's not throw the baby out with the bath. Defined as a geographic form of human variation, race is a useful concept. And there are, in fact, unique sets of physical features that set the races apart. But what's important is that none of these differences matter in an evolutionary sense and none of them set one race above any other."

Today many scientists still find it difficult to discuss racial differences. Forms of mythmaking continue to find their way into "scientific" thinking; Wolpoff detects even a hint of it in the Eve debate. For the most part the Eve controversy has focused on science, Wolpoff notes, but when Stephen Jay Gould, a Harvard biologist and an early proponent of the Eve theory, spoke of the biological brotherhood implied by the idea of a recent common ancestor, he conjured up the image of a warm close-knit human family.

"Brotherhood?" Wolpoff asks incredulously. "A small band of Africans sweeping around the world and replacing all other people? Sounds more like a holocaust to me."

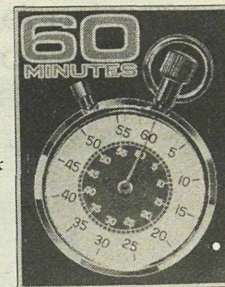
"If you want to talk about brotherhood, it would be on the side of the theory that says humans lived together for long periods of time, cooperating and exchanging mates."

But having said this, Wolpoff emphasizes that as emotionally stirring as Gould's and his own fictions about prehistory may be, neither view has anything to do with science.

Suzanne Fleming is an Ann Arbor free-lance writer.

The Big Ticker

Relentless '60 Minutes' man Mike Wallace is all heart when he steps offscreen



Photos courtesy of CBS Television Network

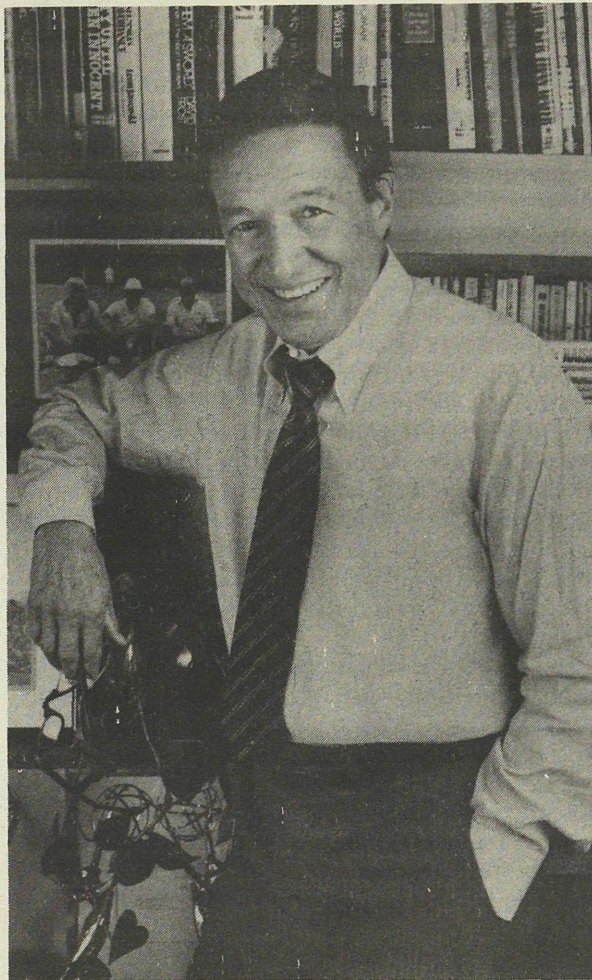
By Amy Walsh

First, with his brusqueness, he set a precedent for ignoring journalistic etiquette; now he's setting one for ignoring journalistic longevity. Mike Wallace '39 is closing in on 74 with no signs of slowing down.

More than 20 years have ticked away on the "60 Minutes" stopwatch since Wallace began co-hosting the show with Harry Reasoner in 1968. But visit his ninth-floor office on West 57th Street overlooking the Hudson River in Manhattan and you'll need a sharp eye to see the squad of Emmys in the bottom corner of his bookshelf. There are 13 stuffed away like old sweaters.

On the opposite wall hangs a collection of photographs. One, much larger than the others, is a shot of Wallace hooking his arms around two policemen during the 1968 Democratic convention in Chicago, where he was arrested for assaulting an officer. (The photo also appears in his autobiography, *Close Encounters*, written with Gary Paul Gates, Berkeley Books, 1984). The news photo is an icon of the provocative Mike Wallace Americans have known since his television show "Night Beat" first aired in 1954.

On an August afternoon, Wallace arrives in his office for an interview with *Michigan Today* after a morning studio shoot for an upcoming episode of "60 Minutes." He wears a pale blue suit, white shirt and dark tie. True to his appearance on camera, he looks years younger than his age. But unlike the reputation that earned him the nickname "Mike Malice" — the personification of journalistic aggressiveness — Wallace is relaxed and laid back. As one journalist wrote years ago after an interview with Wallace, "Mike Malice turned out to be as nice a guy as you'd want to meet."



Wallace, who chairs the Enrichment Fund for the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts, has won 13 Emmys for his reporting.

MICHIGAN TODAY: Did your years at Michigan help prepare you for your career?

MIKE WALLACE: I'll never stop being grateful to Michigan. You see, I was very lucky because I had an uncle who was chairman of the economics department there for a long, long time — Prof. Leo Sharfman. A lot of the cousins in the family went out to Ann Arbor. We were all from Boston, Brookline, Worcester, New Haven. Ann Arbor wasn't home away from home exactly, but you knew that there was somebody in the family who was there and interested.

Back in those days Waldo Abbott was the professor who ran the broadcasting service. He was helped by Jerry Weisner, who was a graduate student and who went on to become president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Jerry and I became very good friends. There were four or five of us who had the chance to do everything, whether it was interviewing or news. I was chosen to announce the program put together by Joe McNetty, who also ran the National Music Camp up in Interlochen, Michigan, where I went when I couldn't get a job at the end of college in 1939.

I'd auditioned at the Muskegon radio station but wasn't hired, so I was fortunate to get job for twenty-five bucks a month and room and board at the National Music Camp. In the middle of the summer Waldo Abbott sent me a telegraph saying there was a job open at WOOD in Grand Rapids. I took a train to Grand Rapids, auditioned and got the job. So my beginnings in broadcasting all came directly out of Ann Arbor. I feel very, very grateful to the University for getting me started on my career.

MT: What do you consider your biggest stories?

MW: The hostages had just been taken in Iran. Because we had had some prior dealings with a man by the name of Sadegh Ghotbazadeh, who was almost the surrogate son of the Ayatollah Khomeini, the Iranians thought it would be useful at that moment for Khomeini to talk to America. They invited us. They agreed to speak to us. And that was particularly interesting then, because the hostages had been taken, and we had an opportunity to talk to this man, Khomeini, about whom we in the West knew so little.

And the Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping gave us the only interview he ever did on television.

And the Vladimir Horowitz interview, because

it's a very personal portrait of a giant in music.

The pieces that you really are proudest of are the ones that have taken such a long time to get. I mean, there are investigations and there are ordinary reports and so forth. But a Horowitz, or a Khomeini or a Deng Xiaoping, you don't see them elsewhere.

MT: I understand that the Khomeini interview was not what you had hoped for.

MW: He got across what he wanted to say.

MT: And you didn't mind that he used the opportunity for propaganda?

MW: No. We knew the kind of person that we were dealing with — I mean Khomeini is regarded still as having been a fanatic. But I don't believe that we in the West especially understood how intelligent, how capable, what a superb politician he was. He turned Iran around and confounded American foreign policy by what he did over a number of years. That piece was a fore-shadow of things to come.

MT: What story would you like to do, but haven't been able to for any number of reasons?

MW: The one I still would like to do is Pat Nixon. Not to talk so much about Watergate, but just to talk about the role of the political wife and of that particular political wife. Can you imagine what that woman can say about Washington? About a major American figure? About life in the White House? About the stresses and strains of politics on the families of political leaders? But she's never been willing. I haven't talked to her in 20 years. There are certain people you eventually give up on.

But you keep trying. We're in competition that is considerably different now than when we started on the air. There was no "Nightline" then. There were no television magazines. So we had that kind of thing all our own way for a long time. Not so anymore.

MT: In *Close Encounters* there is an excerpt of an interview you had with Oriana Fallaci, the Italian journalist. During the interview she says: "A journalist is a person who writes history in the same moment that history happens. And it is the

damn best way to write history because I do not know if it is true what they tell me when I go to school. I'm at school, and I read on the things that were written two or three hundred years ago and manipulated a hundred times by others. But I am sure that when you give me a story on TV with a photo, or an article, it is true."

Do you agree?

MW: Oriana would love to say that she's an historian. It's a bit more dignified, I guess. It has more gravity. But when you're in the process of writing for deadline, you're not an historian. You're writing history of sorts, but its one day's or one week's history. You don't know whether what you are really writing is dead accurate or not. Or how it will be used in the context of all of the various sources that will eventually tell you what did in fact happen.

As a journalist, you cover what you can before your deadline, while an historian takes all the facts and sources and people and investigations, and comes to a conclusion based on all of that.

MT: How important do you feel it is to also be an entertainer?

MW: I think it's very important. I don't know if entertainer is quite the right word, although there's nothing wrong with it. You don't save souls in an empty church: To get people to watch or listen, you've got to get them interested. On our investigations, on our essays, on our expositions, we try to pattern them with the most interesting, most articulate, most attractive, most persuasive individuals we can, given that particular story. You don't want the dullest, you want the most interesting person to tell that story. Why? So that the people will watch as we tell our stories. If that be entertainment, so be it.

MT: Do you see those coming up in your profession today as having the same qualities you had when you were starting?

MW: They are better-educated than I was. I had no idea really of being a journalist. When I started out I just wanted to be in radio, and if that meant announcing, or maybe even some acting, doing commercials, doing some news, that was fine.

My own son, Chris, decided early on that he wanted to be a journalist. So he worked on a campus radio station at Harvard, then went to the *Boston Globe* as a reporter. Then he eventually quit that to get into television. A lot of young people do that. There are all kinds of opportunities.

MT: I understand you were once the host of a show called "The Big Surprise."

MW: Right. I did that kind of thing. And that was very useful. I appeared in a Broadway show. I did quiz shows. I did commercials. I did a variety of MC panel shows. And the news. And all of that helped me find and hone the ability to handle myself on camera, which is part of conveying information effectively to a lot of people. Knowing what I can do, what I can't do, what I do better than what I do worse.

MT: Did you ever consider teaching?

MW: I thought about it very seriously about 20 years ago, when I was about 51, and this "60 Minutes" had just begun. It was doing well, but not superbly. I didn't know if, maybe, I didn't want to go to Ann Arbor and get a job teaching. Then all of a sudden "60 Minutes" took off; I never looked back.

MT: Do you see yourself, as others have called you, as a pioneer in your field?

MW: Well, you don't know. Let other people say that. I know what I did and what I didn't do. I didn't in any sense change the course of history. But by the same token I did help move television journalism along a little faster. Mainly, I've had a good time.

Amy Walsh is an Ann Arbor free-lance writer

The leadership of the University has the obligation to do everything we can to make this campus a safer place
— President James J. Duderstadt

CAMPUS SAFETY

By Linda Walker

The University of Michigan announced plans this fall to make the Ann Arbor campus one of the safest in the United States.

"We have begun to create a safer campus environment," said Walter Harrison, executive director of university relations, when the new measures were reported to the campus and the news media. "We want to make members of the University community aware that security is an important issue and that it is everyone's issue."

Among the projects designed to increase campus safety are:

- Enhanced emergency 911 phone service to make it possible for the U-M officers to identify the caller by building and room number, and shortening response time.

- Night Owl Bus Service, a free University shuttle that operates between 7 p.m. and 2 a.m. every night during fall and winter terms, is being expanded.

- Two walking services provide teams to accompany students who are nighttime pedestrians from 8 p.m. to 1:30 a.m.

- 56 emergency phones with blue lights automatically connecting with U-M Department of Public Safety, with more to be installed.

- The University has hired eight academy-trained police officers who will have completed a 10-week training program when they assume their duties around Jan. 1. The training program is designed to increase their sensitivity to the special responsibilities they carry in working with a university community.

- "Neighborhood" security offices will be established in several campus locations.

- Officers will patrol the campus on foot and on bicycles.

- Lobby security phones in 17 heavily used buildings.

- A 24-hour central crime/incident reporting hotline.

- Improved lighting will continue to be installed, including on rooftops and inside parking structures.

- Sodium light fixtures in three of the most heavily used parking facilities.

- A new faculty/student/staff policy committee will be appointed to advise the administration about safety issues, collect yearly crime statistics and report them to the campus community.

One of the 12 safety initiatives, the formation of a deputized campus police force, has met with controversy and protest.

In June, U-M Regents voted to create a University police force. According to the Department of Public Safety (DPS), when it is in place the new force will include 24 law enforcement officers and 16 un-deputized officers. Previously only two DPS officers were deputized by the Washtenaw County Sheriff. Cost of the new program is estimated at \$600,000 a year.

The new force will supplement the campus's relationship with the Ann Arbor Police Department (AAPD), which, for \$500,000 a year, provided the time of nine officers. It will also centralize a disparate University security effort that has included 40 Housing Division security members, 40 Hospitals security members, 3 museum guards, 3 parking officers and 100 guards who provide fire watch and unlock campus buildings under a private contract.

The University "will continue to work closely with the Ann Arbor police, and will continue to pay for those services as needed," Harrison said.

The creation of a campus police force was one of 12 recommendations made this March by the Task Force on Campus Safety and Security convened by former Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs Charles M. Vest and chaired by School of Music Dean Paul C. Boylan.

The DPS sees the change as a long-overdue way of having deputized security officers who will put

campus needs first. According to DPS Sgt. Vernon L. Baisden, supervisor of crime prevention and public information officer, "AAPD officers have to decide which to respond to, a robbery in the city or one at the U-M." City officers follow up campus cases as their work loads permit, Baisden says, but under the new plan, "follow-up will be handled totally here."

The Task Force's recommendation for a police force was based in part on a campus survey of student, faculty and staff perceptions of safety. Directed by Ronald F. Inglehart, professor of political science, the survey reported that "while 38 percent of the men interviewed said they were afraid to go to certain places on or near campus after dark, fully 87 percent of the women expressed such fears."

According to Inglehart, women's fears reflected the statistics cited in the study: 164 cases of physical assault, including four stabbings, and 85 cases of sexual assault were reported in 1988.

Eighty percent of those surveyed agreed that the University "could provide greater and more visible police and security personnel presence on campus grounds and in buildings."

The survey also asked respondents if they approved of the U-M's having its "own police officers with power to make arrests." The statement was strongly or somewhat favored by 56 percent and opposed by 28 percent, with 67 percent of female respondents in favor and 44 percent of males; 40 percent of males opposed the statement, compared with 17 percent of females. Undergraduates were 47 percent in favor, 37 percent opposed; graduate students were 54 percent in favor and 28 percent opposed.

Commenting on the differences between men's and women's responses, Inglehart suggests that the survey indicates that "by the time they're 18 and come to the University, women differ from men because they're more likely to have been ha-

arrassed and raped. Both men and women live in Ann Arbor and share the same external world, but it's like living in two countries."

Michigan Student Assembly (MSA) President Jennifer Van Valey '91 of Kalamazoo, Michigan, contends that proponents of the campus police force are "exploiting the concerns of women."

Van Valey said that in seeking approval of the new security plan in Lansing, the University, in effect, told state lawmakers: "Women are afraid, so pass this bill and protect them." But 80 percent of rapes are date rapes, and deputizing officers won't help. Deputizing officers covers up the problem. We need more education about rape." (See accompanying article.)

The MSA Student Rights Commission condemned the ISR survey's findings and methodology ("one glaring inadequacy was its failure to ask people's concerns on police harassment"). The Commission accused the University of exaggerating campus support for a deputized campus police force by obscuring the fact that the 56-percent approval rating for the statement that the U-M "could expand" DPS to include its own deputized officers "finished ninth out of the 10 suggested proposals."

In a student vote last April on the question, "Shall MSA or the other student governments approve of the University of Michigan establishing its own armed security officers?" 70 percent of the 6,500 students voting said no.

In a July editorial, the *Michigan Daily* suggested that issues concerning the police force, a proposed student code and a policy on anti-discrimination and harassment converge: "One by one, the pieces of this puzzle of non-academic regulation are being put into place, until finally, we will have a university in which the lives of students are controlled entirely by the administration." The administration "will be able to stifle any student

opposition to University policies — enforced by the deputized security force."

In November a group opposed to the plan, Students for a Safer Campus, rallying under the slogan, "No cops, no guns, no code," held rallies, staged a sit-in in the office of President James J. Duderstadt and in the office of the U-M News and Information Services, and defaced University and city property with chalk-written slogans. One U-M security officer suffered back and groin injuries and a broken hand when students rushed the doors of the Fleming Administration Building. Sixteen students were arrested on charges of trespass.

Students for a Safer Campus wants the decision to create a campus police force rescinded and new policy-making bodies established that "ensure students will play a representative and powerful role in the decisions that affect their lives."

President Duderstadt responded to student critics in a Nov. 27 opinion page article in the *Daily*. "I think we all understand that crime on campus and elsewhere is a complex problem that will not be solved simply or easily. Many of its causes are deeply rooted in social inequity and must be addressed as a priority by our entire society. But in the meantime, the leadership of the University has the obligation to do everything we can to make this campus a safer place."

Duderstadt said that the "no cops" slogan "is actually quite misleading. Obviously, we have always had police on the campus — but they have been Ann Arbor Police or Washtenaw County Sheriff's Deputies. We have also had two deputized University officers for the past two years. The issue before us is not really no police, but whose police."

Duderstadt said that after weighing the facts and arguments for and against forming a U-M police force, U-M administrators concluded that



'We cannot ignore the increasing number of incidents involving weapons on campus that pose a risk to lives'

— President Duderstadt

"campus-based officers will be more sensitive to the problems of the University, more responsive to the unique needs and values of our community, more familiar with the campus and its people, and will have the University as their only priority. These are the reasons that all of Michigan's public universities and the great majority of America's universities across the country long ago formed their own campus police units."

Duderstadt promised that students would have a role in planning and oversight of security programs through a committee on campus safety composed of four students, five faculty and three staff.

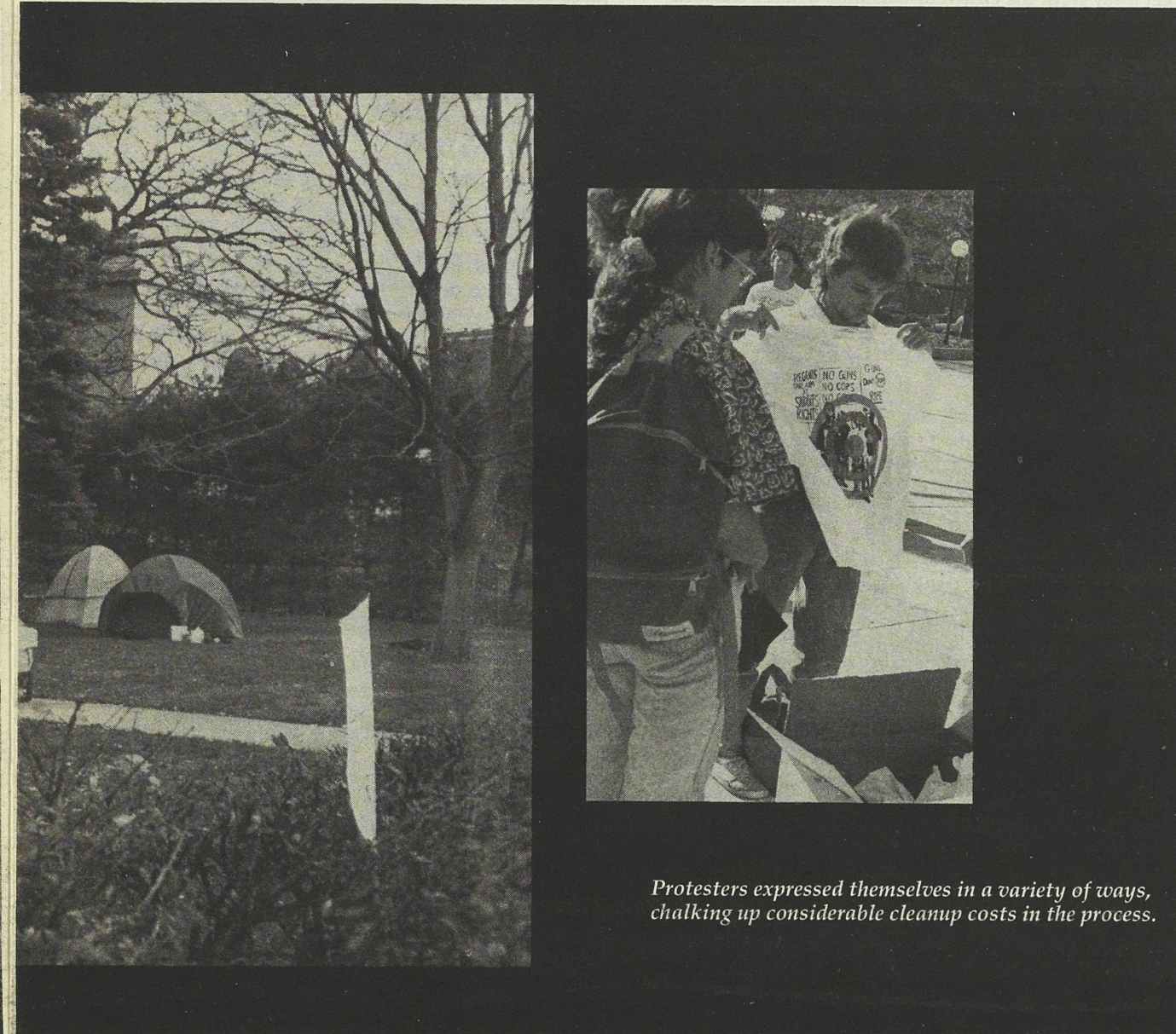
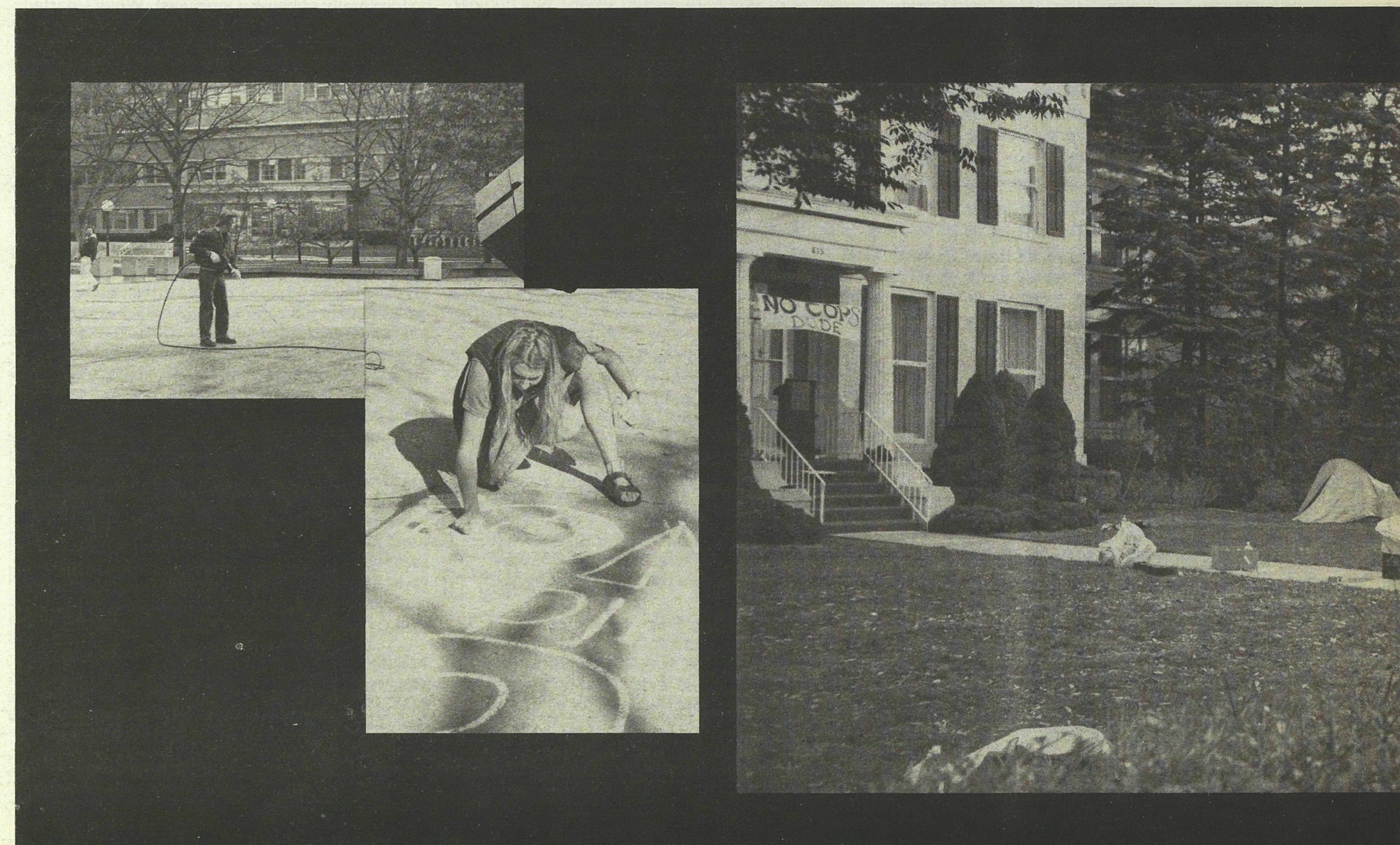
"Let me be absolutely clear on one score," Duderstadt emphasized. "There is no intent to use police or other safety personnel to interfere with the private lives of students, nor will they be involved in policing off-campus housing or other student events off the campus. The only job for the campus police is to try to prevent serious crime and protect campus people and property."

Duderstadt rebutted the "misleading rumor" that the University intends to use campus police to curb dissent. "This fear is groundless," he declared. Citing the U-M's handling of student sit-ins the preceding week, Duderstadt stated, "If there should be cases of violent or illegal disruption — and I sincerely hope there will not be — the University will continue to have to rely on the Ann Arbor police for protection as in the past. We do not have enough officers to deal with violent disruptions nor are we foolish enough to try."

As for the call for "no guns," Duderstadt said that "we can expect to have no more armed police on campus after we have our own force than now when we rely on the Ann Arbor police — all of whom are armed and a number of whom may be on campus at a given time."

Pointing to the increase in violent crime in society at large, Duderstadt said that while he shares "ethical concerns about guns and the use of force" with opponents of the security plan, "we cannot ignore the increasing number of incidents involving weapons on campus that pose a risk to lives. At least some of our officers must be reliably close at hand and able to defend others and themselves when absolutely necessary. There will be no authority to use weapons except in defense of human life."

The president added that unlike universities that routinely arm all officers, "Our safety officers on routine patrol and in other ordinary interactions will not be deputized or armed."



Protesters expressed themselves in a variety of ways, chalking up considerable cleanup costs in the process.

SAFETY Continued

Turning to the issue of a code for student behavior, Duderstadt said that students should shoulder that responsibility, not the administration. "Our situation [of having no code of student conduct] is nearly unique, and we believe it allows the criminal and/or sick behavior of a few people to infringe on the rights of the majority of you."

In the absence of a code, Duderstadt said, the University "has put in place an interim policy concerning discriminatory harassment because incidents of bigotry were infringing on the right of minorities, women and other students to learn. We also put in place a temporary policy on alcohol and substance abuse as required of all colleges and universities by federal law. These are responses to specific needs and are not steps towards a 'code.'"

Beyond the issue of a deputized campus police force dedicated to protecting people and property from criminals are the problems students confront within the student community.

Michigan Today met with students and staff and found concerns focused on the crimes of sexual assault and larceny, and on the often related problem of alcohol abuse.

Sexual Assault

Julie A. Steiner, coordinator of the U-M Sexual Assault Prevention and Awareness Center (SAPAC), has led a five-year effort to educate the campus community about sexual assault. The Center counsels men and women, distributes literature, participates in University policymaking on issues of safety and runs 50 to 75 workshops a semester.

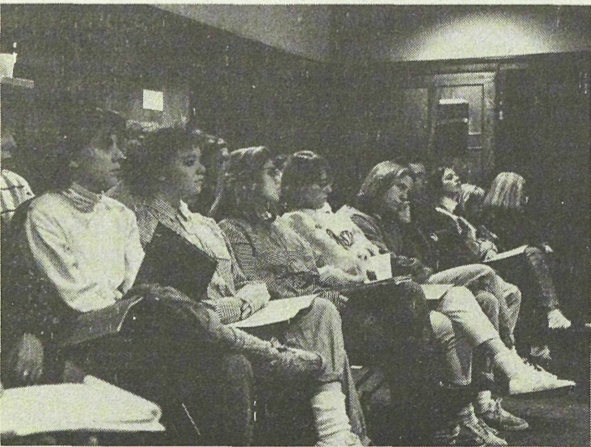
Acquaintance and date rape are SAPAC's chief concern. "A national study found that 90 percent of the rapes on campus were by men known to the survivor and 47 percent of those took place on a date," Steiner notes.

Steiner says SAPAC uses a "broad definition" of sexual assault that includes fondling, and that the organization received more than 100 reports of sexual assaults in 1989.

Steiner says the force that men exert in sexual assaults includes intimidation as well as physical violence. "Force," she says, "is a continuum which includes emotional coercion and verbal threats, such as 'I'll break up with you,' 'I'll tell everyone you did' or 'If you loved me you would.'"

SAPAC workshops point out to men and women students that under Michigan law it is criminal sexual contact when an assailant knows that a victim is mentally incapacitated — which includes being drunk. "Often men assume if a woman is drunk, flirting and near him, that means she's available," Steiner explains. "It could mean that she's attracted to him, likes him or is too drunk to know what she's doing. Men cannot assume they know what it means."

Steiner advises male students: "Unless you have explicit consent, don't have sex. Because if you have sex with someone who's drunk, unless it's consensual, it's rape."



A national study found that 90 percent of the rapes on campus were by men known to the survivor and 47 percent of those took place on a date, the students were told during workshops on date rape.

Alcohol Abuse

One of the issues raised in the October "Greek Sexual Awareness Day" in a discussion of date rape led by SAPAC discussion leaders Francine Hermelin '91 of Birmingham, Michigan, and David Toland, a graduate student from Baltimore, was the pressure certain traditions of fraternity and sorority life put on women.

"If you go to a formal in another city," a woman member of the audience said, "you might know only your date. You have to make friends with another woman so you don't have to spend the night with him alone."

Maureen Schafer '92 of Ann Arbor and Scott Edwardson '92 of Kalamazoo expanded on this theme in a later conversation.

"Fraternities hold one or two formals a year," Edwardson explained, "and since almost all are out of town, the man books a hotel room for the night of the dance. If he gets a double room, he's showing respect." Two couples often share a room with two beds, he added, so "a woman has some protection."

"Flyaways," or expenses-paid trips for two, can also land a man and a woman in a hotel room alone. Flyaways come out of a fraternity's social fund to which members contribute as much as \$100 per term or per month. Names are drawn at a party, and the chosen couple (whether intimate or not) flies the next morning to a destination such as Chicago, Boston, or Disneyworld, and returns the following day.

The fraternity party is a staple of Greek life. Edwardson said the amount of alcohol purchased for a party is figured at 10 to 20 12-ounce glasses of beer per person.

Schafer's description of fraternity/sorority interaction was part humor, part reality: "A woman scopes, looking for a cute guy. She doesn't ask him to dance, nor does he ask her. The woman asks for another beer and goes over to him and gives what's called the 'sorority girl's mating call' — 'I'm so drunk!' She proceeds to spill beer to prove it."

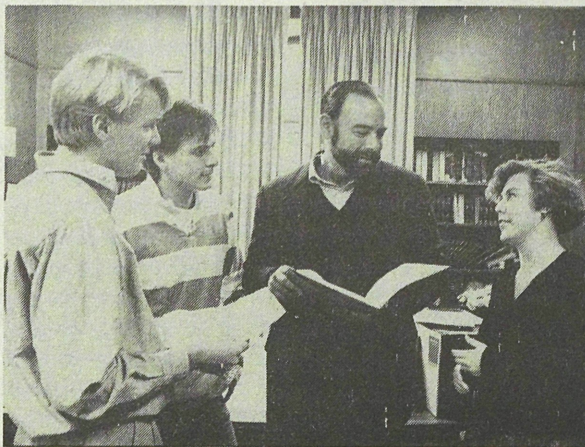
"The guy sees this as interest, and if he believes she's really drunk, as availability. Then, because the party is in a fraternity house, he can invite her up to his room to see the stars he's got on his ceiling."

Edwardson agreed, "The man wants to get someone upstairs, he's probably talked to his roommates and all three have planned for this."

"Going upstairs," Schafer continued, "shows that a woman's got a guy's attention, and she may want to get away from the crowd downstairs. There's the idea that she can take care of herself, even if she's drunk. The problem is it puts pressure on them to behave in ways they might not choose, to have sex, even though sex is not consented to. It's because relationships between men and women are difficult that we use alcohol."

Prohibitions and expectations about alcohol for women are part of the problem, Schafer believes. "We [sorority members] are not allowed to have any sort of alcohol in sororities. The implication of this policy is that we as women are not as responsible for drinking as men are."

The effect of the policy, however, is that "when women are drunk, they are always surrounded by men," Schafer said. "And when they are feeling un-



Greek organizations and the Sexual Assault Prevention and Awareness Center sponsored the second annual "Greek Sexual Awareness Day" in October. Student organizers were Edwardson (l), Schafer (r) and Eric Reicin '91, Highland Park, Illinois (2d left). Marvin Parnes, assistant to the vice-president for research, (2d right) and one of the organizers of SAPAC, presented the main address on date rape.

comfortable with these men, they can't tell them to leave. It takes the power away from women, and it results in women drinking on men's terms."

In the spring of 1989 President James J. Duderstadt convened a Task Force on Alcohol and Other Drugs, chaired by George D. Zuidema, vice provost for medical affairs, to "develop a universitywide strategic plan for policies and programs for alcohol and other drugs." The committee will present its preliminary report by the first of the year. Also beginning in January 1991 the U-M Department of Public Safety will indicate whether alcohol is involved in cases that come under its jurisdiction.

Fraternities have responded to the problem by instituting an alcohol-free "dry rush" policy during campaigns for new members, and by halting open parties. Partygoers now must be identified on a written guest list or possess printed invitations.

Larceny

The most frequent crime at the U-M is larceny, with 2,102 larcenies amounting to losses worth \$1.03 million in University and personal property reported in 1989.

Joel D. Allan, manager of Housing Security Services, argues that students could reduce property thefts by taking more precautionary measures. "If students keep the doors to their rooms open and leave their wallets there, the wallets will walk away," he says.

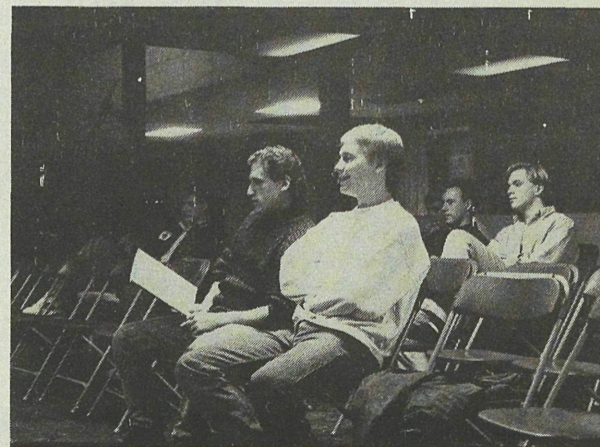
To prompt students to lock their rooms when they go to the bathroom, Housing has equipped bathrooms with locks that fasten when the doors close. This encourages students to take their keys to the bathrooms, locking their dorm rooms as they leave.

In Mosher-Jordan, a coed dorm of 500 students, 60 percent of them freshmen, every resident has an outside key, but neither residents nor strangers must sign in or show identification to enter the building. In a 1989 survey, residents were asked if they wished to change security arrangements by eliminating keys and monitoring those who entered the building instead. Of the more than 300 responses, 61 percent voted against change.

As one student respondent emphatically put it, "I paid to live here; I am perfectly satisfied with security, and I don't feel I need a 'mother' or 'father' to guard and watch everything I do just as if I was in a damn prison. Remember, I am an adult."

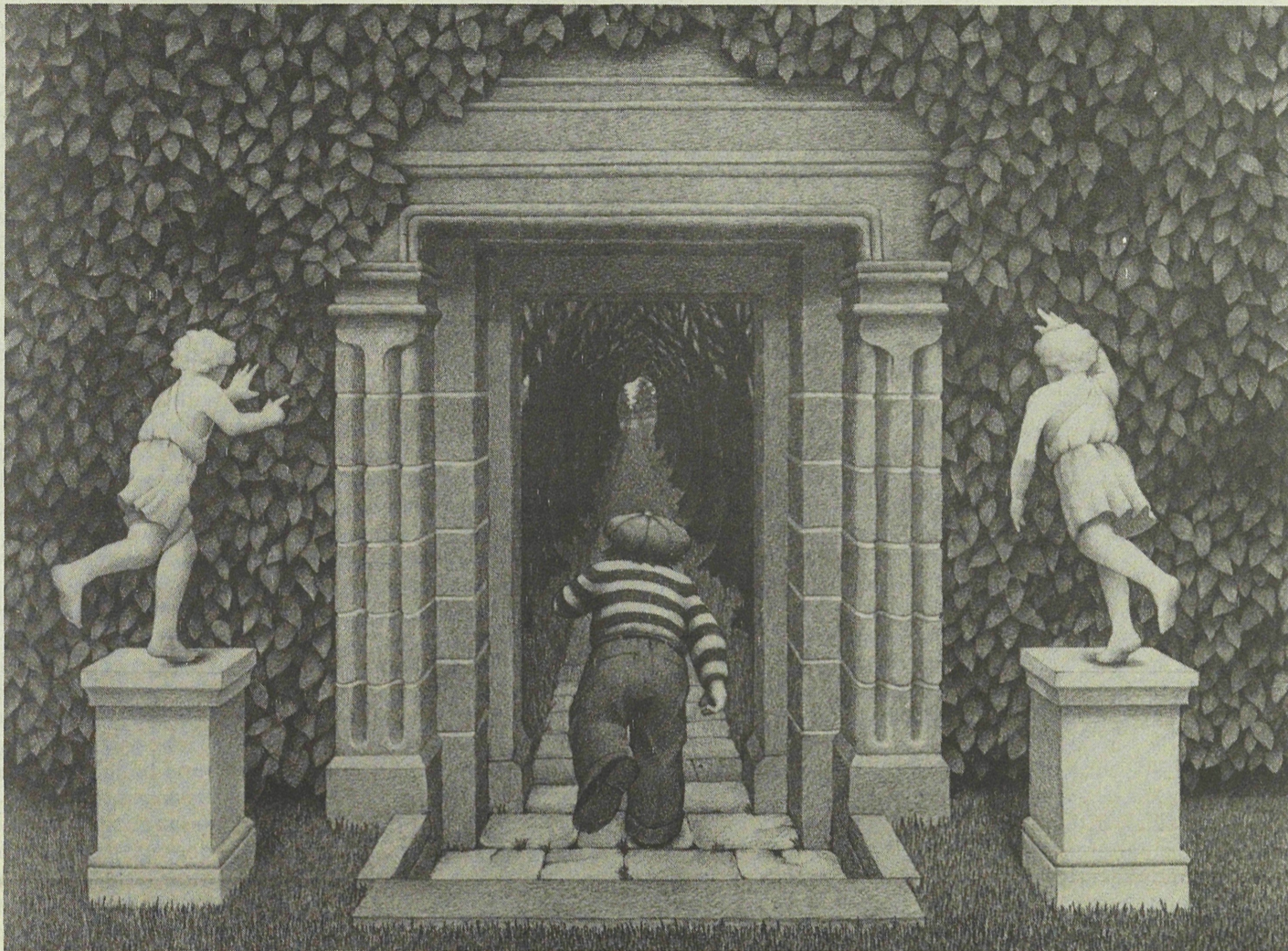
Jacqueline S. Mims-Hickmon, building director, says students are opposed to signing in guests because they would be responsible for the guests' behavior. They also think that "having to let everyone know who their guests are would be an invasion of their own privacy," she says.

"It's clear to me that greater security measures need to be in place," Mims-Hickmon says, "but it isn't to the students. They see it as 'Big Brother' interference. When a security problem arises, they want immediate action, yet then there are no security measures in place."



An all-male workshop addressed the topic, 'What Men Can Do to Prevent Rape.'

Once Upon a Time Is Now



"The Garden of Abdul Gasazi," written and illustrated by Chris Van Allsburg

Some distance beyond the bridge Alan stopped to read a sign. It said: ABSOLUTELY, POSITIVELY NO DOGS ALLOWED IN THIS GARDEN.

By Cathleen Collins Lee

Until about 10 years ago, publishing for children was a sleepy, almost altruistic activity. Children's books were sold mainly to schools and libraries, making librarians and teachers the main arbiters of worthwhile reading for kids. Publishers didn't expect to make much money on children's books right away, but counted on a few books to evolve into classics.

Curious George, written and illustrated by H. A. Ray and published by Houghton Mifflin in 1941, sold slowly its first year — but since then its sales total has reached 1.5 million.

In recent years, however, the jump in the birthrate, combined with a new emphasis on parents reading to children, has caused an explosion in children's books. Now publishers sell directly through bookstores to parents — and even to children themselves.

According to the Book Industry Study Group, sales of children's hardcover and paperback books have risen from \$362.1 million in 1983 to \$880.8 million in 1989. In 1989, 3.7 books were bought for every child in the country compared with 2.1 for every adult.

People are buying so many children's books and are willing to pay such steep prices for them — up to \$16.95 for a picture book — that a children's book can quickly become profitable. And authors — at least a few well-known ones — can command much bigger advances. Last year, Houghton Mifflin awarded \$801,000, the largest advance in the history of children's publishing, to Mark Helprin and Chris Van Allsburg '72 for a retelling and illustration of Swan Lake.

But Van Allsburg and other U-M authors who talked with Michigan Today seem to pay as little attention as possible to market trends even though the increased popularity of their works certainly helps them make a living at their craft. Instead, the authors focus on the unfolding of an inner creative process.

"I'm really writing for myself," Van Allsburg says. "If I'm not writing for myself, then it's not a personal expression. And if it's not a personal expression, then it's not art. It's advertising or market research."

The most
influential
writers in the
world guide
children into worlds
of fantasy and
reality



NANCY WILLARD

"I think picture books are as much for adults as for kids," says Nancy Willard '58, whose book *A Visit to William Blake's Inn, Poems for Innocent and Experienced Travellers*, won the 1982 Newbery Medal for children's literature. "You have to remember that the original fairy tales were told to whole villages, the children in front, and parents and grandparents in the back. They can be heard on many levels, and have important metaphors for adults. We need to know that once upon a time is now."

When asked how she started writing for children, Willard gives an unexpected answer: she never stopped. Like most children, she wrote and illustrated all sorts of books and newspapers for herself and for family members. Willard has kept up other childhood habits as well, such as daydreaming and making toys out of odd scraps around the house.

Willard has written a number of children's

picture books as well as literary criticism, poetry and fiction for adults. Critics have praised her mythic settings, inventive stories and skilled use of language. Her book *Simple Pictures Are Best* shows the comic complications when a country couple wishes to have every aspect of their lives represented in an anniversary photography session. In *Papa's Panda* a boy and his father imagine together what would happen if the boy got a real bear for his birthday — leaving him very pleased to receive a stuffed one.

Willard grew up in Ann Arbor, where her father, Hobart Hurd, taught chemistry at the University. She has studied various art forms in Paris, Oslo and Mexico but doesn't illustrate her own books. She continues, however, to make objects related to her books as a way of working on the stories themselves. When she was writing *A Visit to William Blake's Inn*, she made a model of the inn out of cardboard boxes. Willard says that while she is making something like the inn, her stories emerge almost without her noticing it.

"It's like not letting the left hand know what the right hand is doing," she explains. "While I'm doing it, I'm sort of daydreaming and things come to me. It's a way of thinking about it, daydreaming with your hands. I never use an outline. I want to discover the story as I go along. Lewis Carroll wrote that when he made Alice go down the rabbit hole, he had no idea what would happen next. I think stories find writers, not the other way around. You keep your ears open and listen a lot to what people say and what they don't say."

Willard, who earned a Ph.D. in medieval literature at Stanford University, continues to pursue her interest in folk tales by teaching a class in fairy tales at Vassar, along with classes in creative writing.

"I hope I write stories that children will love and want to go back to," she says. "I think the things children read mean more to them than things adults read. They're like good friends to them. A lot of times a book you read when you were a child can have more impact than the one you read last week."

Once Upon a Time Is Now Continued



ZIBBY ONEAL

Zibby Oneal '66 lives and writes in a comfortable old house on the east side of Ann Arbor. Straightforward and somewhat serious but quick to smile, she is best-known for several thoughtful books for adolescents. In those books, her teenage heroines struggle with such difficult problems as the death of a mother, troubled feelings about growing up that lead to a suicide attempt and rejection by a parent. Often, they come to terms with painful feelings by exploring music, literature or art. Oneal's book *A Formal Feeling* won the 1983 Christopher Award, and *In Summer Light* was given the Boston Globe-Horn Book Award in 1986.

Despite her success Oneal still approaches writing with a few doubts. "You would think it would help to remember you've written other things — but you always wonder if it's the last time," she explains. "Larry McMurtry said that everyone only contains so many books, and you wonder if this is the last one. In late middle age, you begin to wonder."

Born in Nebraska, Oneal settled in Ann Arbor with her husband Robert, a plastic surgeon. She wrote and took writing classes at every opportunity, but had little success selling fiction. When she and her husband had two children, she began making up stories for them, and when her children began bringing their friends home to hear her stories, she felt she was on to something. She wrote and had published several stories for young readers, including *War Works* and *The Improbable Adventures of Marvelous O'Hara Soapstone*.

When she writes, Oneal's memory sails "back to what it felt like when I was younger," she says. "If I can remember a particular incident, I can somehow enter into that and think in those terms. Everything you have been is still within you someplace. If you can get back to it, it unrolls like a spool of thread. An unconscious thing takes over, and you begin to think like a 13-year-old. You can't make it happen — it just happens."

For Oneal, writing continues to be something that "just happens," but when she looks back on her books, she does see a strong theme.

"I had to look back at my own work for the first time in a long time in order to give some talks, and I think the issues are establishing your own identity and becoming an autonomous person in spite of the expectations of the people around you that you want to fulfill. How do you be yourself in spite of them? To still maintain the connection, but complete the separation. That's what growing up is."



ALFRED SLOTE

Writing for children was something Alfred Slote '49, '50 M.A., stumbled into unexpectedly. At age 40, he had already taught college English courses, served as executive producer of the U-M Television Center and written three novels and an adult non-fiction book. When his agent suggested he try writing a children's book, Slote discovered that he was not 40 after all — he was actually about 11.

"I'm 11 years old, in all ways," he declares. "I fantasize, I play ball, I ride my bike. How many ways can you be 11 years old? I've taught college, I've written adult novels and non-fiction, but this is my voice."

Slote approaches his calling with a great deal of humor and energy. When he talks about his writing, he is given to dramatic — if not to say outrageous — statements that even he doesn't seem to take entirely seriously. In typical fashion, he explains that finding his niche as a children's writer was a humbling, but ultimately freeing experience.

"Nobody in their right mind would set out to be a children's author," he says. "Children's books are good and valuable, but they don't go or travel on as many levels. There's no money in it and there's all these gatekeepers. Your customers don't buy the books — the parents, teachers and librarians do."

"But you don't really have a choice about who you are and what your talents are," he continues. "That's true of art, of writing and of music. George Bernard Shaw said, 'Go with the talent you have — not the talent you have only a taste for.'"

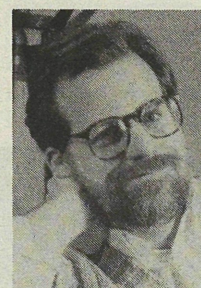
Slote's more than two dozen books have been cited for their natural dialogue, effective plotting and well-rounded characters. An avid baseball player and coach, Slote is best-known for his books centered on that sport. In these books, kids work out many of the dilemmas of growing up with and through baseball. The most renowned of his baseball books, *Jake*, won a Friends of American Writers award in 1971. *The Trading Game* was published this spring and *Finding Buck McHenry* will come out next year.

Slote came to the University from his home in Brooklyn, New York. After receiving his master's degree, he studied comparative literature in France under a Fulbright scholarship. His wife Henrietta (Hetsy), whom he married in 1951, is now assistant to the dean of the U-M Law School.

"One professor pointed out to me that most of my books are about fathers and sons — I hadn't realized it myself, but he's quite right," Slote says. "I had a good, wonderful father, but I must be trying to work out something there. Whoever you are, it all comes out when you write."



"The Wreck of the Zephyr," written and illustrated by Chris Vann Allsburg



JAN WAHL

For Jan Wahl '58 M.A., the road to the publication of his first children's book was long and troublesome. But since that first book was sold, he has written more than 90 imaginative tales about everything from cabbage moons to furious flycycles.

After Wahl received his master's degree from the University, he found himself living in New York City with a \$300 advance from Macmillan to write a novel to be modeled loosely on the life of dancer Isadora Duncan in the 1920s. Wahl was living in a basement apartment as he wrote, "eating spaghetti and pancakes."

Discouraged with the novel, Wahl began writing animal stories to cheer himself up. He never did finish that Isadora novel. Instead, he wrote a children's story called *Pleasant Fieldmouse* and sent it to the influential children's editor Ursula Nordstrom at Harper & Row. She rejected it. And so did 16 other publishing houses over the next three years. In 1962, Wahl took the story back to Nordstrom, who asked, "Where the hell have you been?" and bought it on the spot.

Pleasant Fieldmouse has since been published in several other languages, as have many of Wahl's books. He does most of his writing in Mexico, returning every once in a while to his mother's home in Toledo, Ohio, to communicate with publishers.

"During the Vietnam war, I sort of gave up on adults," Wahl says. "I feel a commitment to somehow communicate to children whatever positive values I do believe in."

To that end, he has written imaginative tales from *The Cucumber Princess*, a South American fable with Mayan illustrations, to the light-hearted *Rabbits on Roller Skates*. His *Humphrey's Bear* won

the 1987 Redbook award for best children's picture book. Wahl is perhaps proudest of his book *How the Children Stopped the Wars*, an anti-war fable that has since been translated into many languages and gone through several printings. His latest book, written for adults and children, is called *A Gift for Miss Milo*.

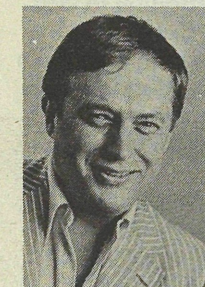
Wahl, who grew up in a farming family near Toledo, went to Cornell University. His graduate studies at Michigan were interrupted by an unexpected telegram. It was from the Danish writer Isak Dinesen, whom Wahl had once met at a party. Dinesen said that she was ill and needed someone to take dictation so that she complete her *Last Tales* before she died. Wahl left immediately for Copenhagen.

"She had this big old Remington," he remembers. "I'd walk in in the morning and she'd immediately start talking and I'd immediately start typing. She'd keep right on talking, even when I had to change the paper, so I started using legal size paper. She was about 30 feet across the room from me because she didn't want anyone to see how she looked — she looked like a skeleton with cobwebs, no hair, a silk turban."

Dinesen never paid Wahl for his troubles and eventually fired him for two mistakes. The first error was typing "witch" instead of "which." Dinesen knew the townspeople called her the *eksen* (witch), and so she was quite sensitive to Wahl's typo. On another occasion, Dinesen dictated a story in which someone was to be buried "with due honors." But Wahl heard it as "with Jew anenders (with Jewish countrymen). When Dinesen read his version, she told Wahl, "It is obvious you have no feeling for literature. Leave at once!"

After recovering financially from the Dinesen disaster, Wahl returned to the University and finished his degree. Today, after years of struggle, he is a well-established, prolific author, even though writing remains a painstaking process with him.

"For some writers," Wahl says, "God seems to be at one end, and it all comes through, like a holy vessel. I write slowly, like coral building up a reef."



CHRIS VAN ALLSBURG

It all started with an image for Chris Van Allsburg '72. A promising young sculptor who liked to draw in the evenings as a hobby, he was intrigued by an image in his mind of a boy chasing a dog through a topiary garden. He started to play with that image, asking himself whose dog it was, whose garden it was and who was chasing the dog. As he did, a story emerged. It became *The Garden of Abdul Gasazi*, Van Allsburg's first children's book and named a Caldecott Honor Book (1980) for its detailed, delicately shaded black-and-white illustrations.

From that successful beginning, Van Allsburg has become one of the most esteemed children's illustrators in the country. He has twice earned Caldecott medals for best illustration of a children's book — for *Jumanji* in 1982 and *The Polar Express* in 1986 — becoming the first illustrator ever to win twice.

The Polar Express, which takes a little boy on a silent and mysterious trip to the North Pole to receive the first gift of Christmas, has sold more than a million copies in the past five years, a phenomenal record for a children's book.

Much of the mysterious quality of Van Allsburg's books comes not just from the almost mythic stories themselves but from powerful illustrations. He works in a large studio at the Rhode Island home he shares with his wife, Lisa, and teaches at the Rhode Island School of Design. He says he continues to be visited by striking visual



"The Voyage of the Ludgate Hill, Travels with Robert Louis Stevenson," by Nancy Willard; illustrated by Alice and Martin Provensen.

Oh, the monkeys with muttering maws!
How I long for retractable claws
and a comforting chat
with the shipmaster's cat
as she scours the pads of her paws.

images that unroll in his mind's eye like a film. Not all of those images become stories, however.

"If I spend time on a story and find the protagonist didn't change or if I don't leave a question that leads to psychological thinking on the part of the reader, then it's just an event — it's not a story," Van Allsburg explains.

Van Allsburg grew up in East Grand Rapids, Michigan, in a farming family that operated a dairy. He remembers working at the dairy, playing in the houses that were going up nearby and reading lots of comic books. He was so interested in art as a boy that he'd tell his mother that he wasn't sick when he was, just so he wouldn't miss art class.

Van Allsburg was admitted to the University by a special procedure in which an admissions officer would visit a school, look at transcripts and SAT scores and admit students on the spot. "I decided to try to get into the art school purely on a whim. The admission's officer looked at my transcript and saw no art classes, but I told him I studied privately, which wasn't true. I enjoyed the School of Art and have terribly fond memories of it."

Van Allsburg went on to graduate school at the Rhode Island School of Design, then opened a sculpture studio. Within a short time, he had several well-received shows at New York galleries. One of the gallery owners asked him if he would do some illustrations, which led him to try a children's book.

The intense visual awareness that led Van Allsburg into art and then into illustrating is not an unmixed blessing, however. Like the fairy tale princess who could feel a pea under dozens of featherbeds, he is extremely sensitive to the smallest details of this visual environment. Once he had a newly installed archway at his house completely redone because he felt it was eight inches off.

Vann Allsburg is haunted by a kind of visual perfectionism when it comes to his work as well.

The problem for him is that his drawings never quite capture those wonderful, terrible pictures that he sees so clearly in his imagination. But he also feels that trying to capture the image is at least half of what art is all about.

"My skill level is quite low compared with the way things look in my mind's eye," he says, "and I try as hard as I can. Gradually, you get better at handling your materials in a way that lets you get closer and closer."

"When people talk about struggling artists, they think of someone who can't afford to buy some wine or some bread. But the real struggle for artists is to express it. It's the heroic and noble part about making art."

OTHER U-M CHILDREN'S WRITERS

Carolyn Balducci, who teaches children's literature in the U-M's Residential College, has written *Is There Life After Graduation*, *Henry Birnbaum?* and *Earwax* — novels about young adults setting off in the 1960s for new worlds.

Alice Burks '57 M.S. is author of a picture book, *Lela and the Leopard Hunt*.

Valerie Scho Carey '71, '73 M.A., has written three picture books, *Harriet and William and the Terrible Creature*, *The Devil and Mother Crump* and *Quail Song*.

Gilbert Cross '71 Ph.D. writes young adult novels. His books are *A Hanging at Tyburn*, *Mystery at Loon Lake*, *Terror Train*, and a 1990 release, *A Witch Across Time*.

William Holinger, lecturer in the Department of English, writes young adult novels with former lecturer Jim Shepard under the name Scott Eller. They have written *Short Season* and *Twenty-First Century Fox*.

Nancy Shaw '68 has written *Sheep in a Jeep* and *Sheep on a Ship*. *Sheep in a Shop* is due in spring 1991.

Tanya Shpakow '81 writes and illustrates picture books. Her first book is called *Baba*. Her second, *On the Way to Christmas*, will be published in 1991.

Cathleen Collins Lee is a free-lance writer from Huntington Woods, Michigan.

Scholarships Make A Vital Difference

Each year thousands of Michigan students receive financial aid. The University's overall financial aid program includes many scholarships funded by private gifts from alumni and friends of the University. The motivation behind these gifts may vary, but each gift represents an act of personal generosity and a vote of confidence for Michigan and its students. Below are sketches of some of these students, each of whom has been helped by a scholarship created by private gifts.

Supporting Minority Undergraduates

Janet Luellen may be both the irresistible force and the immovable object. She was determined to come to Michigan, and now that she is here, she is determined to stay and get the education she needs for her career. While working in a commercial lab for two years following high school, Luellen quickly realized two things. She was interested in engineering, and she needed a college education to pursue that interest.

Learning of Michigan's excellent reputation, Luellen enrolled in the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts to take some preparatory courses before transferring to the College of Engineering. Once in the College, she plans to pursue a degree in mechanical or industrial engineering, perhaps adding a second major in mathematics.

Though Luellen finds Michigan "very demanding," she is undeterred. "I wanted a challenge, and I'm willing to put in the hours it takes to succeed." The tone of her voice tells you that Luellen will make the most of this opportunity, an opportunity created by her own determination and the Zenkel Minority Scholarship she received. "I'm very grateful for the scholarship," Luellen says, "it made it possible for me to come to Michigan."

The Zenkel Minority Scholarships were established in LSA by Bruce '52 B.B.A. and Lois Zenkel of Greenwich, Connecticut. Bruce Zenkel is a partner in the firm of Zenkel Ruskin & Schoenfeld. Lois Zenkel is a professional photographer. The Zenkels have also made significant gifts to the Business School, Judaic Studies and the Glenn E. Schembechler Hall. Two of their three children have received degrees from the University.

Rewarding Academic Achievement and Community Service

Although Kamarae McPheeter's financial situation is not uncommon, her capacity for work certainly is. The oldest child in a single-parent household, McPheeter works two jobs to help pay for her education at U-M Flint. If it were not for the McKinnon Scholarship and the other financial aid McPheeter is receiving, even two jobs would not be enough to enable her to pursue her goal of becoming a physical therapist.

The scholarship allows her to work fewer hours, giving her enough time to enroll in the required science classes and their labs. For McPheeter, however, financial help is only part of the reason she was so pleased to receive a McKinnon Scholarship.

"Getting a McKinnon Scholarship meant a lot to me because it's based in large part on your volunteer service and community involvement. I've done a lot of service work in Davison where I grew up, and it was great to be recognized for it."

Despite a very full schedule



McPheeter is continuing that service, fitting in a half-day a week as a hospital volunteer.

McPheeter is one of 19 outstanding U-M Flint students receiving scholarship aid from the Leonard A. and Zelpha E. McKinnon Scholarship Trust established by Zelpha McKinnon in honor of her late husband, Leonard. In the years before Mr. McKinnon's death, he and his wife helped many deserving college students in the Flint area, through informal contacts and formal scholarship programs. The McKinnon Scholarship Trust, which requires a minimum GPA of 3.5, is intended to perpetuate their commitment to education. In fact, most of the scholarship recipients have a 3.8 GPA. In keeping with the McKinnons' involvement in and support for their community, qualifying students must have made an extensive commitment to community service and assumed numerous leadership positions in school activities.

Support for Students in the Health Sciences

At age 17, most college-bound students are considering what to study as an undergraduate. Sherry Keener

faced the same decision after 17 years away from school.

Keener, now in her second year at Michigan, originally chose anthropology, but soon transferred to the School of Nursing. She explains, "I like working with people, and I was pleased with the changes I've seen in health care and in nursing. I found the way nursing is taught at Michigan particularly attractive to me."

"The approach now is to identify the strengths of the patient and to use them in enabling the patient to manage his or her own health care. You have to start with the individual patient's perspective on things, and not just say, 'Do it our way.' If you really want to help people, you have to start from where they are. I think it's a much more enlightened approach."

Keener's return to school has been eased by the Ross Scholarship she received. "I was honored and grateful to get the Ross Scholarship, and it couldn't have come at a better time. My youngest son is in college, and we've had a few financial setbacks. The scholarship has helped tremendously."

In 1986, a year before Coleman Ross's

death, he and his wife, Lois, established a scholarship fund to benefit students in the University's schools of Nursing, Medicine and Public Health in Ann Arbor, and Physical Therapy at U-M Flint.

The fund was an expression of the Rosses' admiration for those who devote their lives to the physical and mental health of others.

Among the other significant gifts the Rosses have made to the University are a charitable trust in honor of Mrs. Ross's father, Dr. Bertolet Rosenberry; and the Ross House, former home of Mr. Ross's parents, which is now used as the residence of the Chancellor of the Flint Campus.

Encouraging Engineering Students

When Peg Golitzin receives her B.S.E. in mechanical engineering this month, she knows what she wants to do — "get a job in design and get a taste of real work after all this studying."

"All this studying" has led to an impressive record of academic achievement including class honors and membership in the Tau Beta Pi honor society. And Golitzin has accomplished this while working to help pay her expenses. "I'm a resident adviser in the dormitory, which takes care of my room and board; the money from my summer internships takes care of living expenses; and the Ziegler Scholarship pays my tuition, so I haven't had to ask my parents for money."

In addition to studying and working, Golitzin has also made time for helping others. Involved in a nursing home visitation program through Tau Beta Pi, she has worked with other resident advisers to keep the program going themselves. In addition to visiting the nursing home, Golitzin and the other volunteers recently brought a group of residents to the dormitory for a meal and arranged another outing to the Halloween Concert held at Hill Auditorium.

Peg Golitzin received her grant from a scholarship fund established by Helen and Roy Ziegler. After earning his degree in chemical engineering at the U-M, Roy Ziegler enjoyed a successful career as an engineer and an entrepreneur. Helen Ziegler, a former teacher, is also a Michigan alum, as are the Zieglers' two daughters. Both the Zieglers have been active volunteers for Michigan. The Roy H. Ziegler Scholarship Fund in the College of Engineering is only one of many ways they have helped their University.

Funding Outstanding Undergraduates

The Bentley Scholarships, one of the University's most prestigious awards for undergraduates, have been presented to Amy K. Jarvis of Muskegon and Brian C. Kalt of Southfield.

The Alvin M. and Arvella D. Bentley Scholarships recognize recipients as being among the most outstanding Michigan residents to apply to the U-M. In addition to their scholastic achievements, Jarvis and Kalt have excelled in extracurricular activities. As Bentley Scholars, they will receive four years of tuition, fees, room and board, and book allowances.

The Bentley Scholarships were established in 1983, and are part of the Bentley family's tradition of support for the U-M, a tradition that includes funds for the Bentley Historical Library.

LETTERS

Miscellany

HERE IN in a retirement home, there is a Current Events group over which I preside. Some time ago there appeared the word "amaranth" as something used in South America. We were curious until your article answered our questions, and more. We want you to know that your article was appreciated — a long ways away.

Wayne Dancer
La Mesa, California

I AM in receipt of your June issue. On page 14, under the heading "At the dawn of the Age of Knowledge," you supplied me with a good illustration of the failure of the universities to prevent the catastrophes that have seriously harmed man through the ages. You will notice that a picture was included that showed [U-M President James J.] Duderstadt with GM's CEO Roger Smith, one of four recipients of honorary degrees. Now, intelligent young people read the papers, and what are they to deduce from this? Only that a great university will award things only for the political gain.

[At a recent stockholder meeting] Smith arranged to have his retirement income almost doubled. Bear in mind that during his tenancy the company losses have been phenomenal. Consider therefore an "intelligent" student attending the University, what is he to make of this? What moral principle does this teach one? What social principle can one derive from this? I can go on and on with this, but if you don't understand me by this time, you never will.

Martin Levine
Roanoke, Virginia

I SHOULD be delighted to join Professor Baker's Near Out Club [see "Letters," Oct. 1990] if, in its bylaws, elimination of the near superfluous phrase "as it were" were included.

E.M. Lieberman '32 Eng.
Kansas City, Missouri

KUDOS to writer Suzanne Fleming for a fine, elucidating profile of most interesting Prof. Irene H. Butter (Oct. '90). Her life proves, once again, that one person can make a difference.

Mrs. Charles R. (Marian D.) Beadle '50
Big Rapids, Michigan

CORRECTION

In the story about Prof. Irene Butter in our October issue, it was erroneously stated that there were gas chambers at the Bergen Belsen concentration camp in Germany. Bergen Belsen had no gas chambers.

A good course

EVERY other month or so in comes my copy of *Michigan Today*. I enjoy it. I must admit I read the Letters to the Editor page first to see who is commenting on what. So far I have not found any comments on "the courses taken at Ann Arbor that were very useful to me during my business career." In my case there were only two. One was English for transfer students. There was nothing flashy about that one. I think the faculty drew lots to see who got stuck with the course. It started out very easy. For five weeks you turned in a paper each week of 1,000 words on any subject you wished. It was a piece of cake.

Then came week #6. One thousand words on how I have been writing my paragraphs! Up to that point a paragraph to me was where you hit the space bar five times and then started with a capital letter. Not any more.

Week #7 was on how I used my verbs. All this time you used the first 5,000 words you had written from which to draw your examples. After the verbs came the nouns, then pronouns, adjectives, adverbs — all in turn for 1,000 words per week. When it got to prepositions, there was blood all over the floor! For the last 50 years I have thanked the Lord I took that course.

The second course was a six-hour-

credit, two-semester course called Political Biography. It was taught by someone with a name like Concannon. For three hours each week you reviewed the life and accomplishments of one of the leaders of the world since day one. It really tied the history of the world together.

Should any of your readers have similar comments on courses taken, it would be most interesting to hear from them. The results might even surprise some of the faculty.

Henry Loud '43
Ft. Pierce, Florida

Right bridge, wrong city

PLEASE BE advised that the Sunshine Skyway Bridge [see June 1990 issue] is not in Tampa. It connects the city of St. Petersburg to Manatee County and crosses Tampa Bay. The city of Tampa is east of St. Petersburg. The bridge is north-south. Locating it in Tampa is equivalent to locating the University of Michigan in Detroit. You'd really hate that, wouldn't you?

Janet MaCris
St. Petersburg, Florida

Europe 1992

"EUROPE 1992" [June 1990] was informative, intriguing in light of European history, and heartwarming in its promise of peace in an area famed for its wars. Does one dare say that the concept of a United States of Europe could, by example, philosophy and sacrifice, be an American product, inspired and promoted by principles of American statesmanship?

Until this 20th century, Europe has been obsessed with wars. Italians (Romans under Caesar) against Gauls and Germans; Germans against Romans (conquest of the Western Roman Empire by Goths, Lombards, Vandals); Germans (Holy Roman Empire) against Italians (the Papacy); Angles, Saxons, Jutes against Britons and Scots; Danes against Britons (reign of Alfred the Great); Vikings (Norwegians) against Franks (founding of Normandy); Normans against English (Norman Conquest); Swedes against Finns and Russians; Russians against Finns and Poles; Germans against Poles, Russians, Hungarians, Serbs, Bulgarians; Poles against Bohemians (Czechs); Europeans against Saracen Turks (Crusades); Ottoman Turks against Slavs, Greeks, Germans, Spaniards; Spain against Portugal, Belgians, Dutch, English (Wars of Philip II); Wars of Louis XIV.

England and France have fought two Hundred Years' Wars, the first featuring the career and death of Joan of Arc, the second involving their colonists, rivalry in India, the War of the American Revolution, War of the French Revolution, and the Napoleonic Wars. Europe in 1914 was an armed camp ready to explode, and it did.

In the United States of America, which has grown from 13 original colonies to 50 states spanning a continent and beyond, these conflicting nationalities have come to live in relative harmony.

Richard D. Rowley
Bellaire, Michigan

Punting on 1st down

ABOUT that Michigan-Chicago football game held at Stagg Field in Chicago in 1939: I played in that game and I don't believe the quarters were shortened. Michigan's Coach Fritz Crisler, who had been an All-American football player at the University of Chicago, was furious to find his team leading 55-0 at the half. He told the team at the half that during the second half any man who was on the field when Michigan failed to quick kick on first down would never again don a football uniform for Michigan.

None of the Michigan 33-man travel-

ing squad lost his spot on the squad because Crisler's admonition was followed to the letter. Every touchdown in the second half was due to an intercepted pass, a punt return or a fumble recovery in the end zone.

Chicago's 29-year-old president, Robert Maynard Hutchins, suspended football the next day. The story doesn't end there, however. Within a short period of time, people with names like Enrico Fermi, Niels Bohr and Robert Oppenheimer appeared on the Chicago campus. No one paid particular attention to them, and they spent a lot of time in the abandoned locker room along with other scientists. That locker room, made available because of the 85-0 shelling, became the site of something that changed the world forever. The first atomic pile was created there.

Dr. Paul Nielsen '40
Alturas, California

Harmon, Westfall and Co.

THIS IS in reply to the letter of Lyle Nelson '50 in the October issue. I agree with him that Tom Harmon was one of the greatest to play for U-M. His demise was a personal loss to me since I knew him during his playing days. My husband and I attended his wedding, and we kept in close touch throughout the years.

Tom Harmon would have been the first person to point out that he played with some of the most outstanding players in Michigan's history. Albert Wistert (tackle), Ed Frutig (end) and Bob Westfall (fullback) were All-Americans, and Forrest Eveshevski (blocking back) and Davey Nelson (wing-back) went on in life to make outstanding records in coaching football after graduation.

I did want to respond to the remark that Mr. Nelson made concerning the defensive prowess of Tom Harmon. "They didn't pass into Harmon's territory — they usually threw instead over Bob Westfall, who was shorter."

Although it is true that Harmon was over 6' tall and around 190-195 pounds, while Westy was only 5'6" tall and 165 pounds, in those days Michigan's normal defensive alignment had six defensive linemen, two linebackers and three defensive backs (two defensive halfbacks and a safety), who primarily used man-for-man coverage.

Westfall played the left defensive halfback, Davey Nelson, Tippy Lockhart or Paul Kromer (the wingback on offense) played the right defensive halfback, while Harmon played in the middle at defensive safety.

Most teams then, as well as now, have a right handed offensive attack, which means that most plays (both running and passing) would normally go to the defense's left side. Accordingly, it was important for the left defensive halfback to be able to defend against the run as well as against the pass. To that end I believe that my husband made a decent accounting at his defensive position both at Michigan and later with the Detroit Lions. As an entire defensive unit, the 1940 Michigan team only surrendered 34 points in eight games, while racking up five shutouts in the process.

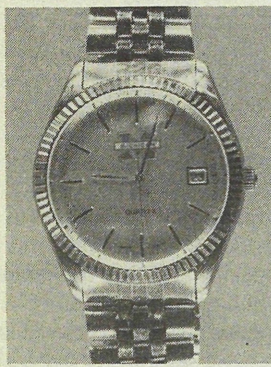
In the estimation of my husband, Tom Harmon was the greatest tailback, and one of the finest two-way competitors, that he had ever been associated with. I believe that the entire 1940 team will go down as one of the greatest in Michigan's history.

Ruthmary Smith Westfall '42
Adrian, Michigan



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AFTER reading the letter from Helen Levison Worth '35 (Oct. '90), I thought there might be an accidental error in her "dates," but in my 1935 *Ensign* there is a Helen Levison on p. 334 and listed as a senior member of her sorority. If the Big Date with Tom Harmon was in 1934-35, he was a 15-year-old sophomore at Horace Mann High School in Gary, Indiana. If the "date" occurred when Georgina Carlson '36 was a freshman in 1932-33, Tom was 12 and in 8th grade. He wasn't that precocious!

Tom Harmon entered Michigan in the fall of 1937 and graduated in 1941. I met him when he was a freshman. He later introduced me to his older brother Gene, whom I married. Tom was the youngest of six children. He died last March 15 (the Ides of March!). One sister survives, and of course Tom's wife, children and grandchildren. He was a good friend and a great brother-in-law.

Elizabeth Turner Harmon '38
San Clemente, California

[We thank several other readers who also pointed out this discrepancy in dates — Ed.]

I MUST blow the whistle on Al Traugott's letter accusing former Michigan coach Fritz Crisler of racism. As a member of the *Michigan Daily* sports staff and later campus correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune* I covered Michigan football practices for four years during Crisler's term as coach. Never did he go into "a fit of rage" as Mr. Traugott claims, against any player. Fritz was a serious, rather soft-spoken and dignified individual. I never saw him lose his temper on the practice field.

The fact that Lenny Ford, Bob Mann and Gene Derricotte, outstanding Black players, all were starters for Crisler and won national recognition for their play, clearly indicates that their coach gave them full playing time and spoke highly of their ability to the press. To say that neither Mann or Derricotte "played as much as they deserved" is simply false. Check the record books. As Michigan's safety man, Derricotte ranks second only to Anthony Carter in career punt returns and third to Tom Curtis and Wally Teninga in pass interceptions. He didn't do that sitting on the bench. Isn't

it a little late — about 40 years — to be accusing Crisler of racism, particularly when he no longer is here to defend himself against such nonsense?

Tom K. Phares '41
Pittsburgh

AL TRAUGOTT makes derogatory remarks about Fritz Crisler, who was probably the most innovative coach in Wolverine history. I cannot allow it to go unanswered. First of all, if the writer(s) checked the Black enrollment at U-M at the time these men were coaching, they would have found a very small percentage, and that the number of players was proportionate to the enrollment.

Unfortunately, the same cannot be said about Coach Bo Schembechler's era. Schembechler's teams were barely 50% white although the white enrollment was about 90%. Is this discrimination, or is it only discrimination if the minority is underrepresented? In addition, I might add that Yost's and Crisler's players were expected to be real student-athletes (students, first). Many of Bo's players had uniform numbers higher than their IQs. I wonder how many of them would have qualified for enrollment under the University's otherwise stringent standards — less than half, I would imagine.

Mr. Traugott also stated that (in his opinion) Gene Derricotte, a Black, was better than Bob Chappius. Is this a racist statement? Apparently, thousands of sports writers didn't share this opinion. Chappius was an All-American who finished second to Notre Dame's Johnny Lujack in the Heisman Trophy voting in 1947.

As far as Mr. Crisler's alleged racism is concerned, he could have refused to carry any Black players if he so chose — but he didn't. I believe Bob Mann made All-Big Nine. He could not have done so without his own coach's vote.

Mr. Crisler was one of the greatest coaches of all time. His single-wing offense made mincemeat of his opponents. Please don't knock the memory of one of the U-M's all-time greats. He made athletics at Michigan what they are today.

Ronald C. Lucas
Grosse Pointe Park, Michigan

selle Magazine's College Board Contest in 1954. Anne Stevenson was the subject for my contributing article on "The Girl Most Likely To Succeed." I have no knowledge of the other authors' subject matter. I trust this will set the record straight.

Tula May (Diamond) Matz LS&A '54
Piedmont, California

Wrong rogue

DESPITE the similarity in spelling ["Afoot in Siena," Oct. '90], the *rogo* is not the rogue but the pyre or stake at which he was burned.

Foster M. Palmer '38
Watertown, Massachusetts

MADLINE Strong Diehl does a disservice to Hal Varian's understanding of Italy's economy when she says in the October issue that "today it is not the Black Death that poses a large-scale threat to Italy's economy, but the black market." Prof. Varian nowhere in the article makes that claim; in fact, he is said to attribute "part of Italy's economic boom to the fact that many of these firms (in the black market) are flourishing only insofar as they escape the heavy taxes levied by the national government." The reader is left bewildered, wondering how the removal of a black market comprising "20 percent to 25 percent of the nation's economy" could benefit Italy. He has to remind himself that a black market is a real-life response to the stimulus of an unrealistically greedy state.

Through another juxtaposition, Diehl implies that executing a counterfeiter is a benighted act. Surely, in our own country counterfeiting is a very serious crime, and it is so because it undermines the authority of the state and denies the ultimate legitimacy of the market economy upon which we all depend. Precisely because the "governors and defenders" apprehended the basis of their beloved city's prosperity they gave a warning to other potential criminals. We recoil at the degree of punishment, but we understand also that this punishment is not the product of despotism, pique or witchcraft. Those men of the 13th century almost undoubtedly constituted, in Professor Varian's words, "an exceptionally responsible and far-sighted government, considering its time," and perhaps considering other times, too.

David Harris, '74
Albany, California

Anne Stevenson

IN MY letter to you concerning Anne Stevenson, you erroneously stated that Joan Didion and Jane Howard were also runners-up for "The Girl Most Likely To Succeed." This is not accurate, although, who would doubt their success! I reported that Joan Didion, Jane Howard and I were runners-up in the Mademoi-

New U-M Songbook to aid School of Music

Rosalie Edwards '56 B.M., '59 M.M., director of the U-M Women's Glee Club from 1977 to 1989, has edited and published a new *University of Michigan Songbook*.

The *Songbook* contains new arrangements of popular and historic U-M songs as well as 15 of the most famous college and university songs of all time. Brought together here are "The Victors" (called by John Philip Sousa "the greatest college song ever written"), "Varsity," "The Yellow and the Blue," "Michigan Men," "Michigan Women," "Go Blue" and less well-known Michigan music. Other college tunes included are from Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, Notre Dame, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan State and Wisconsin.

Also new to this edition are 26 color and black-and-white photographs of the campus today and of years.

Edwards says she "knew the project was a 'go' when I received a reply from Gerald Ford to a letter I had sent just 10 days before asking for his feelings about Michigan songs. People had told me he probably wouldn't answer, but he did!" President Ford's comments are to be found in the book's preface, along with those of former football coach and athletic director Bo Schembechler and William D. Revelli, director emeritus of University Bands.

All proceeds from the sale of the *Songbook* will benefit the U-M School of Music Scholarship fund. Copies are available for \$29.95, plus \$4 for postage and handling. Checks made payable to The University of Michigan Songbook should be sent to: Michigan Songbook, P.O. Box 1007, Ann Arbor MI 48106.

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Improving minority retention is goal of Mentor Program

By Lisa Failer

According to the U-M Affirmative Action Office, the graduation rate of African-American, Hispanic and Native American undergraduates after five years of at Michigan ranges from 50 percent to 60 percent. The rate for the student body from other ethnic backgrounds is 75 percent and higher.

One of the University units that is working to improve the retention rate of students from underrepresented groups is the Comprehensive Studies Program (CSP), which provides academic support to academically disadvantaged students.

In 1985 CSP launched its Mentorship Program to acquaint students with professional careers and to connect them more firmly to the U-M and Ann Arbor communities.

"In the first year, 12 Black upper-class students were linked with 12 Black area professionals," says Lola M. Jones, CSP counselor and coordinator of the Mentorship Program. By 1988 there were 110 student requests and a waiting list of 25, so Jones turned to the Black Leadership Council of U-M's Alumni Association, which agreed to co-sponsor the program and recruit additional mentors.

"By 1989," Jones says, "it became clear that one way to increase retention might be to link first-year students and sophomores with faculty and staff in addition to persons in the community."

With expansion of the Mentorship Program, pairing mentors and students by nationality became less of a priority. "When we brought faculty and staff in, it became, just by the nature of the population, a cross-cultural program," Jones says. "The goal is to increase retention by personalizing and enhancing the students' experience at Michigan. The mentor can assist the student in exploring broad intellectual interests and talents in the context of a collaborative, nurturing relationship."

Last fall, the number of mentor-student pairings increased to 197 students — split almost evenly between the freshman-sophomore and junior-senior groups.

Mentors work in such diverse fields as architecture, medicine, business and academia, and offer hands-on job experience, professional contacts and academic counseling, depending on the interests of the student.

Mark B. Lewis, program coordinator in executive education at the Business School, says he and his "mentee," Michael L. Henry Jr. '93 of Detroit, can "talk about anything — academics, fraternities, social events, career paths and always — dating. Normally, my wife is there so she can shed some light on things. It's a buddy-buddy relationship."

Victoria Hueter '79 M Arch., vice president of Ann Arbor architectural firm Hobbs and Black, feels she can

help Viviana Aliaga '90 of Columbia, Maryland, find a place for herself in a field in which women have been underrepresented.

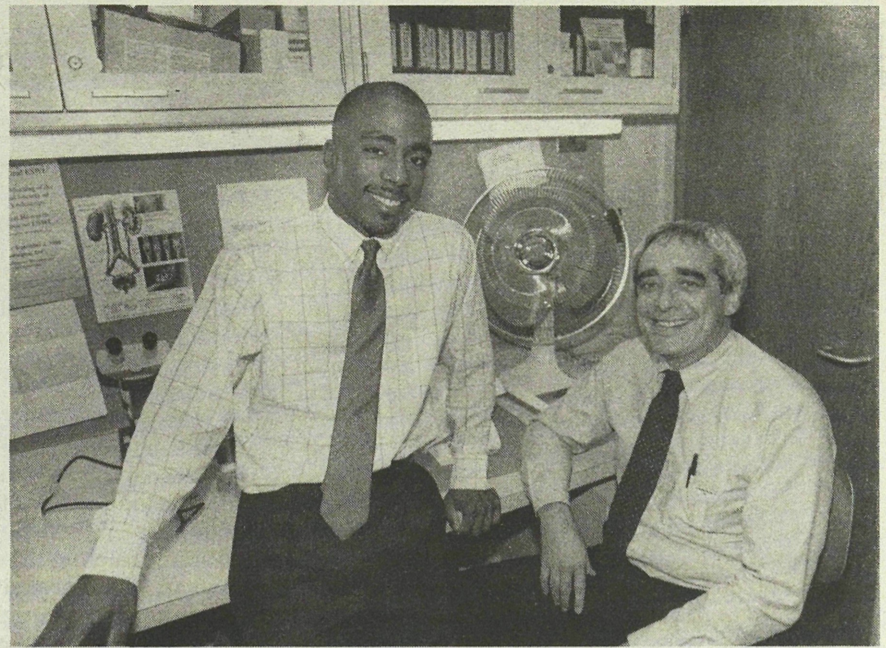
Hueter says it is important for women to find ways to incorporate work and family into their lives and hopes her experiences and those of other women "will show Viviana that it can be done."

Aliaga, who has entered the College of Architecture and Urban Planning this fall, says she appreciates the way Hueter "made me feel that I was on the right path, that we have to overcome a lot of obstacles and make a lot of sacrifices along the way. She helped me see myself and herself in the same light."

Paul L. Sonda III, associate professor of surgery at the Medical School, and biology major James Lewis '91 of Detroit say that issues pertaining to race are an important focus of their relationship.

Sonda says he became interested in the Mentorship Program as a result of recent allegations that the U-M was a racist institution. He says he "hadn't been viewing the University as racist" and that the charges made him enter "a period of reawakening for me of some calls I had in the past."

When he was a student at Columbia



Lewis and Sonda

University in the late 1960s, racial tensions exploded into campuswide riots. "That was a time," Sonda recalls, "when I felt a lot of advances had been made in terms of racial problems and social problems — at least there was a lot of concern about it. At this point, there isn't much concern about it overtly."

At the very least, Sonda hopes that by expressing greater interest in the nation's racial climate, he will help students like Lewis "understand that there are white people who are just as concerned about these things as the students are. And I hope it offers them

peace of mind as to where they're headed."

Lewis feels that his close relationship with Sonda has in some ways diminished their differences. "Paul is such a nice person," he says, "that you can't help but get along with him. Even if he were purple, he just has that kind of quality. I can be tense, and after talking with him I'll feel a lot better."

Faculty, staff or alumni within a 60-mile radius of the University who are interested in mentoring may contact Lola Jones at (313) 764-9128.

Memories of U

50 Years Ago DECEMBER 1940

- Caroline Hager, an award-winning stunt pilot, is one of six women enrolled in the College of Engineering among 2,059 men who, "as a rule, are annoyed at the limitations to their freedom imposed by the inhibiting presence of the easily shocked sex."
- The Varsity Men's Debate Squad, coached by Arthur Secord, ends the season with a non-decision against Ohio State, arguing the negative. Resolved: that the powers of the federal government should be increased.
- "College students know their tempo and are the best dancers," declares orchestra leader Red Norvo.
- Basketball team coached by Bennie Oosterbaan beats Michigan State 42-14 as "Little Mike" Sofiak scores 7 points in the first 9 minutes.

- Football captain Forest Evashevski is drafted by Washington Redskins and chosen in Interfraternity Council vote to be Santa Claus at the Christmas party for 5,000 children at Hill Auditorium.
- Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner and U-M President Alexander G. Ruthven meet in Detroit to discuss University finances.

25 Years Ago NOVEMBER 1965

- The Brothers Four sing at Hill, \$2.75 top ticket.
- Student Government Council votes against placing question concerning the government's Viet Nam policy on upcoming election ballot.
- At the Steak and Shake on South U.: Charcoal-broiled strip steak, potatoes, salad, bread and butter — \$1.40.

- Northwestern defeats Michigan in football, 34-22.
- Student Eric Chester, chairman of the Voice Party, is arrested for sitting-in at the Ann Arbor Selective Service office during the International Days of Protest. His draft board reclassifies him as 1-A.
- University plans golf course on land donated by Regent Frederic C. Matthaei at Geddes, Gale and Dixboro roads.
- Mass meeting in the UGLI for the March on Washington against the war. Organizers include philosophy Prof. Frithjof Bergmann and the Rev. Robert H. Hueter.
- "The beatnik deserves his place at today's university just as his goldfish-swallowing counterpart did in the past," Richard L. Cutler, vice president for student affairs, tells WUOM radio.

(All quotes from the Michigan Daily)

They Said It

"The widespread use of standardized tests, and older students' rebellion against them, are dangerous trends because they encourage inappropriate strategies that undermine genuine learning. Students' views of tests are closely related to their overall academic motivation and self-perception" — Scott G. Paris, professor of psychology, who surveyed 900 students nationwide in grades 2-11.

"Sooner or later, we'll get the Kuwait situation straightened out, and the problem of water will reemerge as the most important issue in the Middle East. The Arabic-speaking peoples of the Middle East and North Africa are soon to face a crisis of such dimensions that all others

which have gone before will seem simple by comparison" — John Kolars, professor of Near Eastern studies and geography, whose book about the Euphrates River is scheduled for release next year.

"Because every person's reaction to a work of literature is different, the reading of ancient authors is a very personal experience, similar to the type of experience I have when observing alone with the telescope. In both cases, I know that no one else is having quite the same reaction to the object of study, be it the Andromeda galaxy or Thucydides' History" — Mark J. Schiefsky '91, of Farmington Hills, Michigan, upon receiving a Power Exchange Scholarship for two years of study beginning next fall at Cambridge University.

"The '60s were the turning point, with athletics as one of many pivotal equality issues for minorities and women. It is now socially acceptable for women to be competitive. Diversity is the way to opportunity not only in terms of race and culture, but in issues of personal growth" — Phyllis M. Ocker, who is retiring after 12 years as associate director of athletics for women.

"He is an Arab. He is a peasant obsessed with honor and dignity, words which have stronger meaning in Arabic than in Western languages. And we are talking about humiliating Saddam, giving him no escape. . . . One of the ancient rules of diplomacy is that you always allow your opponent an escape — James Akins, former U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia, at campus teach-in on Persian Gulf crisis, Nov. 18.

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Rescuing the Observatory

By Linda Walker

The 1854 telescope for the Detroit Observatory on the Michigan campus was made by Henry Fitz, who grew wealthy enough to build a mansion in Manhattan, but was killed when the chandelier in his dining room fell on him.

The Observatory stands on a hill across the street from the now-vacant site of the old Main Hospital, where it evokes the University's scientific heritage. Its importance to the history of the University is something that Nicholas H. and Margaret L. Steneck have sought to show through their efforts to preserve it.

"It was through the Observatory that my wife and I discovered the importance of the University," says Nick Steneck, professor of history. "We are from New Jersey and through learning the history of the Observatory we discovered the role President Henry Tappan [1852-1863] played in shaping American universities in the Prussian model."

Peg Steneck, lecturer in the Residential College, concurs. "In a big state university we are constantly in the process of inventing ourselves, and we lose sight of the university as a historical entity. The Observatory is a symbol of our legacy."

Most astronomical research is done from satellites, today, but in the 19th century studying the heavens required powerful telescopes, and Tappan was determined to have one of the best in the world.

Back then, Nick Steneck says, enthusiasts were forming science clubs all over the country, "and a telescope was cool, like VCR's; many private people had them. That is the reason a lens grinder like Fitz could become wealthy."

The citizens of Detroit raised \$15,000 toward the Observatory's construction, and the building was named for them.

President Tappan himself traveled to New York to order the 12-inch refractor from Fitz, and to Germany to order the meridian circle telescope from Pistor and Martins and a sidereal clock from M. Tiede.

The meridian telescope, one of only three left in the world like it, was lit by whale oil, and sits on a base of mercury and a complicated arrangement of levels. A meridian telescope works in conjunction with a clock to determine coordinates of stellar objects.

The acme of the Observatory's importance in the scientific world came in 1919 when the national convention of the American Astronomical Society met in Ann Arbor. But even then the Observatory was suffering from the growth of the town and the University. More dust and light dimmed the night-time sky. The trains whose schedules it established rumbled along a bed of clay with increasing frequency, causing tremors as far away as the Observatory. And the long plume of steam spewing out of the new Central Campus heating plant had become thick enough to obscure the night.

By the 1920s the Observatory was obsolete, and the University began to shift its functions to other facilities. By the 1960s the last offices had moved, leaving it derelict.

In 1971 a group of Ann Arborites, including professor emerita of astronomy Hazel Losh, worked through the Ann Arbor Historic District Commission to have the Observatory placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

In the late '70s, the Stenecks, working with Al Hiltner and Orren Mohler of the Department of Astronomy, secured a \$10,000 grant from the Michigan History Division of the Michigan Department of State to rescue the building. Locks were put on doors and windows, squatters evicted, leaks mended in the roof and the whole edifice was painted.

By arranging for classes to be held there and offices to be created for the Collegiate Institute for Values and Science, the Observatory's champions succeeded in keeping the building used, and incidentally brought heat, lights, water and telephones.

Unfit for frequent tours with its fragile pine floors, the Observatory could nonetheless serve as a conference center and meeting room for



The Detroit Observatory was rescued from disrepair and neglect through a community-wide effort spearheaded by faculty-members and U-M historians Peg and Nick Steneck. The building's future will be determined as part of an overall University policy of preservation now being forged.

University-wide receptions and seminars.

"The Observatory is a treasure," Peg Steneck says, "and should not be treated like an ordinary building."

Solar Car Team Excels Down Under

Story and Photos by Peter Seidman

The U-M *Sunrunner* was the first American car to cross the finish line of the 1,900-mile trans-Australian World Solar Challenge last month, placing third behind the Honda Corp.'s *Dream*, and the Biel Engineering "Spirit of Biel" from Switzerland.

The victory was the culmination of more than a year of 15-hour days during which 120 Michigan students — mostly undergraduates — raised \$1 million from more than 20 corporations to design, build and race one

of the most reliable solar cars in the world.

The General Motors Corp. agreed to pay for the team's trip to Australia for the Darwin-to-Adelaide race after *Sunrunner* defeated 31 other U.S. university teams in the GM Sunrayce from Florida to Michigan last summer.

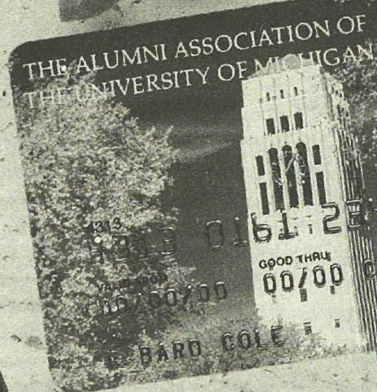
A core group of 15 students, most of them from the College of Engineering, transported the yellow and black car halfway around the world, "Down Under," where they raced it through one of Earth's harshest and most remote areas. Their 35 competitors were

from nine countries and included leading automobile and solar cell manufacturers, five other American university teams and an all-girls Australian high school.

The U-M students came to Australia not so much to race the car as to share the competition with a team that after two years had become a family. It was a team that was meticulously democratic, whose members reached consensus on almost every decision, a team that, despite many interminable meetings and sharp arguments, always hung together. Continued

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Solar Car

Continued

"We got to know each other's strengths and weaknesses very well — who we could ask to do what, who got upset over what things, and that other people can have good ideas, even if they are different from yours," said Justin Beres, a senior in aerospace engineering who designed *Sunrunner's* chassis. "It was truly a student team, unlike many others. Gene Smith, our faculty adviser, was definitely responsive to our needs and went far out of his way to see that we had everything we needed. But he never tried to impose himself or his ideas on the team. He let us grow."

The students designed a sophisticated radio network for communication among *Sunrunner* and its six support vehicles, and a computer program, "The Simulator," which charted *Sunrunner's* performance throughout a race day given various headwind speeds, hills, rolling friction, *Sunrunner's* orientation toward the sun, state of battery charge, solar energy intensity and other factors.

Upon arriving in Australia several weeks before the race, team members drove the entire race route, charting each hill, cattle grid, stoplight and potential camping sight. A typical day of race preparation began with a 5 a.m. meeting and did not end until the second meeting of the day was over at 10 p.m. By the time the race began, they had not only fine tuned *Sunrunner*, they had simulated responses to almost every possible vehicle failure.

The team's home base in Darwin was a hot, stormy tropical outpost. With increasing frequency, as the "wet" season approached, the sky above the Timor Sea darkened at shortly before dusk, lightning streaked across the sky, and the rain came down in torrents blown so hard by the wind that it seemed to race sideways rather than fall.

But during the day, in the outback, the annual toll of the dry season was still apparent. All of the river beds were stone dry. The shrubs were parched and but for a few lizards, there was no sign of life. Almost always, the uncomfortable question was whether to use one's hat as protection against the blazing sun or as a swatter against the lazily persistent flies. Some Aussies, who know better, dangle corks from the broad rims of their hats, which enables them to worry the flies with a shake of their heads.

After one full day of solar car race simulation, Harpreet Labana drove a red GM Holden Commodore 90 miles an hour down the speed-limit-less strip up Stuart Highway back to the Michigan Solar Car team's home base up in Darwin, on Australia's top end. Here's what she passed: Several dead kangaroos, two dingoes, a rat the size of a small cat, five 150-foot long 200 ton road trains, a campground sign advertising a pet crocodile, fields of stony termite hills — they look like 7-foot-high tombstones — and a small band of tattered aborigines walking alongside the road, somewhere between here and there.

The race began Nov. 11 (Australia time). A lead vehicle, driven by mechanical engineering senior Frank Stagg, ran in front of the 503-pound *Sunrunner* to clear the way.

Another vehicle, *Chase* — a mobile home equipped with two IBM computers — was the strategy center rolling directly behind *Sunrunner*. Its crew monitored the race car's performance and determined its most efficient speed given various conditions. *Stealth* was a roving troubleshooter, and *Western Star*, a semi-trailer, was *Sunrunner's* mobile auto shop.

Sunrunner's support vehicles were air-conditioned, and each night the team dined on sumptuous outback cuisine known as "tucker," which included kangaroo meatballs and buffalo steaks prepared by Australian Pacific, a tour group. And thanks to a mobile satellite phone system provided by GM, on most nights the students could make collect calls back home.

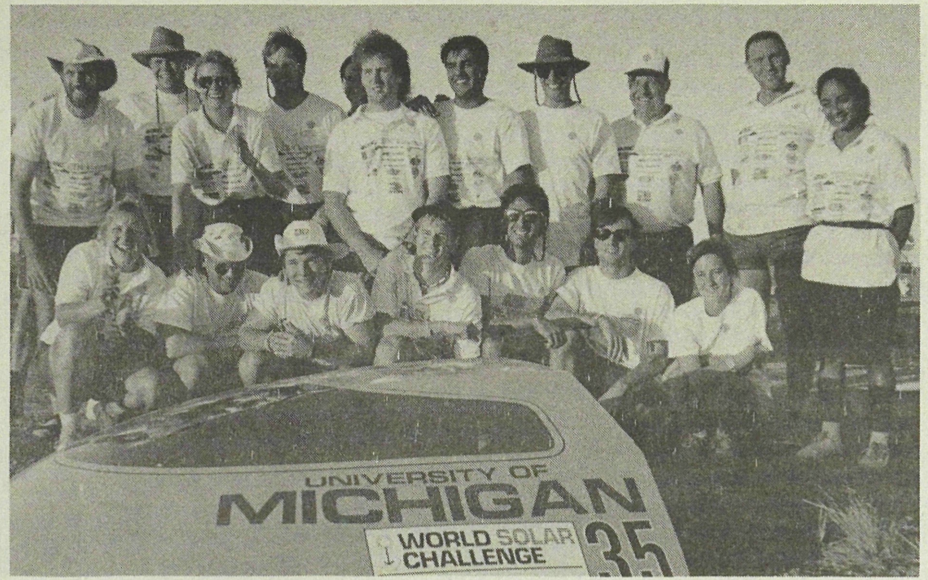
But the outback is a harsh place and the students had to endure some hardships. Straggly shrubs and lizards were among the few signs of life. Temperatures typically reached 105 degrees Fahrenheit during the day and rarely dropped below 85 at night. One solar car, the Grunfos/Solvogn from Denmark, was picked up and thrown to the side of the road by a "willy willy," one of the miniature tornados that come out of nowhere.

Towns are few and far between and the Stuart Highway is so monotonous that driver Paula Finnegan found herself singing Christmas carols in her head to stave off boredom.

Jennifer Patrick recalled "sweating all of the time" and trying to eat without swallowing any of the flies that swarmed around her. ("Flies — they don't bite, they're just seeking the moisture of your skin — are at your lips and up your nose all the time.")

Sunrunner was unusual in that it was designed to run better than most other cars under light clouds. With solar pods on its sides as well as its top it could capture diffuse, reflected solar energy in cloudy weather.

"The most difficult part was before the race began, but all the practicing paid off," said Susan Fancy, team manager. "Hoxan's *Phoebus III* burned its motor out on Hayes Creek Hill. We already knew how to go up it because we had already done it." As strategist Jeff Pavlat, a computer science major,



THE TEAM: Front Row (l-r) — Jennifer Patrick '92, electrical engrg., Rochester Hills MI; Doug Parker '90 electrical engrg., San Jose CA; Andy Swiecki '92, mechanical engrg., Wyandotte MI; David Noles '91, aerospace engrg., Farmington Hills MI; Bill Kaliardos '90, mechanical and aerospace engrg., Grosse Pointe Farms MI; Jeff Pavlat '91, computer science, Monroe MI; and Paula Finnegan '91, industrial and operations engrg., Plymouth, MI. BACK ROW Michael Campbell, staff, U-Michigan Transportation Research Institute; Frank Stagg '92, aeronautics and mechanical engrg. Troy MI; Susan Fancy '91, mechanical engrg., Ann Arbor; Chris Gregory '91, mechanical engrg., Annapolis MD; Michael McAlear '91, computer engrg. Grand Rapids MI; Chetan Maini '92, mechanical engrg., Bangalore, India; Justin Beres '91, aerospace engrg., Detroit; Gene E. Smith, professor of mechanical engineering and assistant dean of the College of Engineering; Joe Bartlo, Ph.D. candidate, atmospheric science, Dearborn Heights MI; Harpreet Labana '90, mechanical engrg. Ann Arbor.

put it, "Solar car racing is a brain sport, as much like chess as it is like auto racing."

On Nov. 17, *Sunrunner* crossed the finish line at McClaren's Vale, south of Adelaide, finishing six minutes ahead of fourth-place Hoxan Corp.'s *Phoebus III*. After exchanging dirty team T-shirts with their competitors, the Sunrunners began looking toward the future.

Another World Solar Challenge is tentatively scheduled for 1993,

but *Sunrunner* will likely spend the remainder of its days in a museum. Most of the students will return to their classes. But they will never be the same.

"Taking classes often used to seem worthless to me," admitted Mike McAlear. "I wondered all the time just what good were the things I was learning. Now, I almost wish I could go back and take some of them over, knowing how the material can be used."

Engineering grad wins gladiatorial tourney

Seven months after receiving her B.S. in industrial engineering, Bridget Venturi '89 was relaxing at home in Highland Park, Illinois, watching contestants on the TV program "American Gladiators" bash, tackle, club and throw things at one another.

"I thought to myself, 'I could do that,'" recalls the competitive Venturi, a former All-Big-Ten softball outfielder and a varsity basketball player at Michigan.

Venturi decided to attend one of three national tryouts for the 1990 championship, joining 1,000 hopefuls gathered in Chicago, 2,500 in Los Angeles and 500 in St. Louis.

The first elimination was pull-ups. Women had to do eight, and men 25, in 30 seconds. "If you couldn't do that, you were out the door immediately. That eliminated 80 percent right there." Next Venturi tackled the small obstacle course, the tug of war, tests of throwing on the run. When the ordeal was over, Venturi was one of 10 women and 10 men nationwide who advanced to Samuel Goldwyn Studios in Los Angeles for the tournament.

Then began a hectic week of taping 13 hour-long programs over five 10-hour days. In each bout two contenders duelled in seven events that pitted them against the program's squad of muscle-popping and statuesque professional American Gladiators.

The show's premise, Venturi explains, is that the contenders represent "average Americans," who vie with the "beautiful and strong" gladiators in such events as Breakthrough and Conquer (avoiding tacklers to drop a ball in a basket), The Wall (scaling a wall before a gladiator can knock you



Bridget Venturi '89, industrial engineer and champion gladiator.



off), Assault (hitting a target with a missile launcher or hand grenade before a gladiator shoots you with a tennis ball) and the Joust (you and a gladiator see who can knock the other off a balance beam with pugil sticks). The contender who does better against the usually triumphant gladiators receives more points for the event.

Competitors got only a few minutes to observe and practice each event. U.S. Marines trained them on her least-favorite contest, the joust. "The main maneuvers we learned were the horizontal slash and vertical butt, but when whistle blows strategy goes down the drain and you're just swinging. I didn't like being smashed in the head. I'd get on defense and hunker over, and they'd beat on me till time ran out or I fell over."

Most of the "average-American" contenders were body builders and fitness instructors, Venturi says, "but just because you're a body builder doesn't mean you're a great athlete."

After five rounds only she and Wendy Brown, a heptathlete who had played basketball at the University of Southern California, remained undefeated going into the grand finale. The winner would receive \$15,000 and a new car.

"The championship contest was the second show of the day," Venturi recalls. "I always try to visualize myself winning, but I hit a low point after the joust. I'd almost knocked the gladiator off the balance beam, but she recovered, turned and knocked me off. I was down 21 points and we were going into the last event, the obstacle course. I just said, 'Anything can happen. You can't give up.' The whistle blew, and I gave it my best shot. Wendy fell off the balance beam into a pit, and I had a clean run."

"We got to keep our outfits. I was advised not to hang up my gladiator shoes — which in my case were U-M basketball-issue high-tops. Maybe there will be a match of champions."

FJMU
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REFLECTED in sight and sound: The U-M logo shines in the sunglasses of trombonist David Krone '90 of Boston, as the Marching Band belts out 'Hail to the Victors.' This photograph by Bob Kalmbach is one of 26 in the new University of Michigan Songbook (see page 12).

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