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**Spinning Off New Companies,  
Transferring High Technology,  
Assisting Troubled Industries,  
Incubating Start-Up Firms**  
(pages 1-3)

# MICHIGAN MEANS BUSINESS



# Michigan Today

The University of Michigan

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Picomatrix's Williamson (left) and Ultrafast Optics Director Mourou in laser lab.



## Good Conductors

Office provides guidance in transferring technology from academe to the market

To switch from investigating natural phenomena because, like Mt. Everest, they are there to manufacturing and marketing products derived from your scientific knowledge is a tough challenge. Former U-M laser researcher Steven A. Williamson (see main story) credits a recently formed University unit, the Office of Technology Transfer (OTT), with helping him make that switch and found his own firm.

"We help faculty researchers and spinoff firms with promotion, exposure and advice in building partnerships with industries that need their imagination, expertise and inventiveness," says OTT Director George A. (Jay) Hartford, whose unit is part of the College of Engineering.

In addition to Picomatrix, three other local firms have emerged as pioneers in the ultrafast optics industry: Medox Electro-Optics and Kaiser Optical Systems of Ann Arbor, and Clark-MXR of Dexter. More firms are soon to spread their wings, and the state of Michigan may soon be a world center in the emerging ultrafast optics industry.

Hartford fits OTT's operations in a bigger economic picture: "American manufacturers are cutting back research investments and pushing research on suppliers. Small and medium-sized corporations are faced with new research demands that they see as too costly. Meanwhile, the big research labs like Bell and AT&T are also reducing their research funding. The private sector has found that it is just as hard to transfer research out of their own labs into commercially productive ventures as it is to transfer research out of universities."

The upshot, Hartford concludes, is that the nation's university researchers and a variety of businesses and industries "have an opportunity to link together in facing the formidable economic challenges that have arisen at the end of our century and are likely to continue well into the next."

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LASER SCIENCE CENTER  
SPINS OFF NEW STATE INDUSTRIES

## On the Beam In Business

By JOHN WOODFORD

**In the academic world, scientific research and business are often stereotyped as separate and occasionally antagonistic enterprises: Research is pure and selfless in its pursuits, while business is sullied and selfish.**

But in reality, academic and business endeavors are productive activities that often use the same ingredients and share the same concerns despite differences in emphases and objectives. Research is like making cream: It's very enriching to our lives. Applying that research to broader uses in a profit-oriented market is like making milk.

The institution that best fosters cooperation between producers of cream and milk is the research university. The story of Steven L. Williamson, president of the Ann Arbor-based Picomatrix company, illustrates how breakthroughs in scientific research can translate not only into new industrial techniques, but even into new industries.

Williamson was a university-based academic researcher in lasers for 15 years before he started his own company two years ago. It all began in the laser (or ultrafast optical electronics) laboratories directed by Gerard A. Mourou, professor of electrical engineering and computer science in the College of

Engineering. Mourou brought Williamson and other members of his research lab to Michigan from the University of Rochester in 1988 and established the Center for Ultrafast Optical Science (CUOS) in the Institute for Science and Technology on the North Campus.

In 1990, in recognition of Mourou's leadership in the field, the National Science Foundation (NSF) made the Center one of the nation's 25 NSF Science and Technology Centers. CUOS received a grant extendable to 11 years that accounts for some \$30 million in funding, after which time, like the other NSF centers, it will find new funding, move into its parent university or transform itself into something else.

No lab in the world produces lasers that pulsate faster than Mourou's and his team of 50 scientists and graduate students. This year, in fact, he received the 1995 Wood Prize of the Optics Society of America for "introducing the revolutionary concept of chirped pulse amplification for laser systems to boost peak power to unprecedented levels." The CUOS can generate laser pulses so fast that at first the available photodetectors couldn't time them below 10 picoseconds (a picosecond is one trillionth of a second).

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Hartford (left) and Herold, in the Office of Technology Transfer's suite in the Industrial Technology Institute.

Photograph by D.C. Goings

Photograph by D.C. Goings



## B-School Buys In To State's Economy

By JOHN WOODFORD

The University of Michigan is playing an increasingly complex role in the economic development of the state of Michigan, and in ways so varied and widespread that it is impossible to freeze-frame it long enough to total it numerically. The series of stories that follow look at a few interactions—incubation, consultation, technology transfer, service, educational outreach—that are ongoing in just one unit of the Business School, the Business and Industrial Assistance Division (BIAD).

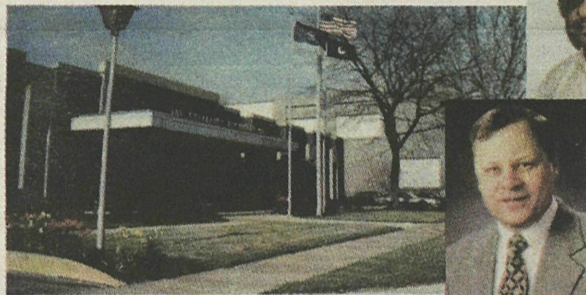
"The School of Business Administration established BIAD in 1987," says Marian Krzyzowski, director of the Division, "to provide management and technical assistance to small businesses and to assist communities in economic development."

BIAD programs are driven by faculty, staff and students who factor in an array of social factors in computing what goes below the bottom line. BIAD is involved with more than 65 businesses or civic organizations in more than 40 Michigan cities; dozens of other firms and nonprofit agencies are now carrying on with activities that were successfully shaped through their ties with BIAD. The following are examples of the range of BIAD programs.

### Saving Jobs in Grand Haven

The Challenge Machinery Company (CMC) in Grand Haven, on the southern shore of Lake Michigan, is the only remaining domestic manufacturer of paper cutters and paper drills for the graphics arts industry. The 125-year-old firm has operated at its present site since 1903, but in the early 1990s, economic recession and foreign competition had it on the ropes. There were layoffs and even talks of a sale.

The firm was certified as "trade-impacted," which qualified it for 50-50 federal funding through the U-M Business School's Great Lakes Trade Adjustment Assistance Center



U-M's Swaminathan (top) and Challenge Machinery's Ritsema helped save a domestic industry.

(TAAC), a BIAD unit directed by Maureen A. Burns. TAAC's mandate is to provide technical and management assistance to manufacturers in Michigan, Indiana and Ohio that are hurt by imports and cutbacks in military contracts. So far, TAAC has helped more than 100 companies turn their businesses around, saving or creating thousands of industrial jobs. Burn's predecessor assigned TAAC senior researcher Sam Swaminathan to manage the project in 1993.

Challenge Machinery, a family-run business, was undergoing leadership problems, so Swaminathan temporarily relocated to Grand Haven and made many executive decisions while coming up with a TAAC Adjustment Plan. After several months, Larry J. Ritsema, a non-family member who had headed a Challenge division, took over the helm.

Ritsema and Swaminathan implemented a TAAC plan that reduced the product line by half, improved plant layout, cut ties with unprofitable foreign manufacturers, trained employees in quality-improvement practices and reorganized the board.

The Challenge-TAAC project won first place from the National Association of Management and Technical Assistance Centers' rating of national programs that focus on the transference of academic-based information and knowledge to communities and businesses with the goal of furthering economic development. The citation credited TAAC with saving 169 jobs at Challenge and \$5.3 million in employee wages and benefits, and preserving an additional 340 jobs



Molnar and Krzyzowski

Photograph by D.C. Goings

for Michigan firms that rely on Challenge for their business. That was another \$10.2 million for the state's economy.

"From a business standpoint," Challenge President and CEO Ritsema told *Michigan Today*, "Challenge continues to improve, both from the help TAAC gave us and things we've implemented here on our own."

### What Will Replace a U.P. Air Base?

BIAD's University Center for Economic Development, directed by Lawrence A. Molnar and funded in part by the Department of Commerce's Economic Development Administration, helps companies and communities meet global economic challenges. Developing reuse strategies for closed industrial and military facilities is one of the Center's activities.

This summer, Molnar and summer intern Allen White '89 of Detroit, a graduate student in architecture and urban planning, are on a team working with the Sawyer Redevelopment Authority in Marquette to develop an economic reuse strategy for the Upper Peninsula's Sawyer Air Force Base, which the Pentagon is shutting down. "I'm also working on BIAD's statewide analysis of economic growth patterns," White adds. "We hope to identify growing companies in various regions and analyze contributing factors for that growth."

## On the Beam

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The detectors work by converting the optical pulses into electrical signals, so they can be measured and controlled. Mourou's lab needed detectors that could measure pulses separated by hundreds of femtoseconds. So Williamson developed one. ('Femto-' is a numerical prefix derived from a Scandinavian word for 'fifteen'; a femtosecond is  $1/10^{15}$ , or one quadrillionth, of a second. There are as many femtoseconds in a second as there are seconds in 32,000,000 years).

Mourou predicts ultrafast optics will advance, if not revolutionize, such fields as eye surgery, fiber optics, high-energy physics and manufacturing. But these practical applications will require an even greater array of measuring and control devices than the one Williamson made for the CUOS lab.

"While at the University, I attempted to transfer our newly developed optoelectronic technology to commercial users. I was mostly unsuccessful in this endeavor, and during the past two years I figured out why," Williamson says. "Our mission at the University, to advance ultrafast science, had little commercial appeal outside our own small research community. There were those exceptions where the paths for research and product development aligned, but even in these instances, the research was often either too far advanced or not sufficiently baked, to get industry's attention.

"The development and marketing of a new

product can easily cost 10 to 20 times more money than was spent on university-sponsored research, so there is little room for mistakes, certainly not in the small to medium-sized companies that are the most likely to risk commercializing new technology. We are now seeing a greater effort on the part of the University to help close this gap between basic and applied research."

After working with the technology for 15 years, Williamson decided in 1993 that it was time to risk acting on his belief in it. Because he had developed the pico-speed photodetector at U-M, he patented it under the U-M Technology Management Office, and then relicensed it from the University. Then he founded Picometrix, to develop these and other ultrafast optoelectronic devices. He'd done well making cream; now it was time to deliver milk.

Williamson credits Mourou with "going beyond the call of duty" to accommodate what began as a one-man fledgling business inside the Center. "After he shielded me for a while, the NSF program made his support of such start-ups more official," Williamson says. Technological transfer is part of the NSF funding mandate, permitting industrial firms to associate with the NSF Centers and use experimental space, an arrangement that gives interested academic researchers a chance to explore the feasibility of transferring research findings into commercial ventures. (Three other Michigan companies also have spun off from CUOS. See technological transfer story.)

Williamson now has four other former CUOS scientists in Picometrix. "I didn't raid the Center. Gerard's team is made up of scientists who are researchers at heart, while mine is more interested in commercial applications. Soon after starting Picometrix, I partnered with Robin Risser, who is our CEO. Rob knows the business of business inside and

out. Having someone with his skills is critical for any new company."

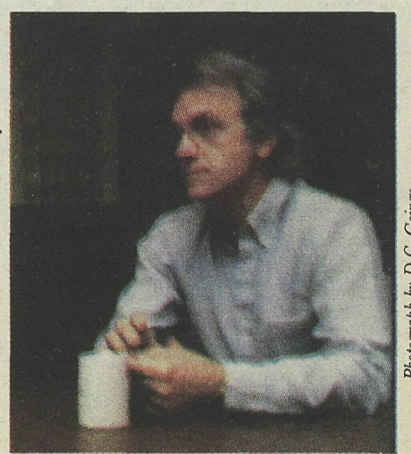
Although Williamson will continue to rent microfabrication lab space from the University to take advantage of the facilities and "tremendous intellectual climate," Picometrix will relocate this summer.

"Not everyone is cut out for this risk," he emphasizes. "It took us \$500,000 to develop our ultrafast photodetector. Next we'll make a device that faithfully measures that electrical signal. This country has primed the pumps in ultrafast laser technology for 10 years. Now it's time to use this knowledge base for everyone's benefit."

Where will the impact be made? "Maybe in the fields of medicine and transportation," Williamson says, "but certainly ultrafast technology will play an increasing role in optical communications. Regardless, Picometrix wants to be positioned to develop and manufacture ultrafast optoelectronics for existing and future industries alike." MT

### LIKELY BENEFITS OF ULTRAFAST OPTICAL SYSTEMS

CUOS Director Gerard Mourou is a practical visionary when it comes to the applications



Mourou

Photograph by D.C. Goings



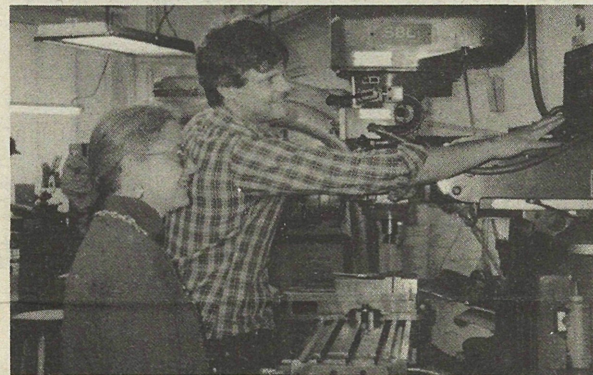
### An Incubator in Niles

Another BIAD-linked unit studying the Sawyer Air Force facilities is the Office of Research on Industrial Facilities (ORIF). ORIF is an interdisciplinary team from Business, Engineering, Architecture and Urban Planning schools and the Institute of Science and Technology. With private sector support, ORIF investigates the extent to which old buildings can be rehabilitated for manufacturing or community service.

One ORIF project, in Niles, Michigan, in the state's economically stressed southwestern corner, celebrated its 10th anniversary this spring. When the Kawneer company decided to move its aluminum manufacturing business from Niles to Georgia in the mid-'80s, the City of Niles bought the 90-year-old old brick plant for a dollar. The Greater Niles Economic Development Foundation leased the building from the city and asked an ORIF team to help the city decide whether the building was a good site for southwestern Michigan's first small-business incubator. (Business incubators generally offer fledgling businesses reduced rent, shared supplies and equipment, and consultation services for a limited number of years.)

"We assessed the market for the Niles incubator, told them what it would cost to convert the building, told them what their cash flow would have to be to keep it going, and helped complete the real estate deal," Molnar recalls.

Armed with that information, the Niles groups established the incubator as the Center for Business Development (CBD) in March 1985 and, assisted by the local Hunter Foundation, made a 25-year commitment to the project.



Wolford (left), manager of the small-business incubator in Niles, Michigan, talks shop with Doug Kandarski. His Creative Tool and Mold plastics company has been in the incubator for a year.

"We've had 89 tenants," CBD manager Deanna Wolford says, "and 27 have 'hatched' into ongoing businesses that have already created at least 100 local jobs; 14 of the firms are still in business, and we have 31 tenants now. Our tenants share machines, ideas and referrals. The camaraderie is great; even after they graduate, they keep in touch with us and other tenants."

### Helping Entrepreneurs in Detroit

Two Business School students, Cordell Hines of Chicago and Mario Stein of Miami, are deeply involved in small-business incubator projects in Detroit. They are interns in BIAD's Michigan Business Assistance Domestic Corps, a program that places MBA students interns with nonprofit agencies for approximately 14 weeks in the summer between their first and second year.

BIAD Director Krzyzowski, who heads the program, said the Corps began in 1993 with seed money from private donors and Business School Dean B. Joseph White, who emphasizes that School's duty to help students learn that "strong economies and healthy communities are in the best interest of business."

When it began in 1993, nine students participated, Krzyzowski says. The number grew to 12 in '94, and this year 20 MBA students are honing their management and business skills through contributing to city government, community economic development programs and incubators that stimulate entrepreneurship.

"These are MBAs with a conscience, but also with bottom-line skills," Krzyzowski says. "The organizations they help have low funds and they need to be highly accountable for them. To help them do that, we have this incredible pool of young, talented people, and a pool of organizations that never had access to them before."

Hines's internship is with the Michigan Neighborhood Partnership (MNP) incubator project. The incubator is a collaborative effort between the U-M, Wayne State University and local businesses including Ford Health Systems, General Motors and UNISYS.



Hines

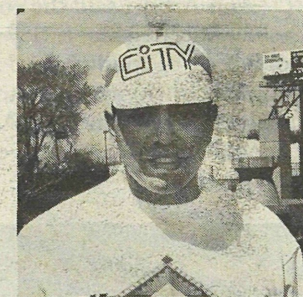
In addition to shared services and reduced rent, the facility will seek financing for tenants through a venture capital fund.

"The incubator will allow many Detroit-area entrepreneurs the opportunity to start businesses without economic burdens due to under-capitalization," Hines says. "This will ultimately result in a stronger local economy as new jobs are created by these firms. My role involves coordinating the efforts of the research team in writing the business plan, as well as taking an active role in preparing the financial projections. I'm also responsible for obtaining commitments from various financiers and educating the neighborhood member organizations about the business planning process. This is a dress rehearsal for the kind of work I want to do when I graduate."

Stein is managing the Mercado of Mexicantown in Detroit, an 11-week open-air market that offers produce, prepared foods, arts and crafts and entertainment, and also serves as a microbusiness incubator. The Mercado is the key retail component of a new international Welcome Center at the US-Canadian border. A joint project of the Mexicantown Community Development Center (MCDC) and Ambassador Bridge Corp., it will be the first privately owned welcome center in the country, as well as the first bilingual one. Groundbreaking for the center is scheduled for late 1995.

MCDC Director Sally Rendon says she and Stein "are putting economic development together that reflects Hispanic culture but is international. One of the pieces is to train people in the incubator. Then they can fly away from the nest and we hope go anywhere in the state and be successful."

Stein, whose wages are paid by the federal Americorps program and a Business School stipend, is conducting customer satisfaction surveys and vendor surveys "to try to statistically determine what are the priority areas to focus on. I'm interested in management consulting, and this job gives me the experience in advising people in how to improve business processes. It's a chance to prove myself." MT



Stein

Photograph by Will Woodford

that may flow from his research team's laser research. He cites the following breakthroughs in the offing in several fields:

"Lightning can disrupt the electronic controls of nuclear power plants, causing costly and potentially dangerous responses of the control rods. The Center's geophysical researchers are exploring ways to tap lightning from the clouds by drawing the bolts down a laser beam, and then deflecting them with a perishable mirror to a target on the ground.

"In particle physics, an ultrafast optical accelerator can drag electrons around with laser power far more efficiently than the huge accelerators that have been used to split the atom. We have a thousand times more power than the conventional electromagnetic accelerator, so we can be a thousand times smaller. The 60-mile accelerators that particle physicists have been using could be replaced by accelerators only sixty meters or so around.

"In manufacturing the short laser pulse will result in greatly more precise micromachining. When conventional lasers deposit their energy at the target site, heat is diffused into the casing or, in the case of eye surgery, into the collateral tissue. Our ultrafast laser eliminates most of this diffuse heat. Advanced trials are under way as a collaboration with the Ultrafast Center and the U-M Kellogg Eye Center.

"Each short pulse of a laser can carry information as it switches on and off. Today's computers store information in megabytes; three megabytes/second can store the information from one book. Ultrafast optical communication could transmit information in terabytes instead of megabytes. A terabyte system would transmit a million books per second.

"In some instances, ultrafast optics will permit holography—three-dimensional imaging—to replace diagnostic X-rays. In biology, scientists could use laser-like X-rays to produce 3-D 'snapshots' of microscopic structures within living cells."—JW.

## Good Conductors continued

"Our office," Hartford continues, "is a broker between 310 brilliant faculty members and the state's 18,000 manufacturers. We build avenues leading to cooperation and fruitful relationships."

In addition to helping entrepreneurs like those who have moved out of the Center for Ultrafast Optical Science, OTT brings major manufacturers into University labs.

"Industry can work jointly with University researchers by paying a fee to affiliate with units like the Ultrafast Center, and work side by side with our researchers in a state-of-the-art lab," Hartford says.

The interactions have led to greater cooperation between the OTT and the University's Technology Management Office (TMO), which oversees the licensing and transfer of inventions and other intellectual property. Hartford reports that Robert L. Robb and Mitchell A. Goodkin of the TMO "are handling an average of one patentable innovation a week out of the College of Engineering alone."

Other relationships with businesses are less formal but no less fruitful. J. Downs Herold, who manages the OTT's industrial conferences, is strategically developing conferences that place U-M researchers and spinoff entrepreneurs like Steve Williamson of Picometrix in touch with major industries.

Herold says that the Center for Display Technologies and Manufacture (DTM) at the College of Engineering is trying to spark another major new industry in the state. He has organized conferences of University and industrial researchers so they can "stargaze on how to incubate a Michigan industry" from research and development to manufacture and

marketing of flat panels and other high-tech display devices."

"The US flat panel industry is an infant phase now," Herold says, "but one local company, Issys, has already started up as a result of our DTM Center. Japan is the leader in flat panels, but our state is a logical site for the industry. The big industrial users—auto and furniture industries as well as the computer industry—are strongly represented here. Aerospace and military firms would also be big users."

OTT conferences are designed to establish good relationships between the faculty and industry by providing opportunities for consultation, establishing good relations and learning how to ease the transfer of technology from researcher to industry.

Herold says the industry representatives "give academic researchers a reality check by letting them hear of real-world results from manufacturing, engineering and scientific viewpoints."

Among other important OTT-related partnerships are the following:

- The Aastrom Co., in which the U-M has equity, produces cancer stem cells for medical research. Bernhard O. Palsson, the George Granger Brown Professor of Chemical Engineering, is the CEO. Aastrom has already attracted more than \$30 million in venture capital.

- The Software Council, a group that unites local computer industry firms with the University. "Ann Arbor is a hot spot in software," Hartford notes, and the council will help strengthen the area's role in knowledge-based industries.

- The Internet Council, which links state industries and the U-M in developing opportunities to commercialize the Internet.—JW. MT



# AROUND CAMPUS

## Regents say code must be revised

The Regents in April approved continuing the current Statement on Student Rights and Responsibilities, known as the "student code," as an interim document and told Vice President for Student Affairs Maureen Hartford to return in the fall with a simple statement of values that does not infringe on First Amendment rights.

The code is the University's policy concerning non-academic conduct on an interim basis in January 1993 and has been reviewed by the Regents each year. In putting forth the motion, Regent Rebecca McGowan (D-Ann Arbor) said the Board wanted "a clear, concise statement, understandable and fair process, that is less legalistic and ponderous" than the current document.

The Regents also said that the drafting process for the new version of the statement should include "direct consultation with students who are popularly elected and others at her [Hartford's] determination."

Regent Deane Baker (R-Ann Arbor), who voted against retaining the current statement on an interim basis, said that "codes of conduct written poorly can be speech codes" and said he thought Regents' Bylaws give the president sufficient authority to act when necessary. Nevertheless, he said he might support a "simpler and better" code.

On the Thursday preceding the Regent's Friday vote, approximately 100 students entered the lobby of the Fleming Administration Building to voice their opposition to the code currently in force.

"We are peaceful, nonviolent students who simply want to tell the Regents that we care and that the code is wrong," stated Flint Wainess '96 of Birmingham, Michigan, who is the Michigan Student Assembly (MSA) president.

Some students said that MSA's judicial body should assume responsibility for handling student disputes, but others opposed that position, and argued that the courts should decide judicial matters and the University should stay out of the judicial system.

Regent Philip H. Power (D-Ann Arbor) said the code should function separately from the legal system. And Regent Shirley M. McFee (R-Battle Creek) said the value of a code of conduct is to help students make the transition from a parent-dominated environment to one in which students have more responsibility for their actions. "Any code, any process, has to have an educational and participatory element," she said.



Students Against the Code rally at Fleming Building

## Publication underscores U-M commitment to diversity

The Office of the President has recently published a monograph titled Diversity at the University of Michigan.

The nine-page booklet reaffirms the U-M's commitment to gender equality and to the 1987 Michigan Mandate for increasing the number of faculty and students from minority groups that have endured systematic discrimination.

"The history of diversity at the University of Michigan has been complex and often contradictory," the policy statement declares. "Yet, unlike many other universities, wide access and equality have always been a central goal of our institution."

The following excerpts from monograph illustrate the rich social strands that the institution has continued to weave into the fabric of the Michigan community:

By 1860, 46 percent of our students "came from other states and foreign countries. Today more than 100 nations are represented at Michigan."

"Native Americans became the first major donors when they were 'persuaded' by General Cass during negotiations of the Treaty of Fort Meigs to give 1,920 acres of land. It was not until 1932, over a century after the gift, that the Regents established five scholarships for Native Americans."

"The first African American students arrived on campus in 1868, without official notice. In the years after Reconstruction, however, discrimination increased. Black students joined together to support each other early in the century and staged restaurant sit-ins in the 1920s."

"Michigan was the first large university in America to admit women. ... The first women who arrived in 1869 were true pioneers, the objects of intense scrutiny and resentment."

"In the late 1800s, Michigan became one of the first universities to admit Asian students. We were the first university in the United States to award a doctoral degree to a Japanese citizen."

"Over the years, [Latino] students have formed a number of vibrant organizations. ... [But] Latinos face exceptional challenges on this campus, and the number of Latino faculty remains low."

"Plurality, equal opportunity and freedom from discrimination are the foundations upon which the University is built."

Copies of Diversity at the University of Michigan are available by calling (313) 764-6270; writing to the Office of the President, 2074 Fleming Adm. Bldg., Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1340; or sending an e-mail request to thardy@umich.edu.

## Headway in '96 funding

After months of controversy, collaboration and compromise, Michigan's public universities made some headway in their bid for adequate financial support from the State of Michigan.

As Michigan Today went to press, a final higher education budget for fiscal year 1996 had been sent to Gov. John Engler's desk for the governor's signature.

The budget contained a 3 percent increase for all three U-M campuses plus an additional \$8.5 million from an \$18.8 million one-time-pool from lapsed funds that is to be distributed to all 15 of the state's public universities.

The additional funds are slated for maintenance and technology purposes at the public universities. If the lapses do occur as expected, the additional funds will not be available until after FY95 closes on March 31, 1996.

The budget emerged from a joint Conference of the Legislature, which resolved differences between House and Senate versions. The Conference reports eliminated a specific reference of recommending the percentage of out-of-state residents not exceed 30 percent in entering undergraduate classes. That language was replaced by wording that included the following statement:

"The Legislature recognizes that a major obligation of the public universities is to provide undergraduate instruction to academically qualified citizens of this state. The public universities shall ensure that academically qualified Michigan residents are afforded the greatest opportunity to attend these institutions. Michigan residents shall comprise a substantial majority of each university's undergraduate population. Further, the universities shall report to the chairpersons of the House and Senate appropriations committees on higher education annually regarding their efforts to comply with the requirements of this section."

The 3 percent budget increase agreed upon in Conference would provide \$288,746,982 to the Ann Arbor campus, \$19,826,415 for the Dearborn campus and \$17,916,994 for the Flint campus.

Grand Valley State, Michigan State and Western Michigan universities received Governor Engler's recommended increases of 6 percent, 7.5 percent and 7.8 percent, respectively.

## SOLID DESIGNING

By Joanne Nesbit

In your house, it's probably a kitchen countertop. In "The Architecture of Objects" class, it could be anything—a lamp, a vase or a chair.

The material's official name is Corian®, a solid surface material manufactured by DuPont and used primarily for kitchen and bathroom countertops. But with their imagination and craftsmanship, students in the School of Art and the College of Architecture and Urban Planning are turning Corian into objects highly praised by world-class designers.

The course began when Colin Clipson, a professor of architecture, and Shaun Jackson, an associate professor of art, noted that student architects and designers often miss the chance to develop the real-world accountability that comes from taking their designs beyond the drawing stage. So in 1991 they designed a class that would serve as a studio seminar where advanced students could develop hands-on familiarity with materials and processes.

Before DuPont learned of the course in 1993 and agreed to provide Corian materials and financial

support, the students and faculty literally begged scraps from cabinet shops. Now, the cooperation between the corporate world and higher education has allowed design students to give fuller rein to their imaginations.

Charged with conceiving, designing and building four interior furnishing items to be judged on the basis of manufacturing viability as well as aesthetics, each student uses prescribed combinations of glass, metal, rubber and Corian to fabricate his or her projects.

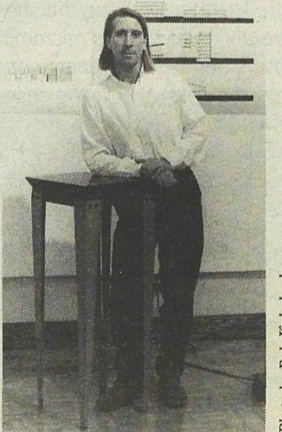
Students find Corian relatively easy to fabricate using routers, drills and saws; it can be heated and formed into interesting shapes, and it can be joined with adhesives or mechanical fasteners.

"Another advantage," Jackson says, "is that Corian doesn't split, splinter or chip, and unlike wood, it's not moisture-sensitive."

Projects assigned in the class begin with the design and construction of a simple vase using Corian and a rubber hockey puck, and advance to a larger flower container constructed of Corian, metal and rubber.

As the course progresses, the assignments become more challenging, moving to a lighting fixture made of Corian, glass, metal and rubber. The final project—a table, chair or other piece of furniture—gives students the option of using any or all of the four materials.

At the 1994 NeoCon Convention at the Merchandise Mart in Chicago, which is sort of the world's fair for contract designing and furnishing, Clipson and Jackson said, many viewers responded to the U-M exhibit with statements like, "We can't believe this work was done by university students."



Brian Stackable, a graduate student from Haslett, Michigan, leans on his elegant end table.

Photo by Bob Kalmbach

Photo by Bob Kalmbach



C O M M E N C E M E N T ' 9 5

# 'Chaos or Community?'

Speaking shortly after the murderous bombing of the Oklahoma City federal building, Commencement speaker Marian Wright Edelman called the atrocity "a loud wakeup call to every American about our homefront struggle for the soul, values and future of our great nation."

Edelman said that the nation has yet to answer the question Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. asked in 1968: "Where do we go from here, chaos or community?"

She stated that "something is out of balance in an America where 26,000 poor families with children lived on less income in 1993 than one entertainment industry executive." Continuing to focus on the plight of children, Edelman made the following points in her address:

"I'm like one of those middle class parents who cried a lot when my children went off to college. I hope we don't have to cry harder when you move back home after college because you can't find a job."

"If we tell our daughters not to engage in premature and irresponsible sex and have children before

they are prepared to parent and support them, and do not tell our sons the same thing, then we are a part of the problem and not the solution."

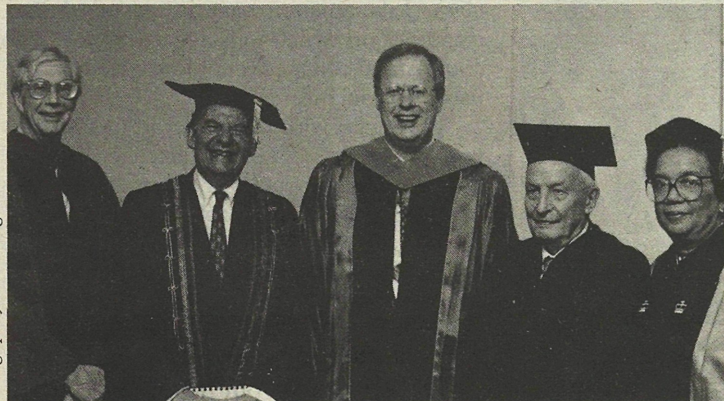
"I hope we will stand up to political leaders who think it's OK to slash \$46 billion from child nutrition programs and from child care and from student loans, in order to give a \$189 billion tax break to the non-needy. Donald Trump doesn't need another tax break: We need to educate our children."

"I believe it is healthy to debate the roles of federal, state and local governments and of the private sector. I think it is healthy to assess what works and doesn't work in a reasonable and thoughtful fashion.

"But I think we ought to slow down and understand what is happening in our great nation before we shred a 60-year-old safety net for hungry, neglected, abused, disabled and poor children, and for working families and average Americans, before we talk about change. And we better make sure that we are putting something better in place, something that is fair and that is going to bring us together as Americans and make our families work. Inform yourselves. Get involved in the decisions that are being made in your name."

"Don't confuse legality with morality. Dr. King pointed out that everything Hitler did in Nazi Germany was legal. Decades of slavery and segregation in America and South Africa was legal—but it wasn't right. Every day in our rich nation, small babies die of cold and suffer from preventable hunger quite legally, but it isn't right."

"Take parenting and family life as seriously as you do your career. ... Young men, remember that your wife is not your mother or your maid, but your partner and friend. As all the women of my generation know who tried to do it all, Superwoman has died of exhaustion, and we think that Clark Kent should show his true colors at home as well as in the workplace."



Among those participating in '95 Commencement ceremonies for approximately 6,000 students in Ann Arbor were Dean John H. D'Arms of the Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies; William G. Bowen, president of the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and former president of Princeton University; President James J. Duderstadt; Rudolf Arnheim, professor emeritus of the psychology of art at Harvard University, who was a visiting professor at U-M for 10 years after his retirement, and Marian Wright Edelman, founder and president of the Children's Defense Fund. Bowen (doctor of laws), Arnheim (doctor of humane letters) and Edelman (doctor of laws) received honorary degrees at April commencement exercises, and Edelman delivered the Commencement Address to undergraduates in Michigan Stadium. Bowen addressed the University Graduate Exercises in Hill Auditorium. Jennifer D. Fox '95 of Marietta, Georgia, delivered the student address.

Photograph by D.C. Goings

## U-M leads plan for summit

Vice President for Research Homer A. Neal hopes that a national policy summit planned for Chicago this fall will clear up much of the confusion about priorities in federal funding of research at colleges and universities.

The summit is the cornerstone of a number of activities under way and planned by professional associations and individual institutions as they work to get a grasp on what the public expects from research and how the government proposes to help universities meet those needs.

In an open meeting in March and again in a message to faculty in May, Neal reviewed the grim picture facing the University should many of the proposed Congressional rescissions and cuts come to pass.

The University's research expenditures in fiscal year 1994 stood at \$386 million, more than \$1 million per day. Federal support accounted for 69.9 percent of that total, just over \$253 million.

Neal noted that any change in

## Nation's research capability threatened by budget cuts

federal support, particularly from Health and Human Services (HHS) or the National Science Foundation (NSF), "affects us in a major way." HHS accounted for 58 percent of the federal support in FY 1994, and the NSF for 16.9 percent.

"The United States has the world's most remarkable and productive system of research universities," Neal pointed out. Those who advocate broad cutbacks and changes have stated they wish to strengthen the nation's scientific and research activities, he said, but "there is a great danger that if the changes are hasty and ill-informed, they could devastate the nation's research effort."

Neal said the Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC), comprised of the Big Ten universities and the University of Chicago, has been working since last fall to develop a policy summit attempt to define the partnership between the federal government and universities.

For many years, Neal said, the roles and relationships were clear. Most research was related to defense and no questions were asked. Since the end of the Cold War, however, "people have been asking 'Why should we keep supporting universities?'"

"Individuals haven't given this question sufficient thought," Neal said, which prompted the University to take the lead in proposing that the CIC bring together representatives of the legislative and executive branches and leaders of higher education.

Plans call for focusing discussion on a new compact that would renew the research partnership, outlining the expectations of the American people and delineating what the universities will need from the federal government to meet those expectations. He added that regardless of the outcome, the summit "provides a way for us to share our concerns with Congress."

## Language Across the Curriculum

By Liz Dalton

The increased globalization of communication has made knowledge of foreign languages crucial for Americans in many fields. That is why the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts has expanded students' opportunity to gain proficiency in using languages other than English.

A recent innovation in LSA is the Language Across the Curriculum program (LAC), which combines language with such other disciplines as psychology or history to offer students an opportunity to strengthen and deepen their knowledge of German or Spanish.

"LAC is the future of language instruction at this university," said LAC committee chair and German Prof. Frederick Amrine. "We are committed to internationalization, and if that means anything, it means to study not only the literature of the country as a foreign language student, but other subjects as well. Language Across the Curriculum gives new definition to the language requirement."

The program is less than two years old but already offers a variety of classes for students to choose from. A psychology/German mini-course titled "Freud auf Deutsch" offers students a chance to read Freud's original lectures in German. "Calculus auf Deutsch" provides an unusual opportunity to do calculus work in German.

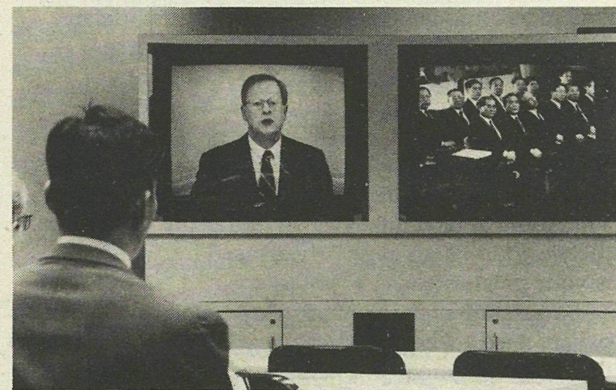
Besides mini-courses, LAC offers additional sections for normal lectures such as History 476, "Latin America: The Colonial Period." The extra section reads and discusses the material in Spanish, and students earn one additional credit for the extra work.

"The program here is just a baby," said Lynn Carbón-Gorrell, an assistant professor of Spanish linguistics who was involved in a similar program at Penn State. "Only Spanish and German are involved right now. But it is definitely growing."

One way the program can really grow is if students take advantage of the "contract" LAC option, which involves independent work for extra course credit. Amrine said any student can approach any professor and set up a program to get LAC credit. So far, however, no student has contracted additional independent LAC credit for a normal English-speaking course.

"We need to be moving toward more interdisciplinary types of courses," said Carbon-Gorrell. "History, business and all sorts of students need to understand that language is useful to them, and we need to provide them with courses that can teach them language and also be interesting to them."

## M Global Blue!



President James J. Duderstadt helped kick off an intensive 16-month 'Global MBA' program for 40 new Business School students, all top officials of the Daewoo Group in the Republic of Korea, via a videoconference lab at the B School.

The Business School has formed a partnership with Daewoo, one of the world's 40 largest corporations, to provide management education through an innovative package that includes videoconferencing, ongoing Internet communication, short on-site classes taught by U-M faculty in South Korea, and two terms of classes in Ann Arbor.

Photo by Philip T. Dentillo



# The OWL flies with MOOS and MUDS

## COMPUTERS ARE INCREASING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STUDENT PEER TUTORS

Peer Instruction is one of the most effective recent innovations in higher education. At Harvard, physics Prof. Eric Mazur uses interactive computing during his lectures to immediately test students on how well they understand a concept he's just introduced. Each student answers a question on his or her hand-held computer. Those who catch on first are designated peer instructors. Mazur pauses while the peer instructors explain the concept to students sitting around them. Then the lecture proceeds.

University of Wisconsin chemistry Prof. Arthur Ellis adapted Mazur's technique and says it "makes the classroom much more lively."

Peer instruction and tutoring has operated at Michigan for several years in various guises in many departments. One such program is the decade-old peer tutoring program of the English Composition Board's Writing Workshop. Students learn to tutor in a first-semester seminar, then receive credit for tutoring fellow students who want help in writing research papers.

Karen Sabgir, a 1995 graduate from Worthington, Ohio, describes the program and its adoption of new information technology from the student-tutor's point of view in the stories that follow.

**T**he Angell Hall Computing Center where I worked is open 24 hours a day, a great resource for students doing research or writing papers. But it still presents a daunting and sometimes disabling atmosphere at 9 p.m. the night before a paper is due.

Students, with their hands clutched to their heads, staring at the blinking cursor in front of them, can't help but notice that theirs are among the few quiet keyboards in a room of about 500 beaming computer screens.

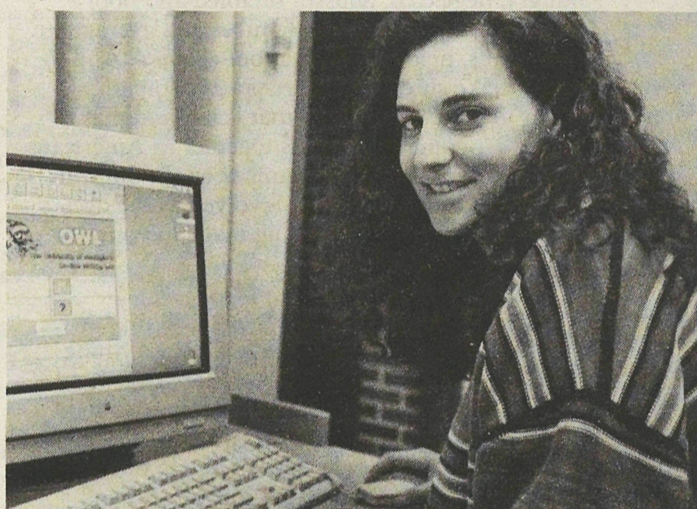
When I first started tutoring two years ago, the thought of trying to help a desperate writer frightened me. All the details—grammar rules, thesis statements and general typos—are just that, details. I was scared of giving wrong advice or, worse, ruining someone's grade.

Papers, even with topics like the Mongolian empire or an hypothesis for removing the thorax from a fly, are personal. Anytime you transfer something from your head to a sheet of paper, something personal latches on and is unveiled for all the world to laugh at or be confused by, whichever is your greater fear.

Some students are unsure of the kind of help their papers need. Their teachers may have told them they have grammar problems, so they tell me to check *only* their grammar when that is unfortunately the strongest part of their paper. The grammar-check request is fairly common, but so is the coherence-check. "Tell me if it flows; I just want to know if it makes sense," I'm told, as I stare down at a paper that has no noun-verb agreement.

Another popular plea (usually made with a deadline-tomorrow paper of 10 pages or more) is: "Can you tell me if I answered the question?" That's a sign of a severe structural problem, nine times out of 10.

Before becoming English Composition Board (ECB) peer tutors, students must complete an intensive training course, ECB 300. The next semester, in ECB 301, students begin tutoring on-site for academic credit. After they complete ECB 301, tutors are certified and may earn \$8 an hour.



Author Sabgir in the OWL. 'Working through someone else's writing, sentence by sentence, word by word, is grueling work,' she found, 'even when the personalities of tutor and tutee are in alignment, which is not always the case.'

(Peer tutoring is a small fraction of ECB services, which also include assessing all students' writing, teaching practicum classes and administering upper-level writing requirements.)

ECB director Bill Condon is pleased with the positive feedback from students who seek help from peer tutors in ECB's Writing Workshop. The evening hours (usually 7-11 p.m.), convenient locations (Angell Hall, North Campus and various residential halls) and lack of professional authority and intimidation are special to peer tutoring and a big draw for students who want assistance. The number of conferences increased from 290 during the 1991-92 school year to 727 during the 1993-94 school year.

Why have peer tutors? "There are two reasons," Condon says. "The first and probably main one follows the old adage that the best way to learn something is to teach it. It's an enormous benefit to the tutors, themselves. Complementing that value, the peer tutors provide a service that is accessible to students at times and places the students are writing, and some students prefer to go to a trained peer rather than to one of our faculty members. So peer tutors accomplish things that the Workshop couldn't do without them."

Student interest in becoming a peer tutor has grown with the demand. When the program started, only one section of ECB 300 was offered a year; then, after a couple of years, one section per semester. Starting next winter term, two sections will be offered each semester. The paid student tutors jumped from 16 tutors to 27 last winter; this winter, the number of tutors will double.



### Hatching the OWL

The English Composition Board seminar where students train to become Writing Workshop peer tutors began with lots of reading and discussion about the theory and practice of tutoring.

Then the 20 of us split into groups by our majors and discussed characteristics

of writing from our disciplines—English, political science, archaeology, psychology, marketing, kinesiology and chemistry in my seminar.

We wrote papers about the genres of writing and distributed drafts around the class. Like amateur beauticians, we all had dummies on which to practice; models who could stand it if we were too modest or used too much force.

We began with real paper in our hands and interacted with each other face-to-face, but soon our instructor, Barbara Monroe, introduced us to interacting in cyberspace. Monroe united us on our own computer "virtual conference," and we began to comment without looking anyone in the eye. Soon we were referring to face-to-face contact as "f2f."

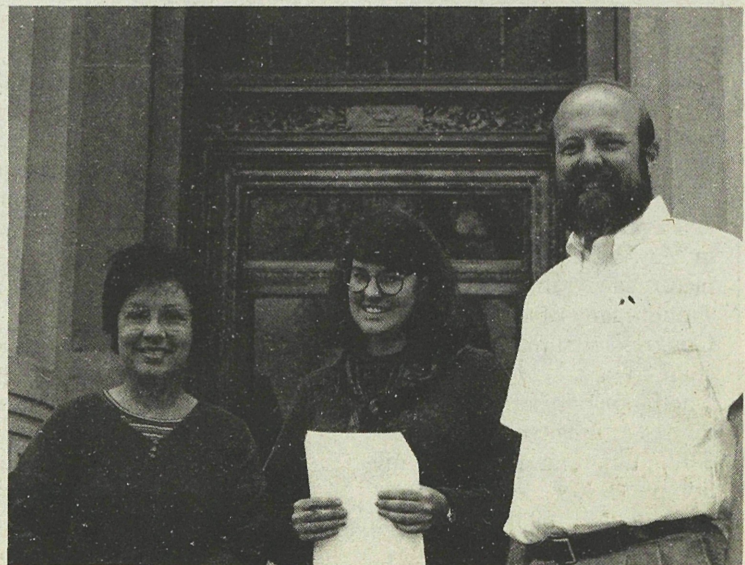
We downloaded our papers and e-mailed them to each other. I would pull up a copy of a classmate's paper on my screen, read it and e-mail my comments

back for him to pick up at his leisure. At the same time, I was receiving messages from members of the seminar with general comments and specific questions about my own paper.

All of this served as an incubation period for the OWL—the On-line Writing Lab—when it was piloted last fall. Pilot clients "flew" OWL by simply sending an e-mail message to [owl@umich.edu](mailto:owl@umich.edu), requesting a cybertutor's suggestions on papers-in-progress. Then last winter, two tutors, Jonas Kaplan and Brian Abrams, along with their instructor, Becky Rickly, put the OWL on the World Wide Web, where it can be reached at <http://www.umich.edu/~nesta/OWL/owl.html>. This fall, the OWL officially takes flight, offering its services campuswide on both e-mail and the Web.

Students can send their papers to the OWL at any time, along with a brief description of the assignment and of the help they seek. OWL tutors read client requests daily, guaranteeing a response within 48 hours. Even though the OWL wasn't open to the public last year, usage increased beyond the pilot client group, the news spreading by word of mouth.

Virtual conferences are conducive to hectic schedules because tutors have time to think about



The ECB's Monroe, Rickly and Condon. Monroe thinks people are drawn to the Internet because 'it's informal out there and kind of silly—it warms up the perceived cool of the computer medium.'

Photo by John Woodford

Photo by Will Woodford





Photo by John Woodford

On duty on the late shift on the eve before the deadline for term papers were Peer Tutors Emily Slocum '97 of Albany, New York and Bich Minh Nguyen '96 of Ada, Michigan.

the paper before responding. Not all students and tutors like the OWL, however. Some tutors find that not being able to see a student's body language impedes the process of helping him. And adapting to entirely textual forms of communication may be a challenge for students who do not regularly use e-mail or computer conferences. Nevertheless, judging from demand, the OWL is edging up to the popularity of the f2f peer tutor centers on campus.

Monroe does not worry that cyber-tutoring will replace f2f. "The OWL, I think, will be used for distance education," she says. For now, the distance may mean simply from a dorm room on North Campus down to Angell Hall Computing Center, where a peer tutor waits for e-mail. However, Monroe mentioned that in the near future she hopes to be using the OWL to hook up with Detroit public schools. —KS.

### MOOing in the MUD

Cyber-conferencing in the academic world increasingly involves cruising the Internet to reach MOOs within a MUD. What are they? A MUD is a Multi-User Dimension, a computer structure often used for Dungeons and Dragon-type games in which many people from all over the world can connect to the computer server.

But instead of fighting monsters and other forms of freestyle gaming popular among MUD users, MOO users are mainly interested in communicating rather than competing. The communication centers around an object (a MOO is a M[UD] that is Object-Oriented).

The object may be a "house" whose blueprint is rendered in words rather than illustration.

As a new visitor to a MOO, you need to create a name for yourself. Use your own, find one that's gender neutral or pick the name of a random object. You read the organizers' description of the setting, including the decor, exits and entrances, smells, what other guests are present and the type of conversation that is fitting there—the "netiquette." MOOs may be a ballroom, library, bar (no age limitations or cover charge), basement or tree house.

Many MOOs require permission for entry. Media MOO, based in Massachusetts Institute of Technology's media lab, is a popular hangout for people with professional interests in media. Some of its dwellings are the Techno Rhetoricians' Bar & Grill,

Pocket Fluff and Lint, and the Ethnographers' Tent.

MOOs can get bogged down with gossip and chatter, but they do provide a forum for live discussions in any field, building international lines of communication for both academics and novices.

While MOOs cover numerous academic areas, from biology and astronomy to post-modern culture, peer tutors have discovered other MOOs and conferences across the Internet where they can hold virtual and real-time conversations about their work.

ECB Lecturer Becky Rickly, who helped Michigan students make alliances with other universities, directed peer tutors to various sites, including the Writery in the Daedalus MOO, where one evening we spoke with peer tutors and directors of peer tutoring programs nationwide.

In a two-hour session we debated the advantages and disadvantages of on-line tutoring; we described our successes and our traumas with different kinds of students, and we also had a few moments to kick back and enjoy an icy-cold virtual drink.

Sessions at the Writery and other computer conferences, extensive use of the OWL, plus brief jaunts through the World Wide Web, have enabled many of Michigan's peer tutors to take advantage of as well as acclimate themselves to the Internet—a daily-expanding means and resource to people and information across the world. —KS.

For more news on the OWL and interactive writing MOOs, contact the Web address in the OWL story above, or Barbara Monroe at [bjmonroe@umich.edu](mailto:bjmonroe@umich.edu) or Becky Rickly at [barthes@umich.edu](mailto:barthes@umich.edu). For general campus computing information, write to the Information Technology Digest, 535 W. William, Ann Arbor, MI 48103-4943. MT

## Computers boost students' yield in research on ancient plants

By John Woodford

**P**aleoethnobiology is the study of how prehistoric people used plants. It includes determining which plants were collected and managed, and how they were used, whether for food, fibers, fuel or medicine. How did people process the plants? How did they detoxify otherwise poisonous plants for food? When did they learn to cultivate various plants? What were the effects of consuming specific plants?

Addressing these and other questions requires collecting, studying and organizing huge amounts of data not only from archaeological sites, but from laboratory work and research projects from several disciplines as well, including anthropology, history, biology, botany, biochemistry, ecology, nutrition, public health and wildlife sciences.

To help his graduate seminar students develop expertise in this challenging field, Richard I. Ford, Arthur F. Thurneau Professor of Anthropology and Biology, and chair of the department, worked with Todd Fadoir of the Information Technology Division's Office of Instructional Technology, who designed a group software database especially for the class.

"It's a shared database," Fadoir said, "which allows students to work and communicate with another simultaneously from their individual terminals. This permits them to share data among themselves, compare and contrast them and discuss their findings and ideas." The database also contains data from research projects throughout the world.

"Now we can sit in that class and collect and examine data from around the globe," Ford said. "I might tell the students that a certain edible grass was deficient in the amino acid lysine, and then ask them if any other food in the prehistoric menu might compensate for the deficiency. They can pull up all of the data on the grass, on other foods the people ate, on the nutritional value and composition of each, and look for a pattern in the food use that might suggest a source of lysine.

"Or," Ford continued, "I might ask whether

domesticated plants have greater yield than their ancestors. The students can use the database to study the fluctuations of the yield of the wild ancestor, and see how domestication of the plant stabilized the annual yield. They can derive these generalizations themselves rather than have me telling them what happened. We can share information from one to another and learn from each other. The computer aids in the democratization of education and promotes collegial sharing."

Each student becomes an expert on a single plant, placing in the database and exploring all the literature about it—its origin, history, geography, use, nutritional value, effect on ecology and so on. This mastery of information about a single plant leads to deeper discussion of paleobiological issues.

Liz Sobel, a doctoral candidate in archaeology, focused on a member of the family *Chenopodiaceae* that is commonly known as gooseweed, lamb's quarter or pigweed. Its domestic relatives are still eaten, but there is no known record of *Chenopodiaceae* in the historic era.

"The plant's earliest archaeological record is about 3,500 years ago," Sobel said. "It appears to have been domesticated in what is now Tennessee." The plant's seeds have been discovered in storage pits, old woven bags and "middens"—the archaeologists' term for garbage dumps. The seeds differ in shape from the seeds of wild varieties and also are thinner."

Gooseweed's origin is important to specialists in prehistoric North America, Sobel explained, because previously all of the plants domesticated in this hemisphere came from Central or South America, giving rise to the opinion that North American cultures "lacked the mental faculties to domesticate plants, or at least hadn't evolved a complex enough society to do so."

Another issue with gooseweed, as with other prehistoric plants, is "what led people to go from eating its seeds to planting them?" That is one of

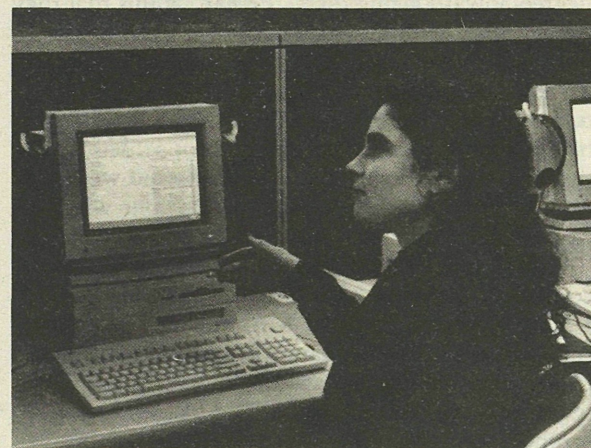


Photo by Becky Doyle

Sobel says domesticated gooseweed should enhance the reputation of prehistoric North Americans.

the big questions for paleoethnobotanists, and it is closely tied to the question of how cultures solved the biochemical problems posed by potential plant foods, especially the problem of poisons.

Both manioc and the sweet potato, for example, contain many toxins that people had to devise a way to defuse. One student in Ford's seminar, Renato Kipnis, is studying sweet and bitter varieties of manioc.

Bitter manioc is "loaded with toxins," Kipnis said, and yet as early as 4,000 to 3,000 years ago, Amerindians living near the Amazon developed a process that rendered it healthful. "First they soaked it in water for a week," Kipnis said, "then they peeled it, grated it, resoaked it and dried it before grinding it into flour. Amazonian villagers still use similar techniques to prepare bitter manioc."

Paleoethnobotanists now believe that plants in the Americas were domesticated independently from plants in other continents. The Old World societies, however, became more populous and accumulated more wealth "probably because they had the advantage of having many more animal species that could be domesticated," Ford said. "In the Americas, aside from the dog, only the alpaca and llama were available, and they lived only in the high Andes of Peru and Bolivia." MT



# 'Mercy-killing' thriller isn't about Kevorkian, but . . . Novelist Delbanco 'goes public'

The author Nicholas Delbanco, professor of English and director of the Masters of Fine Arts in Creative Writing Program, as well as the Hopwood Awards Program, has tackled a topical subject in an atypical way in his forthcoming novel, *In the Name of Mercy*.

Using the form of the mystery novel, Delbanco examines the complex and controversial public and private issues associated with incurable illnesses, costly health care, the individual's experience of dying, the survivors' feelings of grief and/or guilt, and the practice of professional versus lay "mercy killing."

In one of several enthusiastic pre-publication reviews by other authors, Antonya Nelson wrote, "While you're busy trying to figure out who killed whom, and why, the author has quietly, elegantly, chillingly subverted your most basic assumptions about virtue and villainy." And Thomas Flanagan found the novel "genuinely moving in places, darkly and savagely funny in places—sometimes the same places."

Delbanco discussed his novel, scheduled for publication this September by Warner Books, with *Michigan Today's* John Woodford.

**Michigan Today:** How did you decide to write a medical thriller?

**Nicholas Delbanco:** My other novels are, to a degree, inward-facing texts. I mean by this that they were, almost without exception, *private* books—books about the individual or a group of individuals and not the commonweal. But I thought it was time to look outward, to address a *public* issue this time through. I wanted to write about something that most Americans would confront—and wound up, in effect, with something that everyone will. My subject's as certain as taxes: death.

As I was thinking about what the book might consist of, it felt like tumblers in a lock clicking in—a combination clicking in. Here we are in the home state of Dr. Jack Kevorkian, who has helped bring the issues of medical ethics and euthanasia out of the shadows and into the spotlight. Also, my elder brother Thomas is a doctor at Harvard's Beth Israel Hospital, and here was a chance to collaborate with him.

**MT:** Is the book about Kevorkian?

**ND:** Not at all. It's about the problems he poses, the issues he represents. Some of my characters say harsh things about him, but they are expressing their opinions. I've never met him. The book asks the reader to consider the fine line between euthanasia and murder. Where can one draw that line? Where is the act merciful and when is it unjustified slaughter?

**MT:** You've published 15 books before, 12 volumes of fiction—but this is the first one set in the state of Michigan, isn't it?

**ND:** Yes. And it was an added pleasure to learn more about the state. It's also the first time I've had a contract for a work of fiction before writing a single word—though in the case of my three books of nonfiction that was routinely the case. But while I was considering the prospect of this particular idea, it so happened that Larry Kirshbaum was on campus as a member of the LS&A Visiting Committee (see related story). He's the president and CEO of Warner Books, and I asked him to the Hopwood Room to speak to my graduate students about the world of publishing—his experience thereof and their possible career paths in

the field. He did so; he's been generousity itself.

Well, anyway, as Larry was leaving, I somewhat impulsively asked, "How'd you like to do a book about mercy killing?" and he said, "Done." It was as simple as that. My brother Tom was passing through Ann Arbor at about the same time, and we spent a day talking about issues the novel might raise, the plot-lines, the characters, how we might collaborate so that the medical material would be precise. Since I hadn't yet written a word and had never written this sort of novel, I had night sweats more than once—but the fact of a signed contract did keep me to the mark.

**MT:** What sort of help did your brother provide?

**ND:** The book is full medical detail, from issues of hospital costs to matters like the way an insulin pump functions or how might someone dilute a patient's blood when it should be thickened instead—what pharmaceuticals might endanger a patient with a certain condition, what grand rounds would sound like, *et cetera*. We used to play chess together, and it was fine fun to match wits with each other again, to try out gambits and construct plot-traps.

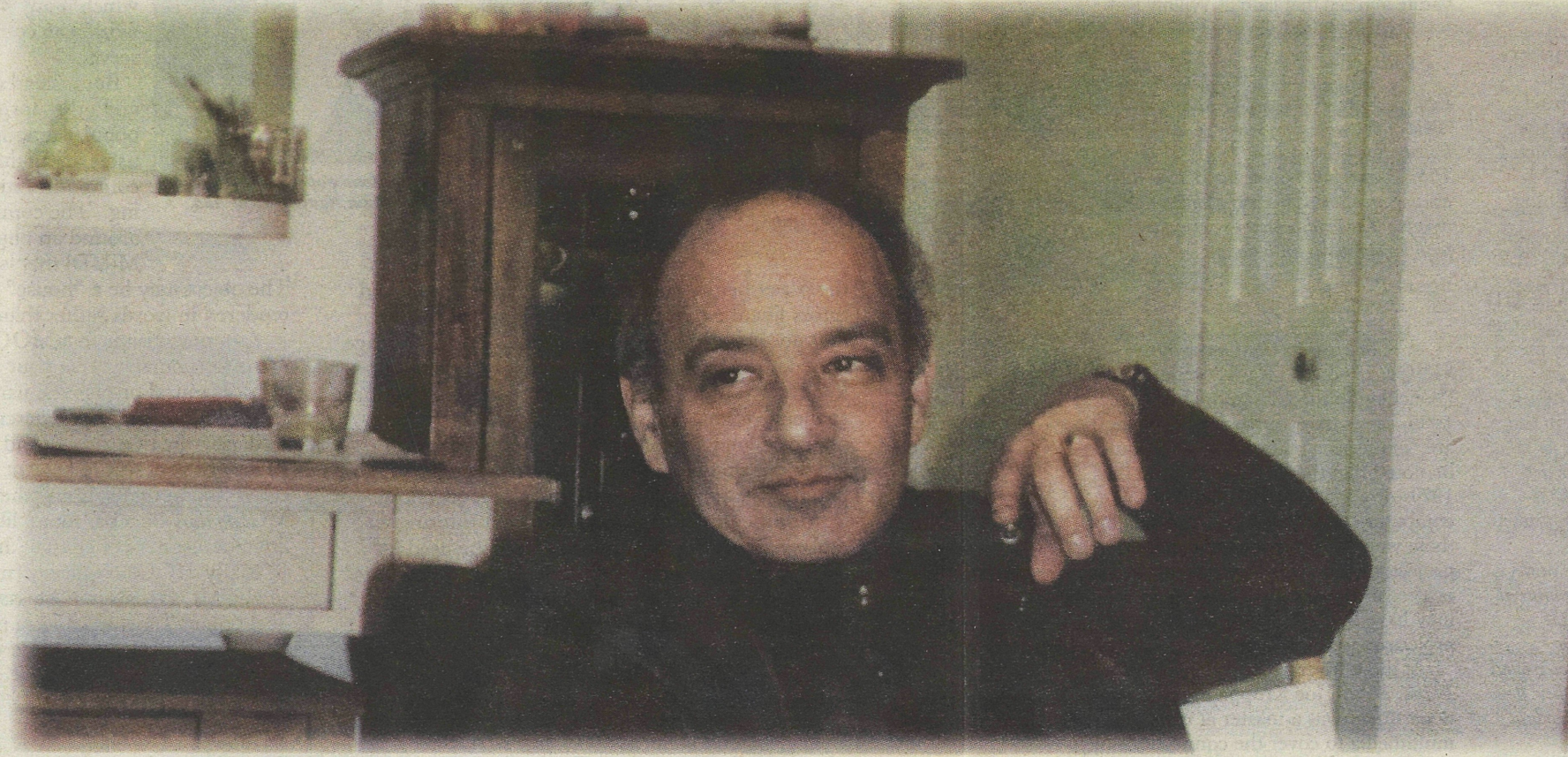
**MT:** The book is intended for the mass market. Does that mean you scaled down your usual inventiveness?

**ND:** I don't think so; not at all. The story explores the idea of evil by contagion—and it does so (or at least I hope it does so) by very carefully setting forth a series of oppositions in character and action. The plot is mirror-built; I constructed, I mean, with a classic doppelgänger, or doubling, form—with victims and potential killers poised as shadow-selves. You get two for the price of one.

What's most experimental—and risky—about the structure is something it took quite a while for me to understand. Almost all murder mysteries or thrillers have someone who emerges as the main character—or at least have someone who tries to solve the crime. Whether it's Miss Marple or a professional gumshoe or reporter or framed victim or even an innocent bystander, someone tries to make conscious sense of what is going on. And the reader follows along. But my mystery doesn't work quite that way. I have a bunch of characters moving around the board

like chess pieces; I get into their heads, from pawns to kings and queens, and in effect manipulate them from above. Each has his or her own story, but no one character walks you through the game.

The novel starts with a protagonist, Dr. Peter Julius, and we stay over-his-shoulder for much of the early going. But then he moves into a hospital in the



Delbanco

Photograph by Anton Shammas

fictional town of Bellehaven, Michigan, and the narrative unfolds by means of different voices.

A hospital's a busy place, full of professional people with separate and sometimes conflicting agendas. It's full of course of patients, also, and their families—each of whom has a story that may be noble, shameful, joyous, sorrowful. And yet in a sense everyone in a hospital is trying to move in the same direction—towards a cure, towards health. But hospitals and the adjacent hospice are conflict-sites as well.

All of which is to say I ask a lot of the reader. Maybe too much for really mass appeal. I don't expect to walk through airports seeing racks filled with my face. Yet the central problems that *In the Name of Mercy* explores—the costs of medical care, the effects of grief, guilt, greed, the questions of whether and when life should be intentionally ended, and how, and by whom—I think they should, *must*, interest us all.

## 'Talk English, kid, I'm dying here.'

A scene from Nicholas Delbanco's *In the Name of Mercy*: The philanthropist J. Harley Andrews, who has funded a hospice for hospital patients with terminal diseases at Trueman-Andrews medical center. Andrews has just learned his heart is failing. He discusses his options, and the hospital's mysteriously rising death rate, with his medical protégé (and suspected "mercy killer") Dr. Peter Julius.

Through all of this J. Harley Andrews stayed tranquil; he sucked on an unlit cigar. He wanted, he told Peter, just to get it over with; he'd thought about New York or Minneapolis or Boston but in the end decided he ought to trust this shop. Imagine, Harley said, if Colonel Sanders hated fried chicken or Henry Ford drove Oldsmobiles; you want to demonstrate some *confidence* in the thing you advertise and prove you enjoy your own product, correct?

He and Peter shared a tray. There were crackers, minestrone, and iced tea. The patient ate the cottage cheese and offered the doctor his portion of peaches; winking, he brought out a flask. What you don't understand, he said, is how this arrangement looks—from the outside, I mean, looking in. You're here to

run a hospice, right, you're here to help people die. With dignity, correct? Harley poured what looked like vodka in his plastic cup. Then he added ice. And of course there's the Hemlock Society, that pretty English lady we're so happy to have now in town. It's her agenda, isn't it, to teach people how to kill themselves—he wheezed and slapped his own back, coughing—or with a loved one's help.

Then there's Dr. Death himself, our famous Jack the Dripper, who's getting his rocks off on what he calls *obitriary* and turning the state into pretzels; each time he hangs his shingle out they write another law. One judge says yes, the other no; there's petitions all over the map. Meanwhile fifty percent of our national costs are entailed in the final months of life, it's crazy, kid, a business that runs this way would go bankrupt in three months at most. You make a profit, don't you, by *not* sending people home. Grow old along with me, he laughed, remember, all that Hallmark crap, that's nothing like the way it works, the way that old age works is misery and silence and if you're very rich like I am it postpones things a little bit maybe so the worst is yet to be . . .

He sighed. He drained his cup. "The trouble here," asked Harley, "is it getting better? Worse?"

"Trouble?" "Kid, I'm seventy-six years old. And I won't live forever and I don't have time to pretend. And you do know what I'm talking about: the death rate in this hospital."

"Yes," said Peter. "Yes, it's getting better?" "Yes, there's trouble. No, it's not." "Well, what are you doing about it?" "Statistically speaking," said Peter, "it's within the acceptable range. The rate of mortality nationwide in hospitals is high—rather higher, I imagine, than you'd guess. And in some ways the better the hospital, or the better its own record-keeping, the higher the reported proportion of inpatient loss. As for the hospice patients themselves, by definition death is the appropriate result. Within those parameters, therefore, and in that context Trueman-Andrews appears unremarkable . . ."

"Talk English, kid, I'm dying here . . ."  
Copyright © 1995 by Nicholas Delbanco from his novel *In the Name of Mercy*, to be published this fall by Warner Books. This text may not be reproduced in whole or in part without the author's permission. **MT**

## Signed up by the CEO

It was a routine trip back to Michigan for Laurence J. Kirshbaum '66, a member of the Visiting Committee of the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts, until Nick Delbanco surprised him with a question.

"Nick is a very special guy," says Kirshbaum, who is president and CEO of Warner Books Inc. in New York City. "He asked about the possibility of a book with us. I'd read a lot of his writing over the years, so it seemed like a unique opportunity. I don't normally go

around campuses signing up books, but we had a chance to grab one of the finest novelists in America, so I did it."

Kirshbaum is also a strong supporter of the *Michigan Daily*. "I was on the *Daily* from 1962 to '66," he says. "In other words, my whole undergraduate life. You could say I majored in the *Michigan Daily* and minored in LS&A."

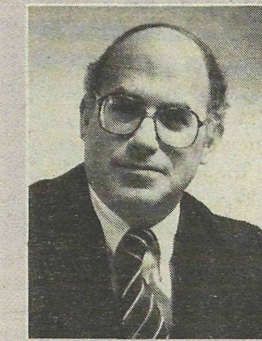
"I don't say that with great pride, but to a foolish young man, the *Daily* seemed more exciting than my classes. I've since changed my mind. I wish I'd spent more time at school."

Kirshbaum served as managing editor his senior year. As a reporter he often covered the state Legislature and the dynamics between the University and the state. Student protests were also his beat, and his reporting in that area led to his first job, a book and his current post.

"I was also working as a campus correspondent for *Newsweek* my senior year," he recalls, "and they offered me a job when I graduated. So in the end my time at the *Daily* was important vocationally. In 1970 I wrote a book for Random House about student protest on 20 campuses, *Is the Library Burning?*, with my fellow *Daily* alum Roger Rapoport. Random House hired me, and I moved here to Time-Warner in 1974. I've been here ever since."

Kirshbaum has served on the LS&A Visiting Committee for almost six years. "I'm focusing primarily on multimedia use in education," he says, "but I believe it's not the technology it's the content that really matters."

There is "an extra pleasure to my campus visits these days," Kirshbaum says, "the opportunity to see my son Michael, who will be a senior there next year. He's the third generation of our family at Michigan. My father, Milton Kirshbaum, was in the class of 1928."—**JW**



Kirshbaum

Photograph by Helen Merritt

**Other suggested reading:** Books by U-M faculty and graduates, and works published by the University of Michigan Press.

*The Wayward Preacher in the Literature of African American Women* by James Robert Saunders '86 DA. McFarland & Co., Jefferson, NC, 1995, \$27.50. This slender but absorbing volume examines the captivating and often flawed figure of the African American preacher as depicted in fiction by generations of black writers. The result is a richer rendering of Black American life than is afforded by most fatter volumes of social science.

*How to Live Green, Cheap, and Happy* by Randi Hacker '73. Stackpole Books, Mechanicsburg, PA, 1995, \$8.95. "What's good for the planet is good for the bottom line," writes *eco*-nomist Hacker. Her book focuses on easy ways in which people can live a more environmentally-aware life, while living more cheaply, healthily and, possibly, happily at the same time.

*I Am a Man* by Oyamo. Applause Books, New York, 1995, \$6.95. This powerful two-act play was premiered at Chicago's Goodman Theatre in 1994. Oyamo, associate professor of theater in the U-M Theatre and Drama Department, sets the play in Memphis during the 1968 sanitation worker's fight that fatally drew Dr. Martin Luther King to that city. The protagonist of this play is not King, however, but T.Q. Jones, the gritty leader of the workers struggling for dignity and decent wages.

*The Margin of Appreciation Doctrine in the Dynamics of European Human Rights Jurisprudence* by Howard Charles Yourow '93 SJD, '86 LL.M. Kluwer-Nijhoff, Cambridge, MA, 1995.

Yourow, a teacher of international and comparative law, examines the European Human Rights Convention to trace the evolving relationship between national and international arrangements for the protection of "basic civil and political rights." This is among the first full-length analyses of the critical legal and judicial processes that are emerging within the global integration of commercial, financial and political systems. Despite the mouthful title, the text is clear and of interest not only to officials and experts, but also to students and laypersons interested in how the European-advanced concept of human rights is being codified and expanded through national and international courts.

*Hunts' Highlights of Michigan*, 2nd edition, by Mary '70 MA and Don Hunt '70 MA. *Midwestern Guides*, Albion, \$14.95. With over 800 pages featuring photos, maps and a wealth of historical and anecdotal information on 180 highly recommended destinations, *Hunts' Highlights of Michigan* presents not just the typical vacation sites around the state, but points out many under-appreciated wonders. The book includes short, in-depth essays on each "highlight," as well as notes on over 800 beaches, parks, shops and scenic drives. The highlights noted by the Hunts are diverse enough to please all tastes, from Drier's Butcher Shop in Three Oaks, noted for their homemade sausages and bologna, to Berrien County's wineries to Ann Arbor's book and music stores. The Hunts also include a large section on Upper Peninsula highlights like Pictured Rocks and Kitch-itiki-sipi springs. As Mary Hunt sums it up, "Surprising worlds close to home—that's become my favorite phrase."—**MQ Thorburn**

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# LETTERS

## The Jam Handy Saga

IT WAS FASCINATING to read in the March 1995 issue about the 1903 brouhaha over Jamison (Jam) Handy's article about Prof. Thomas Trueblood's class in "Love Making." Today's administrators would welcome such a mild version of the practice that goes by the same title. Victorian sensibilities were easily offended in those days. Nowadays, as Cole Porter wrote, "Anything Goes."

I have a hazy recollection of Michigan's golf coach of the 1930s whose name was also Trueblood. He was well in his 80s, making it possible that he was also the same person of the 1903 incident. [He was—Ed.] He had the good fortune to have at least two standout student golfers: John Fisher, a Walker Cup team member and captain of the Michigan team in 1933-34, and Chuck Kocis, likewise a Walker Cup team member. Golfing champions have subsequently gravitated to the Sun Belt where year-around golf is possible.

Jam Handy's exploits in swimming, despite his diminutive size, are reminiscent of Michigan's swimming team captain in 1941-42, William Dobson Burton, whom coach Matt Mann labeled "Pocket Battleship." What a contrast with team captain of 1937-38 Edward (Big Ed) Kirar, who was well over 6 feet tall. Both anchored teams that dominated swimming in the 1930s, the "Matt Mann Era."

Norman Williamson Jr. '36  
Claremont, California

YOUR JAM HANDY article brought back many memories of growing up as the daughter of one of the GM executives you refer to. Aside from a break for military service during World War II, my father spent almost all of his career with Chevrolet, from which he retired in the early 1970's as general sales manager and vice president.

I vividly recall the annual build-up toward the day when new models were introduced, especially the meetings held in Detroit and around the country to "inform and enthuse" every member of the Chevy team. I can still hear my father working late at night, practicing and timing his scripts to perfection. Then he would be gone for weeks at a time in the late summer and early fall to take the Chevy marketing show on the road. The secrecy and drama that led to announcement day were nearly as exciting to us as the annual wait for Santa Claus.

Throughout those years my father often referred to Jam Handy with deep respect and affection, admiring the technology and creativity of his company, the work his employees did for Chevrolet, and especially the man himself. I met Mr. Handy on several occasions when I was quite young. I have no real recollection except awe, no doubt a result of my father's opinion. How enjoyable to read about him so many years later and to gain a much more complete view of his life.

Suzanne Mays Richardson  
Englewood, Colorado

WE USED the Jam Handy organization for commercial/industrial films when I was working at General Electric many years ago. But I never realized the connection with Professor Trueblood. That name was prominent in our own family history.

My father, Lewis Alden Estes '08, '10 Eng, was born in Ann Arbor while his father, Ludovic Estes, was a professor of mathematics and astronomy (among his accomplishments was "siting" the Observatory "the old-fashioned way," a position recently confirmed by the latest satellite technology, to be extraordinarily accurate.)

Unfortunately, my grandfather died when my father was only 8—a grandfather I never knew, but would have treasured. My father and grandmother moved back

to Ann Arbor, so she could watch over his education until his graduation. And they rented rooms from the same Professor Trueblood in your article! My father spoke often of Professor Trueblood, but mostly as a golf coach. My father, a small but powerful low handicapper, was, I believe, captain of the first Michigan golf team.

Hugh Estes '40  
Southport, Connecticut

REGARDING "The Suspension of Jam Handy," I knew Prof. Thomas Trueblood only on the golf course. I grew up in Ann Arbor, and in the late '30s was a caddie at the U-M golf course. One day I caddied for an elderly man who played just three holes, but which took him over two hours to complete. Whenever he made a poor shot, I had to retrieve the ball and then listen to him explain what he had done wrong.

These sessions continued twice weekly for most of the summer. In the third week, he gave me some clubs and insisted that I also play. It was a fun time. Then, one day, he asked me to help drive his car home. Well, at age 13, I couldn't drive. However, he solved that problem. I sat on his lap and steered the car while he worked the pedals. We reached his house without hitting trees, telephone poles or other cars. Then he gave me a dime for bus fare home. I've never forgotten my short but very pleasant association with Professor Trueblood.

James O. Bemis '53  
Corpus Christi, Texas

WHEN I graduated from Michigan in 1961, my first job was with the Jam Handy Organization. The company was an assemblage of the eclectic, so working there was just plain fun. Handy was a Christian Scientist and, naturally, he hired quite a few people from his church. At the same time he hired an amazing group of artists, animators, would-be Hollywood filmmakers, writers (including three novelists that I knew of) and salespeople. We were the biggest bunch of boozers, pot smokers, hustlers and reprobates I have ever come across under a single roof. Amazingly, we all worked well together. (Although one learned to work with the boozers before their liquid lunch hour and to reserve the afternoons for the sober Christian Science team.)

Reg Bird  
Elk Rapids, Michigan

AT LAST! I learn something of Jam Handy, who was responsible for disturbing me greatly when I was a teen living in Hamtramck in the '40s. Handy's Detroit office had a phone number that was one digit different from ours at home. Day and night we would get calls for that office, and we were never quite sure who Jam Handy was. Thanks to Linda Robinson Walker for enlightening me.

Harry James Cargas '57 BA, '58 MA

YOUR JAM HANDY feature brought back fond memories of my youth. Jam was a long-time member of the Detroit Boat Club on Belle Isle. Jam showed up at the club for a lunch-time swim every summer work day during the War II years. He always carried a small brown paper bag containing a clean detachable shirt collar. He and my father were boat club friends and swam together at strange times of the year—after the pool had closed. They would swim in the Detroit River often until the end of October. One day Jam showed up with a custom-made rubber shirt. I have often wondered if it was the first wet suit.

Jam had a collection of paddle boards, and the three of us would paddle to the Detroit Yacht Club and back. Jam even had one with a sail which he operated in the prone position while steering with his feet.

The last time I saw Jam a companion helped him sit on the edge of the pool. Jam put his feet in the water and gently kicked. He couldn't get in or out of the pool even with help, but he got his feet wet.

Jon Heinrich '57  
Southfield, Michigan

## The Evil Dr. Holmes

YOUR ARTICLE noted that a former student, Jam Handy, had gone on to achieve some fame following his brief attendance at Michigan. You might be interested in the enclosed article which I wrote for the May 1977 *Paeon*, a U-M Medical School publication, describing the activities of a Medical School alumnus who went on to achieve fame for a somewhat different reason.

Wiley K. Livingston Jr. MD  
Bessemer, Alabama

*Editor's Note: Dr. Livingston recounted the story of an 1884 graduate of the Medical School: H.W. Mudgett, alias H.H. Holmes.*

*Holmes built a large home in Chicago that came to be known as Nightmare Castle for its secret passages, trapdoors, chutes and underground laboratories. "Not content with the removal of his several wives, apparently women of unusual tolerance," Livingston wrote, "[Holmes] enticed young ladies into his castle, and after sexually assaulting them he murdered them. ... The bodies were deposited in the basement via the chutes; and when their husbands came looking for them, they too wound up in the labs, with the exception that their flesh was removed and the skeletons sold to medical schools!"*

*Holmes was captured after one of two accomplices in an insurance scam turned him in. The man was alarmed for his own safety after Holmes murdered the third partner, three of that partner's children, and began efforts to kill the man's wife and fourth child.*

*Holmes-Mudgett slew 20 to 30 victims, Livingston reported, far more than Jack the Ripper, "who killed 'only' five persons."*

## Willow Run Years

I, TOO, LIVED at Willow Run (December, 1994 issue) following World War II while attending the University. We had a wonderful group of fellows in Dorm 1 who hung around together—Ben Gross, Glen Siewert, Norm LaPeters, Ken Beaudry and George Georgiou. Even John Costello (of Chrysler fame) was in

our group. One of the girls who lived in Dorm 2 (reserved for women vets), Marjorie Kirk, eventually became my wife of 38 years before passing away in 1987. I met her when she worked in the cafeteria line at West Lodge. Several years ago, I went back to see the area and stood on the corner where Dorm 1 once existed. Private homes on a residential block are now there, and a grammar school sits where West Lodge once resided. How times do change!

Incidentally, when did the University vacate and sell that land at Willow Run?

M. F. "Jack" Gartner '47 BBA, '48

MBA

Downers Grove, Illinois

*Editor's Note: Portions of U-M's original real estate in that area now belong to the Wayne County Road Commission, but U-M still owns 156.22 acres that include the Willow Run housing area, the University Planner's Office reports. The land is used for some storage facilities but most of it is vacant.*

## Clicking in the Classroom

SINCE THE ARTICLE on multimedia ("Clicking in the Classroom," March 1995) states that courses at Michigan are "pioneering" multimedia, it should be noted that the idea appeared in the 1970s or possibly earlier. Instead of computer-controlled slides and music, there were multiple slide and film projectors and audio tapes controlled by professor and assistant(s). The idea may have begun as soon as carousel projectors were perfected.

At the University of Texas in early 1970s, a Prof. Joe Kruppa in the English department was a master at using multimedia to cover the connections of many modern movements in the visual, musical and literary arts of mid 20th century. There surely were other facilities across the US with other multimedia expert users.

Of concern is the essentially passive nature of the learning unless enormous resources have been gathered for students to search through. Students need to assemble these performances for themselves, for one level of active involvement.

Susan (& John) Mauldin  
Pueblo West, Colorado

## Holocaust Painting

In reference to the March article, "The 'Guernica' of the Holocaust," Bara Zetter is treading on very sensitive

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marshland, with her suggestion that this painting, by Aczel, 1946, be given official recognition. Why would Bara Zetter want Jews, especially, to see Hitler raised to such an exalted position? To place this disgusting leader above the martyred souls who died at his hands, indicates that someone is not understanding the depth of the horror that was the Holocaust. This painting is an affront to every Jew. Yad Vashem was absolutely right to refuse this painting.

Zetter further concludes that academia "neglects to present works from the Holocaust." Only now are survivors beginning to speak of their horrors—50 years later. She also unfortunately equates the Holocaust to "French and Spanish civil wars." I believe a lesson in history is necessary here.

Give it up Ms. Zetter, Aczel's painting deserves to be in someone's attic!

Barbara Forman Aronson '60  
Pittsburgh

**Gerald Ford and Willis Ward**  
LAWRENCE Kennedy's letter in the March issue concerning President Ford's role in the football team of 1934 was technically correct. However, for me, he missed the great importance of the one game Michigan won that year versus Georgia Tech. For many of us students, the outstanding player on that sorry team was a lone African-American, Willis Ward. Georgia Tech refused to play with a Black man on the Michigan team and the University was left with a racial dilemma. They solved it, badly in my opinion, by sending Ward out of town to scout a future team.

However, the night before the game, bonfires lit all over the campus echoed with screams of student anger, and "Kill Georgia Tech" was heard throughout Ann Arbor, and the next day in the stadium we did. I don't remember the score, but several Georgia Tech players left the field on stretchers.

This overprotected, Northern, Caucasian girl found a conscience that day, as did many others, as we began to understand the degradation of minorities. This episode labeled me forever with that awful word—liberal.

The late, fine Willis Ward became one of Detroit's most respected judges but remembered that day as the most humiliating of his life. What he did not know was how many of us he influenced for a lifetime. It was many years before Michigan again scheduled a game with a Southern team, and I am sure today's students have no comprehension of the "Good Old Days."

Phyllis Manson '37  
Grosse Pointe, Michigan

#### Reichl's Tasty Prose

I AM ONLY indirectly related to U-M (I am married to Virginia August '71 BSN), but I cannot resist responding to your profile of *New York Times* restaurant critic Ruth Reichl '68.

Ms. Reichl's reviews have become by

far my favorite part of the *Times*. It is rare to find a writer who combines a deep knowledge of her subject, a wonderful style and—most important—blunt, unapologetic honesty. My only concern is for the well-being of the establishments which she describes: After reading a Reichl review, I have no desire to head out to the restaurant—I feel like I've just been there.

Brian G. Zack  
Princeton, New Jersey

**There Oughta Be a Law**  
EVEN THOUGH I moved to Dayton in 1949 and served on the Legal Staff of the US Air Force at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base for 33 years (1949 to 1982), the U of M and the Great State of Michigan have always retained their deep appeal for me.

It occurred to me that some of your readers might be interested in a letter I published in the May 1962 *Michigan State Bar Journal*. The letter's story is based upon a real event which occurred in our back yard more than 30 years ago when our then 7-year-old daughter Carol had dropped her stuffed Easter Bunny in the presence of a playmate's Scottie dog in the neighbor's yard. In recovering the bunny, Carol also obtained a dollar bill from the dog's mouth. Neither child knew the dollar's origin but both claimed it after Carol returned home with it.

A trivial event, but it raised issues of the operation of legal principles of finders keepers. The English Common Law is a marvelous tradition, but there are events in which the operation of common law principles becomes humorous.

Incidentally, my family has a long-standing tradition with the U of M. A great uncle, Elliot Wilcox, was in the Michigan Legislature from Pontiac, and in 1867 introduced the resolution which authorized coeducation at the University; my father, Archie McMillan, was business manager of the *Michiganian* in 1899, the first year that the fight song "The Victors" was published.

Archibald W. McMillan '35, '38 Law  
Dayton, Ohio

#### Agenda for Women

IN THE DECEMBER 1994 issue, President James J. Duderstadt recognizes the plight of women in academia and announces a "Michigan Agenda for Women." In the next column Provost Gilbert R. Whitaker, Jr. announces a "Career Development Fund for Women Faculty." It's about time.

Thirteen years ago, my letter appeared in the Fall 1982 issue of LSA. [The letter stated, in part, that it was "shocking" that the Women's Studies Program needed to be defended in an article, that no women were pictured in a section called "Named Professorships," nor was any among the 10 recipients of faculty awards—Ed.]

Unfortunately, this situation still exists not only in academia but in politics and in corporate America as

well. The *New York Times* Feb. 5 Business section reports (in an article co-written by a U-M doctoral student, Sandy Kristin Piderit) on the dearth of women on corporate boards. In the last election, 10 women ran for governor (four were incumbents) and only one was elected. Women everywhere are still the underclass. However, there are some bright specks in the current scene. With the awareness of a need for a new agenda at Michigan, with this story of sexism in corporate America, maybe there will be a change in the status quo.

As for politics, there is another ray of hope. The Women's Campaign School at Yale University, which had its first successful program last June, is dedicated to provide training to women in the basics of running for office and running a campaign: field work, fund raising, media relations and strategy.

The key to change is position and power. I hope that the women at Michigan persevere not only with e-mail, but by insisting on monthly meetings until a plan is firmly established and a modicum of success is achieved. Actions speak louder than words!

Joyce Donen Hirschhorn '46  
Killingworth, Connecticut

#### The Origins of 'GO BLUE'?

THE LETTER describing a photo of a couple dyed-in-the-wool Michigan fans in the March "Letters" section ended with, "GO BLUE!" I was prompted by it to tell about the origin of this exclamation, heard and recognized worldwide.

GO BLUE began, I believe, over 50 years ago in the football practice area of Ferry Field. The last activity of each practice session under H. O. (Fritz) Crisler in 1943 was a scrimmage, the first team on offense against 11 of the rest of us on defense. During our practices, all team members wore faded dark-blue jerseys. The 11 defenders for the scrimmage pulled on, over our jerseys, red knit sleeveless shirts. This made it easier for the first team to determine whom to knock over during the "longest hour" of the redshirts' day.

Usually, two dozen or so student spectators lined the field to enjoy the mayhem. They, to a man, loudly supported the blue-shirted first team,

shouting continuously, "GO BLUE! GO BLUE!" I never heard a single shout of, "GO RED."



1943 footballer  
Crandell: At long  
last (take our  
word for it) out  
of the red.

I am convinced that this was the beginning of our favorite cheer. It could have begun earlier, because Coach Crisler came to Michigan in 1938, but it dates at least from 1943.

In October 1994 we had a reunion of the 1943 and 1944 football teams in Ann Arbor. Teammate (and Assistant AD) Don Lund borrowed current jerseys with our correct numbers for a picture session. That is the explanation of the enclosed photo of me without a red shirt over my blue jersey

John S. Crandell '46, '49 Law  
Clearwater, Florida

#### The Leader of the Band

I SPENT the years from 1954 to 1966 at Michigan, and some of my fondest memories are of the great Michigan Marching Band, whose excellent performance was due certainly to Dr. William Revelli. There is a clone to the Band out here in the West. My oldest son earned film and communications degrees from USC. I had always wondered at the similarity of style and rendition between the USC Trojan band and the Michigan Band. The reason became obvious when I learned that the USC band director played and marched under Dr. Revelli for four years at Michigan.

Where and how can I obtain either a CD or tape of the Michigan Marching

Band in performance? I would greatly appreciate this information.

Wilbur J. Lindsay '66  
California

*Editor's Note: Recordings of the Michigan Bands may be ordered by telephoning the Band office (2308 Moore, Ann Arbor, MI 48109) at 1-(313)764-0582.*

#### Query Answered

THE ARTICLE about Prohibition that Mrs. Thomas R. Shoupe inquired about in the March issue doubtlessly referred to a book by John C. Burnham, *Bad Habits: Drinking...in American History* (New York: NYU Press, 1993). Hard to say when the article or review appeared in a U-M publication. Burnham teaches history at Ohio State University, is a graduate of Stanford and has no connection that I know of with the U of M. His article on somewhat the same theme appeared in *Journal of Social History*, II (fall, 1968), pp. 51-68.

Martin L. Dillon  
Jerome, Michigan

#### 'Our Birth Is But a Sleep and a Forgetting'

I AM a graduate of the class of 1932, but I still enjoy hearing about the U of M. However, I have a wonderful memory of a gentleman who taught a class on Wordsworth and other Romanticists in 1931 or 1932. *What was his name?* I cannot remember; yet he added so much to my life. No one could read Wordsworth as he did. There must be others who were influenced by his teaching.

Josephine Work Balassone '32  
Boca Raton, Florida

*Editor's Note: John Arthos, the Hereward T. Price Distinguished University Professor Emeritus of English, says the gentleman you remember is "almost certainly Clarence D. Thorpe, an outstanding specialist in Romantic poetry."*

I WAS PLEASED to see the short article, "Project Outreach", by Melissa Olson Cunningham in the March issue. I was involved in Project Outreach during my undergraduate education. It provided significant learning upon which I have drawn during my graduate academic studies as well as my career. I am pleased to see that this experiential learning continues to be apart of education at Michigan.

George A. Godlewski '79  
Danville, Pennsylvania

#### Keep Your Reference Letter File Active and Up to Date

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To reactivate a file that has not been used since 1985, contact CPP's Reference Letter Center by July 28, 1995. You will be asked to supply updated information for inclusion in your file. There is no charge.

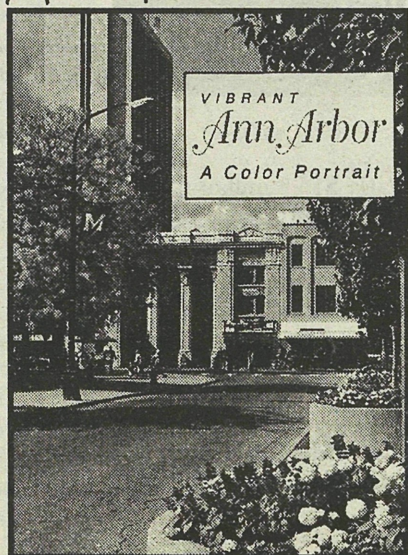
To start a new file, any graduate or current student with at least 12 credits, may do so by contacting the Center and requesting the necessary information. Other questions about the reference letter service or the status of a particular file may be directed to: Reference Letter Center, 3200 Student Activities Building, 515 E. Jefferson St., Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1316. Phone (313) 764-7459; fax (313) 763-4917.

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# DONORS SHAPE FUTURE THROUGH STUDENT SUPPORT

By Rick Krupinski

In 1860 when Andrew White, professor of history and of English literature, established with the Regents the first formal scholarships at the University of Michigan, he did so for reasons other than providing financial aid.

Student costs were less than \$400 a year then, so it was relatively easy for students to work their way through college.

White, who went on to become Cornell University's first president, instituted the awards as \$50 prizes to challenge all the students of the Literary Department.

Nowadays, scholarships provide an indispensable form of financial aid and often become the deciding factor not only in students' ability to attend their schools-of-choice, but also in a school's ability to attract top students.

Like Professor White, today's Michigan benefactors often designate their scholarship gifts in ways that broaden benefits beyond aiding students; they often direct funds so as to make an impact on disciplinary fields, social issues or geographical regions in which they have special interest.

From establishing scholarships for students from their high school or local area to encouraging students to enroll in certain fields, donors find that helping prepare tomorrow's leaders in ways close to the donors' hearts offers an appealing means of personally shaping the future.

## Civitas Initiative

In the School of Social Work, the Civitas Initiative, a national nonprofit program established by Chicago attorney Jeffrey Jacobs, funds scholarships and practicum stipends for two years with gifts to the School totaling \$400,000.

Civitas (a Latin word that can mean "citizenship" or "community") supports talented students committed to taking their education and skills directly into the community. Students who receive Civitas scholarships pledge to use their degrees and training to benefit maltreated children and specifically to pursue careers that directly serve such children for the same number of years for which they received Civitas awards.

Jacobs, who is not a U-M alumnus, has established Civitas programs at Loyola School of Law in Chicago to train law students to become specialized advocates for maltreated children, and at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston to train child psychiatrists and mental health professionals specializing in abused and neglected children.

"I believe that if we train professionals who come in contact with these children," Jacobs says, "then we can reduce the cycle of crime and violence. By protecting children, we protect our community and make it safer. Child protection is tantamount to crime prevention."

## The Bentley Scholars

For students in the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts programs, the Alvin M. Bentley Foundation in 1983 established the



Committed to fighting child abuse and neglect are (top, l-r): Prof. Kathleen Faller, director of the Civitas Initiative at U-M, and Civitas Scholars Greg Watt, Ave Bortz, Elizabeth Gibner, Moira Birdsall. Bottom: Veronica Grijalva, Vicki Fadeley, Deborah Salmons, Jennifer Dietrich. (Not pictured: Monique Davis, Kristin Gauden, Tashelle LeBlanc.)

Photograph by Gregory Fox

Bentley Scholarships for Michigan residents who have demonstrated academic excellence and promise.

The late Alvin Bentley '40, '63 AM was active lifelong in government and civic affairs. He served four terms as 8th District representative to the US Congress, and, with his wife, Arvella, created a legacy for Michigan students that stands as one of the premiere programs of student support.

The Bentley Scholarship provides \$7,500 annually for four years, conditional on remaining in good academic standing. Two scholarships are awarded to incoming freshmen each year, maintaining eight Bentley scholars at the U-M in any given year and encouraging the brightest and best of Michigan resident students.

Bentley Scholarships are matched by LS&A Dean's Merit Scholarships of \$2,500, bringing the total award to \$10,000 a year.

## Martin Luther King Scholarship

To honor and continue for future generations the ideals of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., the U-M's Alumni Association and its African American Alumni Council have awarded the Martin Luther King Scholarship since 1982. Supported by



Talae Perry, Landi Williams, J. Alexander Mitchell were the first Colton Leadership Scholars. Established in 1992 by Chicago philanthropist Ralph Colton '23 BSE, '24 MSE, and his wife, Elsie, the Colton Leadership Scholarships are awarded primarily to non-Michigan high school graduates who demonstrate proven leadership potential in any field of study.

Photograph by Peter Koas

alumni contributions at all levels, awards are given to exceptional incoming African American freshmen to defray first-year costs and increase students' ability to attend U-M.

Virgie Bright '88, who was awarded \$1,500 in 1984, calls the support "immensely helpful." Part of an overall package of financial aid, her King Scholarship enabled her to meet her first year tuition and living expenses and to devote less time to a job and more to her studies.

"Winning it gave me confidence; it meant a lot to have the University of Michigan say, 'Yes, you can!'" adds Dr. Bright, who went on to graduate from the U-M Medical School in 1992. She is now completing her residency in geriatrics at Cambridge (Mass.) Hospital, which is associated with the Harvard University Medical School.

Michigan has been saying "Yes, you can!" to students for a century and a half, thanks to the foresight and generosity of countless benefactors.

## MICAMPAIGN

### Scholarship variety meets a variety of needs

Unlike Professor White's students in the 1860s, today's students face a college education pricetag that can easily seem out of reach. Tuition for undergraduates is 250 times what students of the mid-1800s paid, and for out-of-state students costs have multiplied 527 times. Now "working one's way through college" is but one component—rather than the sole means—of financing a college degree.

As the cost of providing education has increased, so have the University's efforts to see that students obtain adequate financial aid. Scholarships complement federal and state grants and loans, and provide varying levels of support to meet the needs of individual students. Some scholarships are awarded on the basis of need, others on merit, and still others on a combination of merit and need.

Ranging from one-time honorariums of \$250 meant to supplement other forms of aid, to programs like the Colton and Bentley scholarships, which cover all or a major portion of four-year expenses, Michigan's network of financial assistance has made it possible, year after year, to meet the full financial need of Michigan residents—and some non-residents—who apply and qualify for aid.

Scholarship funds are primarily supported by gifts of any amount from individual and corporate donors and often honor alumni, mentors or loved ones.

The Campaign for Michigan seeks \$125 million to increase the number and the amount of scholarships and fellowships offered to University of Michigan undergraduate and graduate students.—RK.

For information on making a gift to U-M scholarship funds, contact the Campaign for Michigan at (313) 998-6000 or the Office of Financial Aid at (313) 763-4119.

## Huetwell bequest to help many projects

The University received a gift of nearly \$16.8 million from the estate of Frederick G.L. (Fritz) Huetwell '38, a longtime Michigan friend and donor who was profiled in the March 1995 issue of *Michigan Today*.

Portions of the Huetwell bequest will support the Medical School's endowment, the University Library, student financial aid, the Michigan Speech and Hearing Camp, the University Marching Bands and construction of an Ann Arbor campus Visitors Center.

The Visitors Center, a 19,000-square-foot addition to the Student Activities Building on Maynard Street, will be named in Huetwell's honor.

Beneficiaries of additional portions of the estate are yet to be designated.—RK.



# Screenwriting **Guru**

By Brett Forrest

"I am an institution," Robert McKee says. "I've become famous in the strangest way anyone in Hollywood ever has." A 1991 *Wall Street Journal* article iays McKee has become a millionaire doing what he does. His persona has been laid bare in the *Los Angeles Times*, *GQ*, the *New York Daily News* and countless other periodicals. And just about every man, woman and child in Hollywood knows his name.

McKee lectures on "Story Structure" to more than 3,000 students each year. He take his show on the road to major US cities and European capitals as well. The tuition fee for the three-day, 31-hour seminar is \$435. You do the multiplication.

McKee calls himself "a champion of the writer"—especially the screenwriter. Although Hollywood actors, directors and producers receive more popular praise than do screenwriters, he says, with typical tactfulness, that "only a fool confuses the conductor with the composer."

He argues that screenwriting is "technically more difficult than the novel or the play" because it has "so many conventions—a loose page limit, three-act structure, a premium on dialogue—that it can at times confine and frustrate the writer with its rigidity."

Enough people think that McKee can teach something that is hard to do that "take Robert McKee" has become standard advice in Hollywood. Paramount and Disney sent their entire creative staffs to his class. "I couldn't have had a more enlightening experience," says *On Golden Pond* director Mark Rydell. Other pupils include Kirk Douglas, Faye Dunaway, Robert Townsend, Harry Belafonte, John Cleese, Rona Barrett, David Bowie, Gloria Steinem and Quincy Jones.

Scripts can sell for anywhere from \$10,000 to \$6 million. Yes, \$6 million for a story roughly 100 pages in length. Is that wildly out of order? "For a lousy \$3 million, you give them something that, if they do it right, will make them \$300 million," McKee says. "One percent of what it's going to cost them to make the film is the writing. One percent. I don't know what Michael Crichton got for *Jurassic Park*, but it was not enough."

McKee's teaching style is not for everyone. He forbids questions from the class except during coffee breaks. Even then, the question better interest him. An erstwhile thespian with a short fuse, the blunt McKee can reduce a blustering Hollywood type to a self-conscious child with the harshest of quick glances. McKee says his style comes not from

bragadoccio, but confidence in his knowledge, much of which he says he gained during his 10 years at Michigan, where he earned a BA in English literature in 1963, his MA in '65, and also studied cinema arts. "It was such a conducive environment for learning. The camaraderie, and spirit was just so pleasant," he says of Michigan. "I had a terrific education."

It was at Michigan that McKee laid the foundation for his insights into story-telling. He directed and/or acted in over 30 theater productions. "There was a stretch there senior year where I was auditioning for one play while I was doing another," he recalls. "I did nine major productions in a row."

Since leaving Ann Arbor, he has appeared on Broadway and studied Shakespearean production at the National Theatre in London as an artist-in-residence. He was also a story analyst for United Artists and NBC and served on the faculty at the University of Southern California School of Cinema and Television, where he developed his Story Structure class.

His strongest love, however, is for writing. He has penned episodes for the television shows *Quincy*, *Columbo*, and *Spenser: For Hire*, and his program *Abraham* appeared on TNT last winter. And he won the BAFTA Award (England's equivalent of an Emmy) for best arts program of 1991 for *J'accuse Citizen Kane*, a television program he wrote and hosted.

He confesses, however, that even though he's sold all nine of his screenplays, he still lacks a screen credit. "The world is full of people who teach things they themselves cannot do," he says by way of explanation. He cautions his students that it takes 10 years of working at the craft before one can possibly expect to write a screenplay of top quality. That's a decade of solid dedication.

McKee still pursues that first credit and his ultimate goal of directing a film. Meanwhile, he continues to teach what he knows well. "There are

certain aesthetic principles of the nature of an art form that distinguish music from noise, painting from a doodle and aimless meandering from a story," he says. And for a measly \$435, he will explain the difference to you.

Brett Forrest '95 of *Cherry Hill*, *New Jersey*, was a sports editor for the *Michigan Daily* and has interned at Sports Illustrated.



McKee's filmmaking class always ends with a scene-by-scene breakdown of *Casablanca*, the closest thing, many buffs think, to a perfect movie.

Craig Taborn '95:

## Non-Piano Man

By John Woodford

When Craig Taborn '95 arrived at Michigan, he'd already studied piano, musical theory and composition with university professors in his hometown of Minneapolis. And when he moved to New York City after graduating this April, he'd already released his first CD, *The Craig Taborn Trio* (DIW Records, Tokyo, 1994).

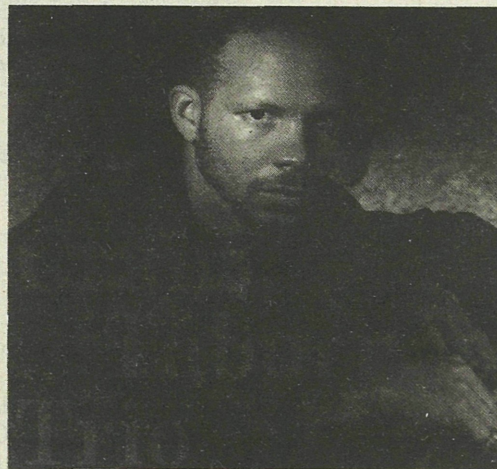
"I was looking for a sound liberal arts education at a school with a good jazz program and located near a city with a fine jazz tradition," Taborn recalled a few days before leaving Ann Arbor. "I auditioned with the Jazz Program in the School of Music but enrolled in LS&A. I always planned to take a composition course while I was here, but somehow never got around to it."

What he did get around to was jamming and performing with various School of Music jazz groups in the Jazz Program directed by Prof. Ed Sarath, and with Detroit jazz artists. The musician Taborn wound up really hitting it off with was up-and-coming jazz giant James Carter, the Detroit saxophonist who, like Taborn, is 25 years old. Taborn is

the pianist on all three of the James Carter Quartet's highly praised CDs released over the last two years: *J.C. On the Set*, *Jurassic Classics* and *The Real Quietstorm*.

Gigging several times a semester in New York, Europe and other jazz meccas with Carter or with his own trio prolonged Taborn's undergraduate career. He regrets that his performance schedule forced him to take his BA in general studies rather than English literature because he knows that few jazz professionals can survive on their music earnings. The Carter Quartet has a year's worth of solid bookings, however, and Taborn hopes the new wave of interest in jazz will have a long crest.

He attributes the recent resurgence of jazz to two forces. One, paradoxically, is the loud, throbbing, seemingly simplistic hip-hop music created by African-American youths in urban centers. "Jazz is a high art form, and so it always risks losing contact with the larger public," Taborn says, "but hip-hop



artists bought used vinyl jazz records and began to sample them [that is, electronically lift certain phrases and embed them in a collage pattern within rap recordings]. Under a recent law, they

were forced to credit the sources of the music they sampled, so they and their audience learned the names and began to appreciate the artistry of the jazz greats. Then the kids started buying the CDs that reissued the old vinyl classics. That has enabled those musical images to reach today's popular culture."

The second force, Taborn says, is trumpeter-composer-band leader] Wynton Marsalis and his reedman brother Branford. "I was about 15 when I first heard Wynton, and I saw his success as an example of young people composing and performing jazz in a serious way. The popular culture sees the Marsalis brothers as carrying on the great tradition, and since they are young, that only adds to their attraction."



# U-M Recalls World War II

**FROM THE PEACE RALLY** on the Diag in 1940 and the creation of the University War Board shortly after Pearl Harbor to rigorous physical conditioning of male and female students and the enlistment of civilian students to work in defense plants, the University of Michigan did its part in the nation's war effort during World War II.

U-M's activities during the war years from 1939 to its end 50 years ago are documented and illustrated in "Michigan Goes to War," an exhibition curated by Brian Williams and Kenneth Scheffel that will stand through August at U-M's Bentley Historical Library on the North Campus. Through photos, letters, pamphlets and official documents, the impact of the war on the U-M campus is told from a variety of perspectives.

On the eve of America's entrance into the war, U-M became one of a select group of universities chosen to participate in the Navy Reserve Officers' Training Corps program. The University War Board, composed of faculty and administrators, was created to coordinate the University's role in the war effort. It recommended an accelerated three-term, year-round academic program that made it possible for students to earn a degree in two years and eight months.

Nearly 32,000 U-M alumni are known to have served in the armed forces. More than 12,000 veterans enrolled at U-M in the fall of 1946.

At a Victory Reunion held in conjunction with the 102nd commencement during June 1946, the University honored the men and women who gave their lives in service to their country. In a memorial

service in Rackham's Lecture Hall, members of the campus community gathered together to pay tribute to the 474 University men and women who lost their lives in World War II.

For additional information contact Williams or Scheffel at (313) 764-3482. The Bentley Historical Library is open Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m.



**TOP:** Marching on the Diag in 1943. There were as many as 4,000 student military trainees on campus in 16 units.

**LEFT:** During her spare time, using her earnings as an employee of the U-M museum to purchase stamps, writing material, cards and flags, Ruth Buchanan became Aunt Ruth, the correspondent of 1,600 servicemen during WWII. Buchanan sent 17,828 letters in 1940-46, nearly 7,000 birthday cards, 6,000 Christmas cards and 7,300 convalescent cards. In November 1946, Aunt Ruth met about a thousand of her GI friends who came to Ann Arbor. She was awarded an Emblem of Honor Pin, a distinction ordinarily reserved for mothers of four or more sons killed in action.

**RIGHT:** Betty Kefden (left) and Ruth Rodenbeck get ready to pedal to work at a defense plant after classes in 1942. Students also organized scrap drives, harvested crops throughout the state, raked leaves and performed other maintenance tasks on campus.

## Non-Piano Man continued

One critic has described Taborn's own aesthetic as "serious whimsy," a proclivity that parallels his taste for writers like Italo Calvino and Donald Barthelme and such composers as Elliott Carter, John Cage and Cecil Taylor.

So far, though, he's used conventional structures in his own compositions, "that is," he explains, "starting with the head, or identifiable 'verse,' of a piece, and then freeing everyone to solo. Even though I like avant garde jazz and classical music, I like to swing. I like to work with harmony and melody in my own music, and I like acoustical instruments. But I can be quite dictatorial about the composed section, and lay down in great detail

what everyone is supposed to do and how they should do it."

The exuberant, wittily titled piece "David the Goliath," on his CD signaled to many reviewers that Taborn has a shot at slinging his way into the jazz canon. It's intricate and challenging, yet melodic, too, in the tradition of Ellington and Monk.

Taborn thinks taking a musical form too far out into abstraction—obliterating rhythm, melody and recognizable chords—risks losing a broad appeal. "That's why jazz composers continue to improvise mainly upon popular standards," he says. "The standard came out of a rich point in American musical history. Those songs contain a wealth

of melodies and ideas you can utilize in countless ways. That's why that 'old stuff' is the canon."

If he's a traditionalist, however, Taborn is a decidedly unconventional one. Influenced by the Detroit-based pianist Geri Allen, he's looking for "a more African way of playing the piano," by which he means making the piano sound more like the African *balafon*, a forerunner of the xylophone, or stringed instruments like the *kora*.

"I don't even hear a piano when I compose," Taborn says, "and I tend to shrink from the sound. The piano has a tendency to fix, to set the sound—trumpets and saxes don't do that. The piano defines harmony so ... so stiffly."

U-M LISTED AT

6<sup>th</sup>

IN LIBRARY HOLDINGS

The University of Michigan main campus libraries ranked sixth in a list totaling the holdings of US and Canadian research libraries for 1993-94. Thirteen of the top 20 libraries were in public institutions

According to the *Chronicle of Higher Education* (March, 31, 1995), Michigan held 6,664,081 volumes and 70,336 current serials. UCLA nosed out the U-M for fifth spot on the basis of its 96,003 current serials, even though its 6,460,391 volumes trailed U-M.

The first four spots were held by Harvard (12,877,360 volumes; 96,291 current serials), University of Califor-

nia at Berkeley (8,078, 685; 89,948), Yale (9,485,823; 52,971) and University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (8,474,737; 91,318).

Other Big Ten university rankings were:

- 13-Wisconsin
- 14-Indiana
- 15-Minnesota
- 16-Pennsylvania State
- 22-Ohio State
- 29-Northwestern
- 31-Iowa
- 38-Michigan State

72-Purdue (second among engineering schools, behind #61 MIT)

## Gumming Up: The Works

**'WILL IT WORK?'** Stacy Segowski seems to be wondering, as she shuts the door on a tiny coin-operated chewing-gum vending machine fitted into the back of an airliner seat.

Segowski and fellow mechanical engineering team members Gary Bruff, Chad Reed, Derrick Anderson and Jason Schultz designed and built this prototype for alum Scott Halpert, a local entrepreneur. Halpert thinks the device would not only help passengers bothered by popping ears, but relieve passenger demands on stewardesses as well.

After designing the dispenser and making a wooden mold, the students

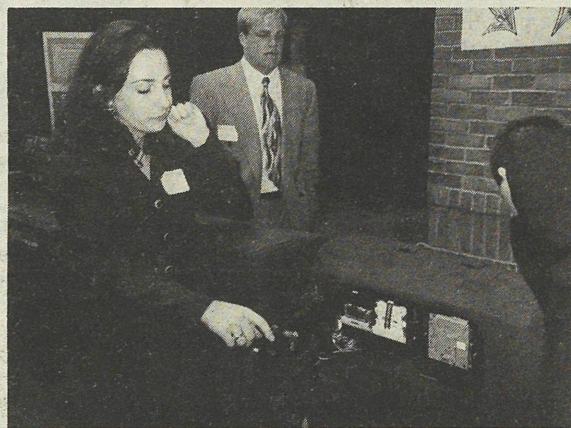
got it vacuum-formed in plastic. Electrical engineering students gave them a hand with the electronics. The machine is 5" x 5" by 3", holds eight standard-sizes packs of gum and complies with FAA safety regulations.

Twenty-eight other student projects were displayed at the Department of

Mechanical Engineering and Applied Mechanics' third annual exposition of the work of students in 'ME 450—Senior Mechanical Design.' Most of the projects were sponsored by state industries, including General

Motors, Johnson Controls, AM General, ITT Automotive, Ervin Industry-PDC, Sarns 3M, Aeroquip and the NTN Technical Center.

Oh, yes; the tiny vending machine worked reliably, and its designers pointed out that it could dispense products other than gum just as well.—JW.



Segowski waits for machine to spit out gum.

Photograph by John Woodford

## Michigan Today

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# ROUNDUP OF THE VICTORS

## SWIMMERS TAKE TITLE

By Liz Dalton

As "Hail to the Victors" blared triumphantly in the background, the Wolverine men's swimming and diving team stepped forward to accept the NCAA championship trophy March 25. It was U-M's 11th NCAA title in all sports, tying Ohio State for the most all-time national championships ever, and U-M's first since the basketball title in 1989.

"This victory was not just for today's team," said swimming coach Jon Urbancheck '61, who was also named NCAA Men's Coach of the Year. "Since '85 we've gradually been climbing a step higher each year, and all those kids have worked to allow us to take this final step. This championship is for the people who've helped to build this team for the past 10 years."

The swimming and diving team was truly ready for such a victory; this was their first title since 1961, when Urbancheck himself captained the winning team. In this year's championship meet, the Wolverines led from start to finish, beating three-time defending champion and arch rival Stanford, 561-475. Auburn nipped Texas for third.

The Michigan team was led by sophomore long-distance freestyler Tom Dolan of Arlington, Virginia, and senior sprint freestyler Gustavo Borges of Barbosa, Brazil; the All-Americans were the only two swimmers at the meet to score a perfect 60 points. Dolan not only won all three individual events in which he participated, but set collegiate and national



Photo by Peter H. Bick '73, PH.D.

National Champion's celebrate in Indianapolis

records in every single one, earning him the honor of being named 1995 NCAA Swimmer of the Year.

"This is a great feat for me, but I can always get better," Dolan said. "The great thing about swimming is that you can always cut time off the clock until you hit zero."

Senior captain and Olympic silver medalist Borges ended an amazing career at Michigan by also winning all three individual events in which he competed, bringing the number of his personal NCAA titles to 10. Before the team took the championship, Borges said, "I think our ultimate goal is to win the NCAA title for the team. I would give up all my individual titles in this meet to get a title for the team." As it turned out, he had his cake and ate it, too.

Diving Coach Dick Kimball, who has both the male and female divers and has marked his 36th year at the helm since graduating in the class of 1959, singled out All-American Abel Sanchez '95 of Ann Arbor and honorable All-American Alex

Bogaerts '96 of Troy, Michigan, from the men's squad.

Top female diver Carrie Zarse '96 of Rockford, Illinois, was at the Pan American Games during the NAAs. "She won a bronze there, and later won the US nationals," Kimball said.

The swimming and diving program at Michigan is often overlooked by fans of the more high-profile "revenue" sports like football, basketball and hockey; yet, the men's swimming and diving team has won more NCAA titles than any other varsity sport at Michigan.

The women's team coached by Jim Richardson almost made it a double-championship for the Wolverines, finishing a close second in their NCAA tournament while setting 11 Big Ten and 13 school records.

Known for high academic performance, the swimming and diving program attracts academically oriented athletes from across the globe—in addition to Borges, there are stars Derya Buyukuncu from Turkey and Marcel Wouda from the Netherlands, as well as several Canadians.

"The top two swimming schools are Stanford and Michigan, and both are great academically," said Urbancheck. "The only thing against us is climate. We're the only swim team in the Snow Belt to win the championship in the past 22 years, since Indiana took the title in 1973. All the other championship teams have been from the Sun Belt. But when you're dealing with some really smart kids, the geographical climate is not as important as the academic climate and the swimming climate."

## SULLIVAN SHINES IN TRACK

Sophomore Kevin Sullivan of Brantford, Ontario, Canada, received the track and field College Athlete of the Year award from *College Sports* magazine.

Earlier, he won the NCAA mile title and turned in a brilliant anchoring run to lead the distance medley relay team to first place. U-M's fourth-place finish (tied with the University of Illinois) at the nationals was the team's top performance ever.

This month, Sullivan won the 1,500 meter run at the NCAA Championships in 3:37:57.

Joining Sullivan as a '95 All American was Tyrone Wheatley '95 of Inkster, Michigan, who was eighth on the 100 meter hurdles. Wheatley, a star running back for four years, was the first-round draft choice of the New York Giants.



Photo by Bob Kalmbach

Sullivan

## WYMER A THREE-TIME CHAMPION

Senior gymnast Beth Wymer of Toledo scored 9.95 on the uneven bars at the NCAA women's individual championships, in Athens, Georgia, becoming only the third US gymnast to win three titles in a row on any event.

"I could not have gone out with a better ending," said Wymer, the most decorated gymnast in school history.

Other strong showings by Heather Kabnick of Coral Springs, Florida, (third in the vault) and Wendy Marshall of Long Island, New York, (eighth in the vault and balance beam) earned the team second place (tied with Alabama), its highest-ever finish and less than 0.3 of a point behind NCAA champion Utah.



Photo by Bob Kalmbach

Wymer

## NEAR MISSES IN HOCKEY AND SOFTBALL

By Brett Forrest

"If you had never seen a hockey game before," the voice boomed over the Providence Civic Center after

Michigan's triple-overtime semifinal loss to Maine in the 1995 NCAA Hockey Championships, "this was a heck of an introduction."

And so it was. The game—the longest in NCAA tournament history—fell just 1:51 shy of topping college hockey's all-time list of lengthiest contests. The two goaltenders combined for 99 saves, holding the teams scoreless for a span of 45:37. Many in attendance called it the finest hockey game they had ever witnessed.

But the exceptional quality of the marathon matchup was little solace for a Wolverine squad that has ventured to three of the last quartet of final fours, only to be sent packing in the semifinals each time.

"We didn't score maybe when we should have against Maine," Wolverine coach Gordon A. (Red) Red Berenson '62 said. "But I feel really good about Michigan being one of the top programs in the country."

When Berenson, a former Wolverine and professional star, took over Michigan's hockey program in 1984, the team was a ship without a compass. Now, after 11 seasons behind the bench, Berenson has steered his team steadily closer to a national title, and



Photo by Doug Kanter

Turco

this past season represented one of Michigan's finest chances to capture its first NCAA hockey crown since 1964.

Mike Knuble, the nation's collegiate scoring champ, scored two goals in the 4-3 conference final against Wisconsin on the Badgers' home ice to lead U-M into the final four in Rhode Island. There, they faced a rematch with the 1993 national champs, the Maine Black Bears, who beat Michigan in an overtime semifinal thriller en route to that title.

Michigan jumped out to a quick 2-0 lead. But Maine knotted the game at two in the second period, then went up by a goal late in the third. Knuble again came through in the clutch, tying the game at three goals apiece with 5:09 left in regulation, setting up the trio of overtimes.

Both teams had chances to end the game throughout the extra periods, but freshman Marty Turco and Maine's Blair Allison kept all rubber out of the nets. In the end, Maine center Dan Shermerhorn won a draw in the Michigan zone, gained control of the puck and slid it under a

surprised Turco just 28 seconds into the third extra period.

Although he knows championships are rare (10 different teams have won the national title in the last 12 years), Berenson says it's only a matter of time until his club wins it all.

"I played 17 years in the National Hockey League and won one Stanley Cup—and I felt good about it," he says. Whether or not Michigan wins an NCAA crown with him behind the bench, Berenson knows how to train a team to always give its best shot. "It's like eating," he says. "Some days you eat better than others. But you never stop eating."

### Kovach, Griffin lead softballers

The Big Ten Champion Wolverine softball team coached by Carol Hutchins made its second appearance in the eight-team College World Series after sweeping three straight in the regional in Ann Arbor. U-M finished third in the nation in 1982, but bowed out quickly this year after losing its first two games. Like the hockey team, the softballers participated in a disappointing record-length game. Their 9-7, tournament-ending loss to

Iowa went 14 innings.

Led by two All-American pitcher-sluggers, senior Kelly Kovach of Pittsburgh and freshman sensation Sara Griffin



Photo by Bob Kalmbach

Griffin

of Simi Valley, California, the team posted a 50-10 mark heading into the World Series in Oklahoma City.

For the season, Kovach batted .347, and posted an 18-3, 1.43 e.r.a. on the mound. Griffin hit .444, and had a 1.39 e.r.a. while going 21-6 as a pitcher. Tremendous fielding was supplied by shortstop Kathryn Gleason '96 of Country Club Hill, Illinois, third-sacker Tracy Carr '96 of Columbiaville, Michigan, and centerfielder Cheryl Percy (.337) of White Lake, Michigan.



BIMU  
B6  
2  
413AE



Photo by D.C. Goings

## HOWARD RETURNS FOR DEGREE

*Former Wolverine center Juwann Howard '95 became the first college athlete to leave school early for professional basketball and still graduate on time with the rest of his class. Howard, now of the Washington Bullets, joined fellow Fab Five stars Jimmy King of Plano, Texas, and Ray Jackson of Houston in cap and gown on Commencement Day. Howard majored in TV communications and minored in business. The crowd joined his fellow graduates in cheering when speaker Marian Wright Edelman cited his achievement at the beginning of her address. Howard left after his junior year to sign a \$36.7 million 11-year contract. He took summer school, correspondence and extension courses and independent study to earn his final 32 credits. Howard said he had promised his ailing grandmother, Jannie Mae Howard, that he would earn a college degree, but Mrs. Howard, who raised him, died in Chicago in 1990, the day he announced he would attend Michigan.*

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