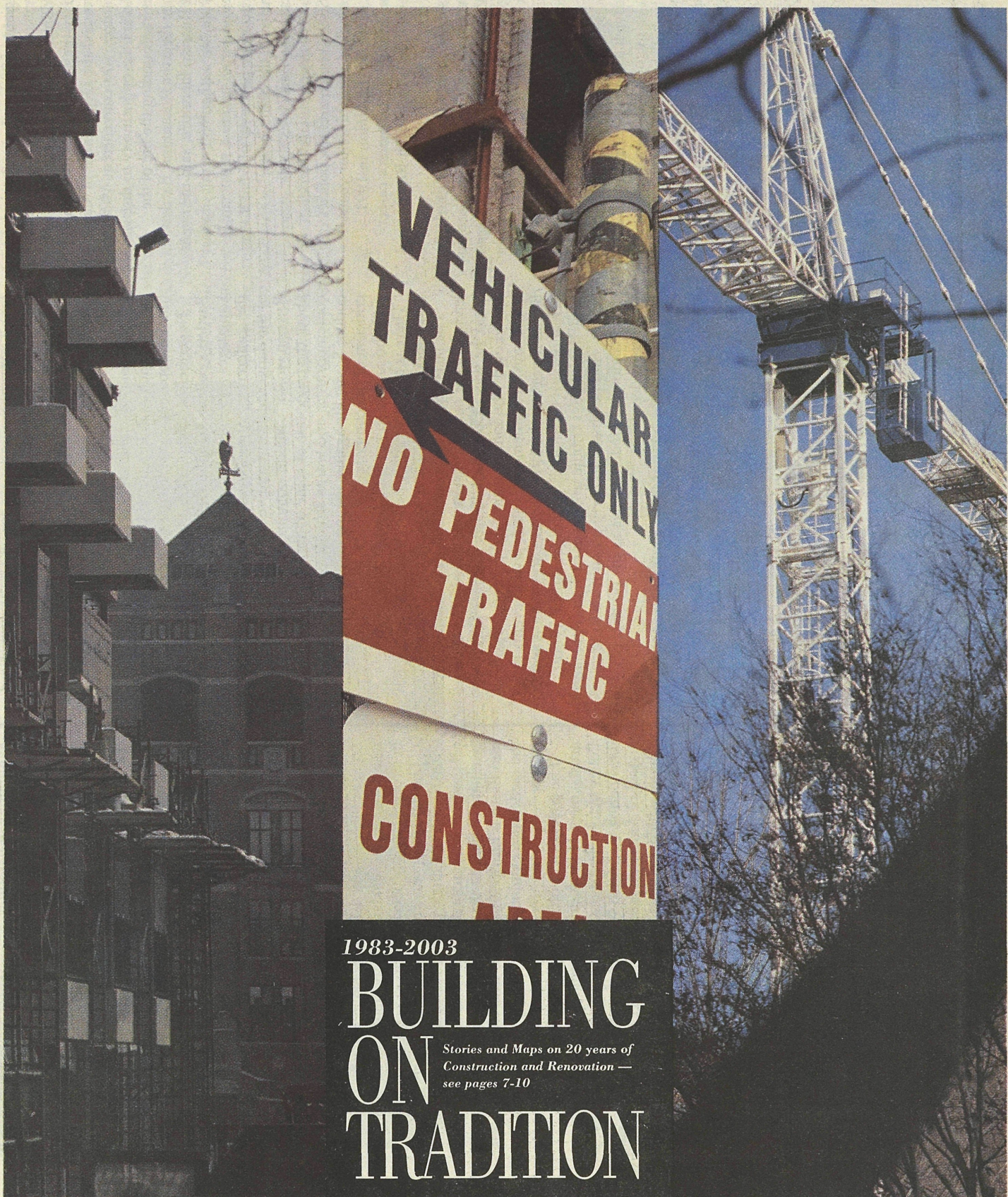


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The University of Michigan

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1983-2003
**BUILDING
ON
TRADITION**
Stories and Maps on 20 years of
Construction and Renovation —
see pages 7-10

Photos by Peter Matthaeus

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In the Middle Ages, young women were kept apart in gynaecea—or women's quarters—where they entertained the lord of the house (and no one else) and made shirts. Medievalist David Herlihy says women tended to congregate in the households of the powerful, even on monastic estates. In her book of manners for legitimate wives, Christine de Pisan advised these wives to hide their awareness of the fact that husbands were marvellously perverse and involved with another woman, or even several.

Illustration for *The Treasury of the City of Ladies*, by Christine de Pisan, 1405.

From Akhenaten the Heretic King by Donald B. Redford, Princeton Univ. Press, 1984.



The base of Queen Tiy's throne was decorated with a band of kneeling slave women with alternating physiques. The motif represented the extent of the Egyptian empire c. 1440 BC from central Africa to the south and north into Mesopotamia.

SEX IN HISTORY

BY LAURA BETZIG

FOR THOUSANDS OF YEARS, MONOGAMOUS MALES HAD ACCESS TO AS MANY WOMEN AS THEY COULD AFFORD: IN THE CASE OF DESPOTS, THE NUMBER WAS IN THE THOUSANDS. TODAY THERE ARE ONLY VESTIGES OF THAT ONCE COMMON PRACTICE. AN EVOLUTIONARY HISTORIAN THINKS SHE KNOWS WHY.

CIVILIZED PRACTICES

Have you heard the one about JFK? FDR? Nelson D. Rockefeller? For some reason, powerful people seem to lie seamy side up, out-of-doors, at around high noon. By which I mean to say: We are obsessed with the private lives of public men. We always have been—for at least the last few thousand years. We interrogate them; we investigate them; we libel them; we slander them—though it isn't always clear to the interrogators, investigators, slanderers or libelers why we should care.

Where to begin? We could begin with civilization, nearly 6,000 years ago at Sumer. New years in Sumer are supposed to have started with a sacred rite. The king played Damuzi (a.k.a. Tammuz), the fertility god,

opposite Inanna (a.k.a. Ishtar), the fertility goddess. He wore splendid headgear; she wore two gold finger rings, two silver earrings, six ivory breast ornaments, one "golden vulva" (I quote the authority, H.W.F. Saggs) and so on. They had sex in a temple, and made the land fertile. Purely apocryphal, probably. But Mesopotamian kings at Sumer, and later at Assyria and Babylon, are guessed to have had sexual access to wives, concubines and hundreds—maybe even thousands—of slaves.

A little later, in Egypt, Amenophis III, father of Akhenaten, started a harem with Tiy, his one Great Wife. He added two Syrian princesses, two Babylonian princesses, one Arzawa princess, "droves" of Egyptian women, and two princesses from Mitanni, one of whom

alone brought along 317 ladies-in-waiting. Egyptian kings, like other kings, are said—by Donald Redford—to have made a "constant demand" of provincial governors for more beautiful servant girls.

Women—particularly beautiful women—have probably been requisitioned as tribute wherever tribute has been requisitioned. Descriptions tend to be rough, but uniform. Take, for instance, R.H. van Gulik's survey, *Sexual Life in China*. He says that by the 8th century BC, kings kept one queen (*hou*), three consorts (*fu-jen*), nine wives of second rank (*pin*), 27 wives of third rank (*shih-fu*), and 81 concubines (*yu-chi*). That was the tip of the iceberg: imperial harems numbered in the thousands. Lesser men kept fewer women. Great princes kept hundreds; minor princes, members of the nobility and generals kept upwards of 30; upper middle-class men might have six to 12; middle-class men might have three or four. Van Gulik is explicit about how women were picked, cared for and copulated with. By T'ang times, kings had meticulous books kept on the hour of every insemination, the date of every menstruation and the first signs of every conception.

I could go on. In India, a *Jataka* (an account of the Buddha's birth) estimates the size of the royal seraglio at 16,000 in the 5th century BC; that's the record-holder as far as I'm aware. Big harems were common until remarkably recently. According to his friend and eye-witness, Diwan Jarmani Dass, His Highness Maharaja Sir Bhupinder Singh, friend to Mussolini and George V, died with a harem of 332 women—and liked to float them on ice blocks in transparent clothes. As in the Old World, so in the New. In Mexico, according to Franciscans who wrote about Aztecs after the conquest, Montezuma II, who met Cortés, kept 4,000 "concubines"; every member of the Aztec nobility is supposed to have had as many consorts as he could afford—counted by the scores among lesser, by the hundreds among greater lords. And in Peru, according to Garcilaso de la Vega—who was born of a Spanish governor and an Incan princess—kings kept "houses of virgins," with 1,500 women in each, in every principal province.

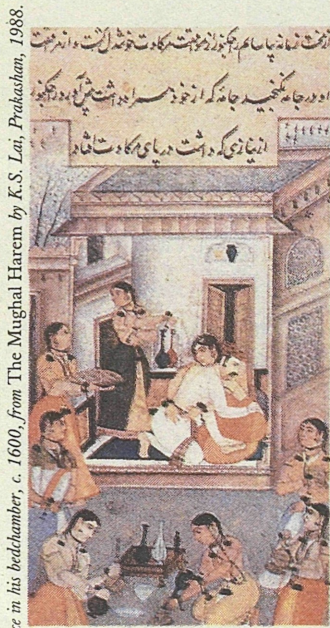
POLITICS AS SEX

Fresh out of two failed careers, at Edinburgh and Cambridge, first as a family doctor, second as a clergyman, Charles Darwin set sail as naturalist aboard H.M.S. Beagle, at the age of 22, in 1831. In five years he watched, among other things: Galapagos Islands finches, Pacific atolls and lots of "primitive" people. In the late 19th century, authorities like J.F. McLennan, Lewis Henry Morgan and Friedrich Engels pushed a theory of "primitive promiscuity." As far as they were concerned, access to women—like access to everything else—was once communally held. Darwin demurred. As he put it in 1871, in *The Descent of Man*, "The licentiousness of many savages is no doubt astonishing," but as a rule "the strongest and most vigorous-men ... would succeed in rearing a greater average number of offspring"—taking privileged, if not exclusive, sexual access to "the most attractive women."

Darwin was vindicated, in part, in Edward Westermarck's *History of Human Marriage* 20 years later; he's been more or less vindicated ever since. Power paralleled polygyny, once. Good hunters on the Kalahari got two or three, not just one, wife. In the Amazon, headmen had as many as 10 "wives"—more than anybody else. In Polynesia—on Fiji, Samoa, Tahiti—chiefs typically kept on the order of a hundred women. And in "pristine" states like Sumer, Egypt, India, China, Aztec Mexico and Inca Peru—as in secondary states from Africa to Asia to the Americas—kings' harems numbered in the thousands. The correlations are consistent—and statistically significant—any way I've cut them.

But why? Because if Darwin was right about natural (and sexual) selection, the whole point of competition is reproduction. To put it plainly, the

SEX IN HISTORY CONTINUED



In India, sultans of Hindustan and their Mughal successors had harems of thousands of women. Around 1500 AD, Sultan Ghiyasuddin of Makwa formed his harem into a miniature kingdom with an 'army' of 500 African and 500 Turkish 'Amazons'; 1,600 other women trained in arts and trades; and troops of singers and dancers. 'No old or ugly woman ever appeared before the sultan,' a court history said.

point of politics is sex. Why do red deer have big antlers? Why are elephant seals so fat? Why do jungle fowl wear spurs on their heels? The better to butt/shove/jab you, my dear; the better to take a harem myself. Why is every man with a big harem a despot? Because collecting women—like tribute, like labor, like homage—tends to require force. People (red deer, elephant seals, jungle fowl and so on) tend to cede favors on two accounts. One is, they get a favor back; the other is, they get beat up if they don't. There are, in short, positive and negative sanctions. Negative sanctions appear to have been necessary, often.

I don't want to bore you with the grisly history of human politics, but I'll offer a few examples. At Sumer, about which we know relatively little, we know at least that kings derived power from Enlil, who symbolized compulsion by force. In India and China, punishment by torture was highly

refined, and systematically biased to exempt the rich. In Aztec Mexico, kings killed singers who sang out of tune, as well as anybody guilty of "insubordination"—always broadly defined. In Inca Peru, Garcilaso a sympathetic observer, says the death penalty could follow most infractions; and in particular, for violating any woman in a nobleman's harem, the guilty man's wife, children, servants, kin, friends and flocks were killed, his village was pulled down, and the site strewn with stones. As another sympathizer, Poma de Ayala, put it: "All was truth and good and justice and law."

FROM DEPOTISM TO DEMOCRACY

We live by another law now. Once every state was a polygynous despotism. Now most seem to be relatively monogamous democracies. When, where and why did things change? That is, I think, a critical question. Answering it has become an obsession. I'll tell you what I've found.

I've found that things change, roughly, with the rise of industry. Karl Marx was convinced that from around the 16th century, the division of labor and spread of capital greatly increased the exploitation of the subordinate class. In, for instance, his notes on *Pre-Capitalist Economic Formations*, he wrote:

It is of course easy to imagine a powerful, physically superior person who first captures animals and then captures men in order to make them catch animals for him; in brief, one who uses man as a naturally occurring condition for his reproduction like any other living thing; his own labour being exhausted in the act of domination. But such a view is stupid, though it may be correct from the point of view of a given tribal or communal entity; for it takes the isolated man as its starting-point. But man is only individualized through the process of history.

It is this "stupid view" that I back. And I would argue that the switch that began around the 16th century—with the division of labor and the mobility of a money economy—was less a switch from primitive communism to exploitation, than from despotism to democracy.

But, as everybody knows, Europeans have been strictly monogamous—and fairly democratic—for millennia. Maybe yes; maybe no. Peter Garnsey, author of *Social Status and Legal Privilege in the Roman Empire*, showed that bias in Roman law codes, as in legal texts since Hammurabi's Babylon of the 18th century BC, was systematically graded according to status. In Rome, lowly offenders got aggravated forms of the death penalty—exposure to wild beasts, crucifixion, burning alive. Exalted offenders got exile and

expulsion from office.

But the grisliest evidence of Roman despotism comes straight from the Latins. Suetonius says Augustus, the first emperor: did in a Roman knight for "taking too close an interest" in one of his speeches; drove a consul-elect to suicide after a "spiteful comment" provoked his threats; and had a praetor tortured and sentenced to death for hiding writing tablets under his toga. Later emperors were even nastier.

If not strictly democratic, then, Romans were surely monogamous. Sure, they married—like most despots did—strictly monogamously. But they seem to have mated—like most despots did—strictly polygynously. I'll pick up with the Latins, again. According to Suetonius, Augustus' "friends used to behave like Toranius, the slave-dealer, in arranging his pleasures for him—they would strip mothers of families, or grown girls of their clothes and inspect them as though they were for sale." According to Tacitus, Tiberius's "former absorption in state affairs ended. Instead he spent his time in secret orgies" when he retired to Capri. And according to Cassius Dio, Caligula liked to say he'd copulated with the moon; "he made this a pretext for seducing numerous women," including his sisters.

This sort of gossip tends to get more malicious as time goes on. Fabulous stories are told about Commodus, Marcus Aurelius's successor and son. According to the infamous *Scriptores Historiae Augustae*, he "rioted" in the

palace, at banquets and in the baths, "along with 300 concubines gathered together for their beauty and chosen from both matrons and harlots, and with minions, also 300 in number, whom he had collected by force and by purchase indiscriminately from the common people and nobles solely on the basis of bodily beauty." This would be absolutely incredible to me—as it has been to most credible historians—if it weren't so consistent with the gossip told about so many other emperors in so many other empires.

It's consistent, too, with evidence in connection with Roman slavery. Estimates suggest slaves made up about two-fifths of the population of Italy alone in the third century BC, and maybe one-fifth of the population of the whole Roman empire in the first century AD. Few historians have suggested, however, that owners might have been their fathers. But sexual access to slave women was taken for granted by masters—Latin literature, art and architecture is full of such allusions—and taken at risk by other men. Most compellingly, masters provided *vernae*, the "homeborn" slaves those women bore, with: wet nurses (some *vernae*, called *collacteri*, were nursed together with legitimate daughters and sons); *pedagogi* and *educatores*, childminders and teachers (some of whom, again, minded and tutored legitimate children); a *peculium*, or allowance (legally indistinguishable from the one allotted to legitimate sons); early manumission, or freedom; substantial legacies or, in default of a legitimate heir, even the bulk of an estate; high positions; terms of affection; and a place for their remains—and for their children's and their children's children's remains—in the masters' family tombs.

RUDE BISHOPS

The medieval evidence is sketchier. But to me it paints a similar picture. Gregory of Tours starts his 6th-century *History of the Franks*: "I recount for you ... the holy deeds of the Saints and the way in which whole races of people were butchered." Among other things, King Guntram is said to have killed his second wife's half-brothers for making "hateful and abominable remarks" about the queen; and King Chilperic, having levied "extremely heavy" taxes, is supposed to have punished people who plotted to kill the collector by "having them tortured and even put to death out of hand." In England, William of Malmesbury's 12th-century *Chronicle of the Kings of England* tells more horrible stories. Hardecanut, in the 11th century, reputedly ordered Worcester plundered and burned because two of his tax collectors were killed there; and Henry I, in the 12th century, punished transgressions among his court "by a heavy pecuniary fine, or loss of life."

Bishops, of whom Gregory of Tours was one, were no better—particularly to those who opposed them.

Gregory describes two, Salonus and Sagittarius, who were "no sooner raised to the episcopate than their new power went to their heads." Gregory says they sent a mob to attack another bishop having a birthday party; they beat their own congregations with sticks; and, overall, "with a sort of insane fury they began to disgrace themselves in peculation, physical assaults, murders, adultery and every crime in the calendar."

Medieval polygyny? Certainly not. Everybody, even the most eminent of medieval historians, knows that polygyny was stopped by the Catholic Church. I don't think so. I think Jack Goody, who wrote a famous book called *The Development of the Family and Marriage in Europe*, was right: I think the quarrel between church and state in the Middle Ages was about marriage (which has to do with things like inheritance and succession), *not* about mating (which has to do with sex). I think the sketchy evidence suggests medieval priests and lords, cardinals and kings, quibbled about marriage, and went about their merry polygynous ways.

According to a cleric named Lambert, whose *Historia comitum Ghisnensium* is a 13th-century account of his benefactor, Count Baudouin: "From the beginning of adolescence until his old age, his loins were stirred by the intemperance of an impatient *libido*...; very young girls, and especially virgins, aroused his desire." Baudouin's bedchamber, in the most inaccessible part of his castle, had direct access to his servant girls'

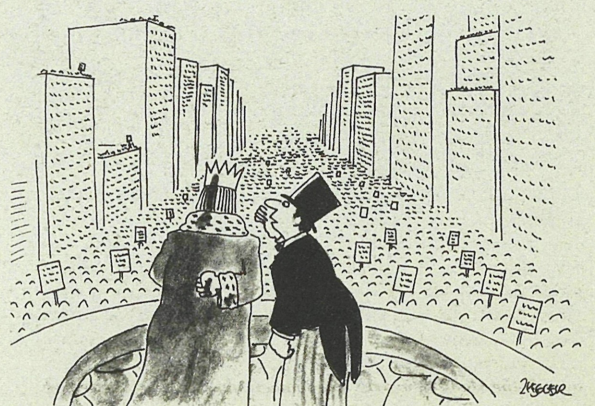
quarters, to the rooms of adolescent girls upstairs and to the nursery—which Lambert's 20th-century resurrector, the French historian Georges Duby, calls "a veritable incubator for the suckling infants." Baudouin was buried with 23 bastards in attendance, besides 10 living legitimate daughters and sons; these are likely, as Duby says, to have been fruits of just the family tree's primary limbs.

Literary sources raise the possibility that young women were kept apart in *gynaecae* or *chambres des dames*—women's quarters or ladies' chambers—where they entertained the lord of the house (and no one else) and made shirts. Even census records suggest, as the eminent medievalist David Herlihy put it, that "women tended to congregate in the households of the powerful, even on monastic estates." Down to the nitty-gritty level, if parish records from late-medieval Tuscany and England are right, rich men's houses held more women and children than poor men's houses.

UPSTAIRS WENT DOWNSTAIRS

It was as late as 1840 when Alexis de Tocqueville, in *Democracy in America*, wrote: "I go back from age to age up to the remotest antiquity, but I find no parallel to what is occurring before my eyes." He meant, of course, the fall of kings and rise of the common man. I won't chronicle the rise of democracy in modern England—to tell you the truth, I haven't got that far. But I'll hint that polygyny might have declined, nice and gradually, at about the same time.

William of Malmesbury's *Chronicle* is full of the usual epithets—like "polluted by his lusts," "abused the beauty of his person in illicit intercourse," and "wholly given up to wine and women." Kings and princes have always been (still are) notorious for affairs with high-ranking women; many owned up to having got high-ranking bastards by them. But if affairs in early



"Twelfth row, your Majesty. Blonde hair. Red sweater. Cute."

modern England were like they've been everywhere else, then peers and gentry should have had sex with, and probably got bastards by, lower-ranking, less well-remembered women as well. In Rome, many of those women may have been slaves. In England, many of those women may have been maids.

Lawrence Stone, the world's authority on the sex lives of the British upper class, scrutinized six early modern diaries. They leave the distinct impression that sex was easy to get. Respectable married women may have been relatively hard to come by, but actresses were accessible; so were "shirt and ruffle makers," high-class whores, women in brothels and women on the street. Last, but not least, "there were the poor amateurs, the ubiquitous maids, waiting on masters and guests in lodgings, in the home, in inns; young girls whose virtue was always uncertain and was constantly under attack." Stone adds: "These last were the most exploited, and most defenseless, of the various kinds of women

whose sexual services might be obtained by a man of quality."

If he's right, then polygyny in early modern England—as in other places and times—should roughly have paralleled household size. Life-cycle service—by which young men and women spent the flower of their youth in relatively wealthy households—was a long-standing pattern in Britain. Domestic servants, in particular, tended to be young, unmarried and female. More than half the population aged 15-24 was "in service." Most "productive" servants—in apprenticeships or on farms—were boys, while most domestic servants—at work in their masters' homes—were girls. Over the last few centuries, British domestic servant staffs shrank. Dramatically. In the early 16th century, for instance, men like the Earl of Northumberland, or Cardinal Wolsey, had several hundred—as many as 400—domestic servants on their main estates. Numbers stayed high—in the hundreds—to the late 16th-early 17th century. Then they started to drop. By the mid-17th century, most large estate staffs were down to

Marcantonio Raimondi: engraving, c. 1518 (British Museum)



The Queen of Sheba arrives at the court of King Solomon who, according to 1 Kings 1:3, 'loved many strange women, together with the daughter of Pharaoh, women of the Moabites, Ammonites, Edomites, Zidonians and Hittites. ... And he had 700 wives, princesses, and 300 concubines.' Gideon and David were also no slouches in the mating department.

30 to 50. In Gregory King's *Scheme of the Income and Expense of the Several Families of England* for 1688, maximum mean household size ranged from just 8 for gentlemen, 10 for esquires, 13 for knights and up to 40 for temporal lords. By the mid-20th century, servants had all but been wiped out. According to Richard Wall—who—along with an army of volunteers and academics at the Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure—has analyzed hundreds of parish records, there were 61 servants per hundred households in England in the late 17th century, 51 in the late 18th century, from 14 (urban) to 33 (rural) in the mid-19th century, 2 in 1947, and zero in 1970. If my guess is right, those shrinking staffs meant shrinking

sexual access—read, polygyny—by the British aristocracy.

WHAT ABOUT US?

What about us? Has the United States been, from the beginning, a two-strictly-monogamous-parents-plus-kids populist democracy? Not really. In the debate over the US Constitution, for instance, Alexander Hamilton—future secretary of the treasury—said, according to James Madison's *Notes*: "Let one branch of the Legislature hold their places for life, or at least during good behavior. Let the Executive also be for life." Even moderates like Madison in *The Federalist Papers* said things like: "Liberty may be endangered by the abuses of liberty as well as by the abuses of power ...; the former, rather than the latter, is apparently most to be apprehended by the United States."

In 1787, at ratification, voting rights were determined by state—and limited in most by sex, race and wealth. In Virginia, suffrage was given to white men over 21 who owned 50 acres of improved land, or a town lot, or were employed as artisans in Richmond or Williamsburg; in South Carolina, voters were white men over 21 worth at least £500 worth of land. Property qualifications were gone within about a generation. But not until nearly a hundred years later, in 1870, did the 15th Amendment let men vote regardless of "race, color or previous conditions of servitude"; 50 years after that, in 1920, the 19th Amendment extended suffrage to women.

Loath as I am to spread slander about our forefathers, let me suggest that membership in the early American aristocracy may have had its sexual privileges, too. Well-to-do pre-abolition US households hired servants or owned slaves. There was gossip about miscegenation. Charles Lyell, for instance, noticed in his *Travels in the United States* that "the anxiety of parents for their sons, and a constant fear of their licentious intercourse with slaves, is painfully great"; and a sister of Madison is said by Arthur Calhoun to have remarked, "We southern ladies are complimented with the name of wives, but we are only the mistresses of seraglios." After abolition, the household staffs of American aristocrats—like those of English aristocrats—shrank. Rich men might have had to leave home more often, at least.

Which reminds me. Have you heard the one about Thomas Jefferson? Ben Franklin? George Washington? Apocryphal stories never end.

Laura Betzig, co-director of the Evolution and Human Behavior Program, is the author of many scholarly articles and the study *Despotism and Differential Reproduction: A Darwinian View of History* (Aldine, New York, 1986).



'Mao's taste for women was like his eating habits. When he liked a vegetable, he would have a lot of it. When he got bored, he'd have another. The same with women' — Li Zhisui, Mao Tse-tung's physician, on BBC-TV.

EHB IS DEAD: LONG LIVE EHB

The ivory tower is a buyer's market. Prizes tend to go to people in established disciplines, working on established problems, generating university revenues in the form of federal grants.

For seven years, the Program in Evolution and Human Behavior (EHB) was a glorious exception. In 1986, departing Academic Vice President Billy E. Frye and Graduate School Dean John D'Arms gave seven mostly junior faculty, in five different departments, half a million dollars and a suite of cushy offices in the Rackham Building to study something completely new and completely interdisciplinary: Evolution and human behavior.

The point was to see how Darwinian theory, which had revolutionized the study of animal behavior, might revolutionize the study of human behavior.

Those seven faculty gleefully took the money and "ran." They ran to Shark Bay, Western Australia—to study bottle-nosed dolphins (Barbara Smuts, anthropology and psychology); to Mammoth Lakes, California—to study Belding's ground squirrels (Warren Holmes, psychology); to Kibale, Uganda—to study chimpanzees (Richard Wrangham, anthropology and biology). And they ran to Umeå, Sweden—to study 19th-century demographic transition (Bobbi Low, natural resources), or stayed in Ann Arbor—to study mating (David Buss, psychology), to speculate about moral systems (Richard Alexander, biology) or to inject Darwinian theory into modern medicine (Randy Nesse, psychiatry).

In time, two faculty left, and three were added, two of whom study humans (Kim Hill, in anthropology, works on Paraguayan hunter-gatherer demography; Beverly Strassmann, in anthropology, works on hormones and fertility in Mali; and John Mitani, also in anthropology, works on the great apes).

By many standards, the EHB program was wildly successful. Students, associates and faculty collectively published over a hundred books and articles. Many won prizes—Richard Wrangham won a MacArthur award; Barb Smuts and John Mitani won Young Investigator Awards from the National Science Foundation; Richard Alexander won the Henry Russel lectureship and a distinguished professorship. And many got popular press.

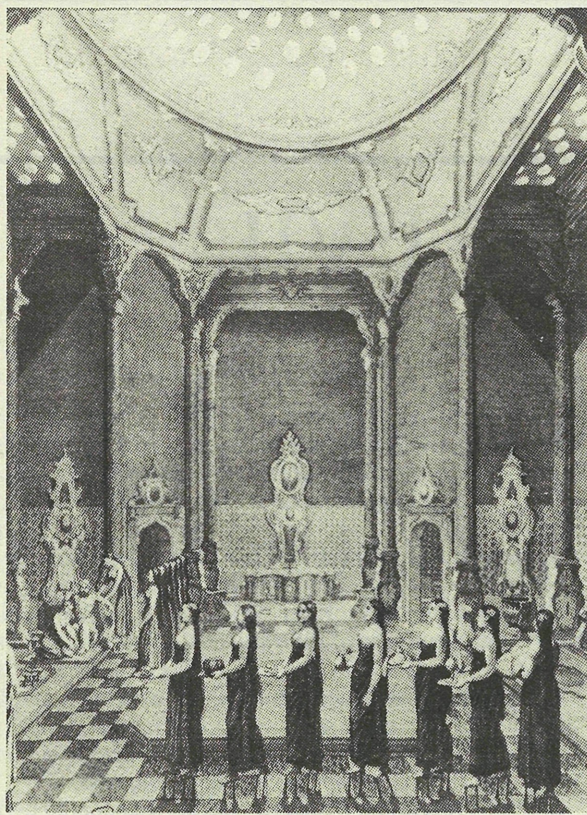
The Program itself never made any money, however, and on June 30th of last year, its funds ran out. But not before they'd had an effect. Believe it or not, the Evolution and Human Behavior Program at the University of Michigan was the center of a scientific revolution.

In an era when the words "evolution," "adaptation" and even "Darwinism" were anathema to people in anthropology, human biology, psychology and even medicine, it was an oasis of intellectual freedom. It was a Mecca for its handful of faculty, post-docs, students, associates and weekly visitors who came to lecture from all fields and from all parts of the country on how human biology, and the study of human behavior generally, might finally be grounded in a single, general, deductive theory: Darwin's.

The work done under the Program, and the excitement it generated in Ann Arbor and elsewhere, has changed the face of academics, and of science, forever. With EHB's demise, some revolutionaries will die; but others are not fading away. In Thomas Kuhn's *Scientific Revolution* terms, they're becoming "normal" scientists. The work they're doing is now revenue-generating.

Postscript: EHB may be dead, but several of its faculty survive, as does its Thursday afternoon lecture series now funded by constituent departments and housed in Rackham. And before it gave up the ghost, EHB spawned an international organization—the Human Behavior and Evolution Society—which will hold its sixth annual meeting June 16-19 in Ann Arbor. For information on that meeting, on the lecture series or on the faculty, call the Department of Biology at 764-0471 — LLB.

"The Sultan's Bath," 18th century etching, Barber l'Anc; reprinted from Harcems by d'Huart and Tazi.



In 1839, Julia Pardoe, an Englishwoman, published *Beauties of the Bosphorus*, an account of her travels in Turkey. She described a visit to a harem: "For the first few moments I was bewildered; the heavy, dense, sulphureous vapor that filled the place, and almost suffocated me—the wild shrill cries of the slaves pealing through the reverberating domes of the bathing-halls ... the subdued laughter and whispered conversations of their mistresses, murmuring along in an undercurrent of sound—the sight of nearly 300 women, only partially dressed, and that in fine linen so perfectly saturated with vapor that it reveled the whole outline of the figure."

Course on Anne Frank informs and provokes

Examination Of Evil

By Eve Silberman

Many students in Dutch 491, "Anne Frank in Past and Present," found themselves shocked by the first week's reading assignment about the teenager who from 1942 to 1944 hid from the Nazis with her family and four other Jews in the upstairs of a house in Amsterdam. Although Anne died in a concentration camp in 1945, the diary she wrote during her years in hiding made her internationally famous as a symbol of victims of the Holocaust.

In "The Ignored Lesson of Anne Frank," by the late therapist Bruno Bettelheim, himself a concentration camp survivor, argues that Anne's father, Otto Frank, had been a fool to hide his family in his office building in occupied Amsterdam. Rather, Bettelheim maintains, the family should have

split up to hide, increasing individual member's chances of survival. Failing that, they should have been armed and prepared to defend themselves if discovered.

The class discussion became heated. Michael Hurwitz '94 of Pittsburgh, defended Otto Frank. "He

kept his family alive for two years, he kept them protected," he pointed out.

But one woman agreed with Bettelheim that the Franks should have attempted to send their children away. "I would want my children to survive without me," she said.

Pam Schneider '94 of Great Neck, New York, retorted that the Franks had little control over their destiny. "I had relatives murdered," she said. "They would have left if they could have got entrance anywhere."

An Image of the Holocaust

For 25 Michigan students and several auditors, last semester's seminar framed around Anne Frank was both stirring and unsettling.

The course had never been taught before at the University. It was the brainchild of Dutch-born Ton Broos, a Germanic languages lecturer who had taught *The Diary of Anne Frank* before, but only as part of Dutch literature classes. He conceived of the class "not only as a memorial to the dead, but as an important part of keeping history alive." Anticipating a handful of students, the stocky, easy-going Broos was taken aback by the enrollment of a class only quietly advertised. After the first session, Dutch 491 moved to a larger classroom.

Broos taught the course with a visiting professor and fellow Hollander, Rolf Wolfswinkel, from the University of Cape Town in South Africa, a Holocaust historian and an expert on Anne Frank.

Wolfswinkel, who used to play in a home next door to the Franks' hiding place when he was a boy, taught the first half of the course, which dealt with Anne's diary and its historical context. Broos lectured on lesser-known Dutch writings about the Holocaust. These included the letters and journal writings of Etty Hillesum, a mystical young woman who died in Auschwitz; a memoir *Bitter Herbs* by Marga Minco about her childhood as a fugitive in the Netherlands; and a dramatically different work, *The Night of the Girondins*, by J. Presser. Presser's story is about a young Jewish man who, as an inmate in the Dutch transit camp of Westerbork, collaborated with the Germans in selecting Jews to be sent to death camps. But Anne Frank remained the course's emotional centerpiece.

"I have taken Anne Frank as a teaching vehicle to give a face to the Holocaust," explained Rolf Wolfswinkel, a towering man who liked to pace the

room and rapidly shoot questions to the class.

Indeed, it was literally the face of the dark-haired, soulful-eyed Anne on a flier that drew most students to the course.

Robin Axelrod, a program coordinator in the School of Social Work, enrolled as a special student and was among a handful of older students taking the course. She was 12 when she first read Anne's diary and found that revisiting the girl in the attic as an adult proved disturbing. As an adolescent, she had identified with and loved Anne. As an adult, pregnant with her second child, she found herself identifying with the anguish of the Frank parents.

"They wanted to give Anne a life, and they couldn't," said Axelrod, who found herself too shaken to write her term paper while alone in her house. "I had never experienced that level of intensity before," she said.

Others had similarly visceral reactions.

"In the beginning, I had nightmares," said Lia Van Leer, a native of the Netherlands who audited the class. "I couldn't sleep."

A Different Perspective

The emotionally charged responses were not born out of the shock of discovery. Most students were Jewish; the emaciated faces of concentration camp survivors had first peered at them years ago from pages or films in religious education classes.

That the two teachers were non-Jewish gave the course a different perspective, said several students.

Michael Hurwitz left class the first day skeptical that Wolfswinkel could do justice to a study of 20th century Jews confronted with incomprehensible evil.

He soon changed his mind. "He taught the course as well as if not better than any person could teach the class," Hurwitz said. In fact, he added, Wolfswinkel's "outsider" status



Anne Frank



Broos (left) with students Schneider and Noordijk.

Photo by Bob Kalmbrach

A SEMESTER OF EVIL



Satan 'graces' this plate from Milton's epic poem *Paradise Lost* (4th edition, 1688). Medieval depictions of Satan generally were a composite of animal and fantastic bodily features. By the 17th century, the devil was seen as human in face and form. Some 75 other books, prints and posters illustrating evil—including war, torture, slavery, ostracism, gambling, drinking, magic and witchcraft—are on display in the Special Collections Library, seventh floor of the Harlan Hatcher Graduate Library. The exhibit, "Evil: Illustrations of Religious Teachings," will be on display through April and was curated by Kathryn L. Beam, associate librarian.

made it easier for him to "play a devil's advocate role that I don't think many Jews would have taken."

Students struggled with questions that often transcended the boundaries of literature, history and psychology. Was Anne Frank's story moving primarily because she was an "assimilated" Jew acceptable to non-Jewish readers? Should *The Diary* be considered "literature?" Is evil learned behavior or innate? How should the Holocaust be taught to schoolchildren?

One recurring question concerned the "uniqueness" of the Holocaust.

"Do we view it as a historical phenomenon that never took place before?" Wolfswinkel asked the class one session. "Or do we look at it as an event in history which will be studied like any event in history? Are there degrees of holocausts?" Wolfswinkel went on, mentioning the Soviet gulags, the World War II detention of Japanese Americans, the "ethnic cleansing" in Bosnia.

"The atomic bomb was an instant holocaust," said one student.

"I have a big problem with that," Hurwitz responded, questioning whether Hiroshima "was the same as sentencing 90-year-old women and 8-year-old kids to the gas chambers."

"We didn't want every Japanese citizen gone," someone else said. "Hitler wanted every Jew gone."

The handful of non-Jewish students found themselves particularly troubled by questions of account-

"Virtually every one of our courses has had long waiting lists," said anthropology Prof. Roy Rappaport, director of the Program on Studies in Religion, which is sponsoring the University's Winter Theme Semester on evil.

Rappaport says that interest has been especially keen in Religion 404, "The Theory and Practice of Evil in the 20th and 21st Centuries," which also is the focus of the Visiting Professor of Religious Thought public lecture series.

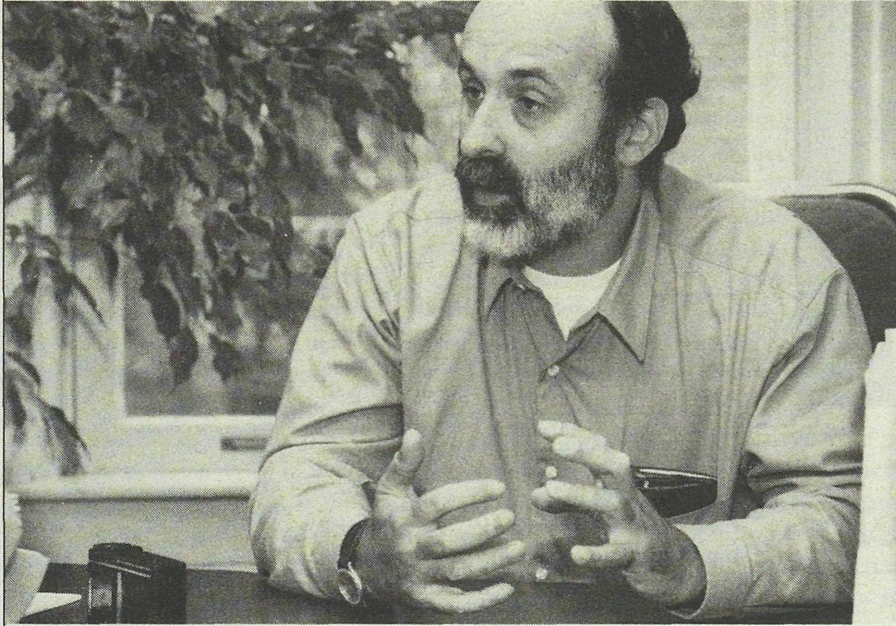
"The course is standing room only," he says. "Students have to come early to get a seat in an auditorium that holds over 400. We have people standing in the doorways and sitting on the steps."

English Prof. Ralph Williams teaches Religion 404, the Theme Semester's "cornerstone" course.

"Toward the end of the 20th century, we need to look at the subject of evil," Williams says, "because such forces as high tech and mass information have evolved at such a scale that they tend to evade control. Action set in motion has huge and unforeseen consequences that can have an adverse effect on us that is irreversible. This doesn't necessarily relate to an individual, an agent of evil, but to huge systems, institutions or business practices."

Robert Meeropol '69 learned compassion by playing in 'a weird charade'

Protector Of Children



Meeropol

Photo by Geneva Britton

ability. "Why didn't the Allies bomb the concentration camps?" demanded Lia Van Leer.

Peter Noordijk '95 of Ann Arbor bristled when a fellow student attacked the "bystanders" of the roundup for being as morally culpable as the perpetrators. "I wanted to stand up and say 'He has no right to make that statement,'" he recalled later in an interview.

Noordijk said the remark stung because his grandparents were non-Jews living in the Netherlands during the war. His grandfather, he said, had been forced to work in a German factory during the war while his grandmother struggled to raise five children. Yet, Noordijk admitted, "I wish I knew the situation of my family better and knew what they could have done and not done. Could they have been more active [in helping Dutch Jews]—or were they?"

Hitting Home

Two ears ago, several students had been shocked when the *Michigan Daily* accepted and published an advertisement claiming that the Holocaust was a hoax. "It really hit home," said Schneider. "It was devastating."

Individuals and groups who deny that the Holocaust took place—sometimes called "revisonists" by modern historians—have grown in numbers and influence, said Wolfswinkel and Broos. They mentioned a Roper Organization poll revealing that 20 percent of Americans said it "seems possible" that the Nazi extermination of Jews never happened.

The revisionists reinforced the need for classes like this one, said Noordijk, who doubted whether more than a handful of those who graduated from his high school were truly aware of the Nazi genocide. "If we ran an ad something like, 'There is no Pearl Harbor,' we wouldn't have people walking around and believing it," he said.

Some students in Dutch 491 regretted that so few non-Jewish students enrolled in the class. Several students called the seminar their most intense classroom experience at U-M.

"I was going to take it as just another course, but I really got involved," said Hurwitz.

Noordijk said that only a class he'd taken on the Vietnam war had so emotionally involved students. "If you don't walk out with some kind of insight, you weren't watching or hearing what was going on," he said, "or you were disconnected from humanity."

Freelancer Eve Silberman is also profiles editor of the Ann Arbor Observer.

In view of the "very considerable fragmentation of moral discourse in society" and the omnipresence of violence, Williams said student and community interest in the course is "both conceptually and potentially pragmatic."

Representatives of the U-M's law school, and the departments of art, anthropology, business administration, American culture, film and video studies, history, physics, psychology, Near Eastern studies, German, Romance languages, Slavic languages, the Residential College, education, music, religion, English and economics are involved, in addition to guest speakers from other universities.

Williams and Rappaport attribute the idea for the Evil Theme Semester to LS&A Dean Edie N. Goldenberg. "It can't be that frequent that a major state and secular university like ours has, in recent years, asked its faculty to address itself concertedly to a moral, social issue," Williams says. "I think it's to Edie's credit that she saw this possibility and then enabled it financially."

For more information about the Evil Theme Semester, call the Program on Studies in Religion, 764-4475.

By Laurie B. Fenlason

Robert Meeropol '69, '70 MA, isn't sure how many of his classmates and professors knew who he really was when he transferred to the University of Michigan in the fall of 1967.

"When our names were changed, my brother Michael and I essentially went underground. No one knew who we were. It was a big secret, and everybody who knew kept the secret. They even kept it from us. They would pretend they didn't know who we were and at the same time we would pretend they didn't know. It was kind of a weird charade that went on."

The younger son of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, Robert Meeropol was 6 years old in June 1953 when his parents were convicted and executed—wrongly, he believes—on charges of selling classified information about US atomic bomb technology to the Soviet Union.

Shortly thereafter, to guard their safety and privacy, Meeropol and his brother Michael assumed the surname of the couple that adopted them, a decision that afforded them relative anonymity until they publicly revealed their family background later in life. In college, friends in the activist group Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) quickly drew Meeropol into civil rights and anti-war activities on campus, including a strike on behalf of food service workers in 1967 and the Black Action Movement strike in 1970.

Describing himself as more a "faithful follower"

than a leader in SDS, Meeropol recalls as his "shining activist moment" at Michigan a protest of classified defense research in the fall of 1968. "The U got a grant to develop infrared sensing devices to locate gorillas through heat sensing. They were testing the device in the jungle in Thailand, and we thought the intended use of it was pretty obvious. We needed a slogan for the campaign, and I suggested a maize and blue button that said 'Go Michigan, Beat Thailand!' The protest was written up in *Newsweek*. I still have one of the buttons."

During his graduate years at Michigan, SDS split into factions that would later include the Jesse James Gang, an Ann Arbor-based precursor of the Weathermen.

Meeropol aligned himself first with the more conservative wing and later with a center-left position ("what one of the faction leaders called mush-head SDS") that he says has characterized his ongoing political activism ever since.

After leaving the University in 1971, Meeropol earned a law degree and opened a practice in Massachusetts specializing in what he describes as "left wing estate planning."

In 1974, forced out of anonymity by a court battle to prevent unauthorized publication of their parents' letters, Meeropol and his brother embarked on an ongoing speaking campaign to assert their parents' innocence and wrongful execution. Over the years, while Michael Meeropol, the elder by four years, has focused attention on the legal aspects of the Rosenberg case, particularly in connection with a series of American Bar Association re-enactments of the trial,

Meeropol says. The fund enabled the brothers to attend a series of private, progressive schools and camps where they would not be stigmatized by their parents' politics.

Today, the roles are reversed: Meeropol is the donor—or at least the conduit for donors—and those shielded and protected from public censure are children whose parents have been harassed, injured, imprisoned, fired from jobs or otherwise targeted in the course of their progressive activity.

Meeropol reaches out to these families through the Rosenberg Fund for Children in Springfield Massachusetts, a nonsectarian, nonpartisan foundation he established in 1990 to honor his parents and to replicate the educational and emotional support that sheltered him as a child. Meeropol is proud of the fact that the fund gives grants to people across the political spectrum—"people whose politics I don't necessarily agree with and people who probably would not agree with each other."

The fund's board of directors applies no political litmus test to determine eligibility. To meet the fund's criteria, an activist's work is examined against the following broad tenets: that all people are of equal worth; that people are more important than profits; that world peace is a necessity; and that society must function within ecologically sustainable limits.

One award in particular stands out to Meeropol as epitomizing the mission of the fund: a grant to the

family of an Afro-American Los Angeles police officer who spoke out against racism within her department in the wake of the Rodney King beating. As a result, Meeropol recounts, she was subjected to harassment that included telephoned death threats to her home during her children's summer vacation.

With the help of a network of supporters and donors, Meeropol located a suitable overnight camp for the children within driving distance of Los Angeles. With a matching grant from the camp, the children were able to escape the harassment their parents were facing.

Now in its third year, the foundation expects to donate \$30,000 in 1993 to children

ranging in age from toddlers needing daycare to teenagers taking driver education lessons. By 1999, Meeropol hopes to be awarding \$100,000 a year and to have planted the seeds of an endowment that will ensure the fund's long-term survival.

Meeropol and his staff are careful to protect the identities of the children and families they assist and discourage any sense of obligation to the fund or its donors. He recalls receiving thank you notes a few years ago written at the insistence of the counselors of children the fund had sent to summer camp. "I called the camp director and told him I didn't want that. If the kids do it on their own, that's fine. When they grow up and get to be 18 or 20 or 25 and want to come back and talk to us that's just fine. Right now they need to be free to be kids, to be left alone. Later on, who knows."



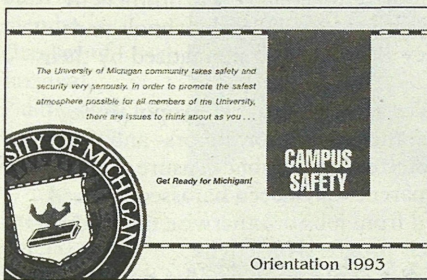
Robert and Michael in 1952, at the ages of 5 and 9, when they were adopted by Abel and Anne Meeropol.

AROUND



CAMPUS

Postcards Help in Student Orientation



New student orientation at the U-M today goes far beyond the traditional three-day campus visit during the summer.

It's an ongoing process of keeping in touch, beginning from the time the student is admitted and continuing through the student's first term on campus, says Pamela T. Horne, director of orientation and the Campus Information Center.

How do you keep in touch with 17-year-olds who are busy with senior plays, senior trips and finding summer jobs, and who may not want to admit—even to themselves—that their high school careers are ending? Postcards. The Office of Orientation sends large maize and blue postcards, a different one each month, from January of the students' senior year in high school through December of their freshman year, first to their homes and then to their campus addresses.

Conveying bursts of information, timed appropriately for the next step in the student's enrollment or orientation process, the postcards fit the communication style of a generation that grew up with MTV, Horne says.

For example, the first card, titled "Welcome," features short paragraphs on admissions, financial aid, housing and summer orientation. The second postcard, "Academics," talks about classes, libraries, museums, research opportunities, special academic programs and campus computing.

Topics in subsequent months include student finances at the U-M, information for the parents of freshmen, health issues, career and academic decision-making, and co-curricular and service learning opportunities.

The postcards also try to prepare students for some of the social adjustments they are likely to face, including returning home for vacations.

In part, the postcards are a response to previous surveys of admitted first-year students who had expressed disappointment that they had not heard more from the University after they were admitted.

Colton Scholarships aid young leaders

T By Kellee R. Davis
he competition began with an essay. The rules were few. The prize: a full scholarship to attend the University of Michigan. Contenders Landi Williams, Talae Perry and J. Alexander Mitchell found character to be their strongest asset in winning the Colton Leadership Scholarship award that enabled them to enroll this fall as freshmen.

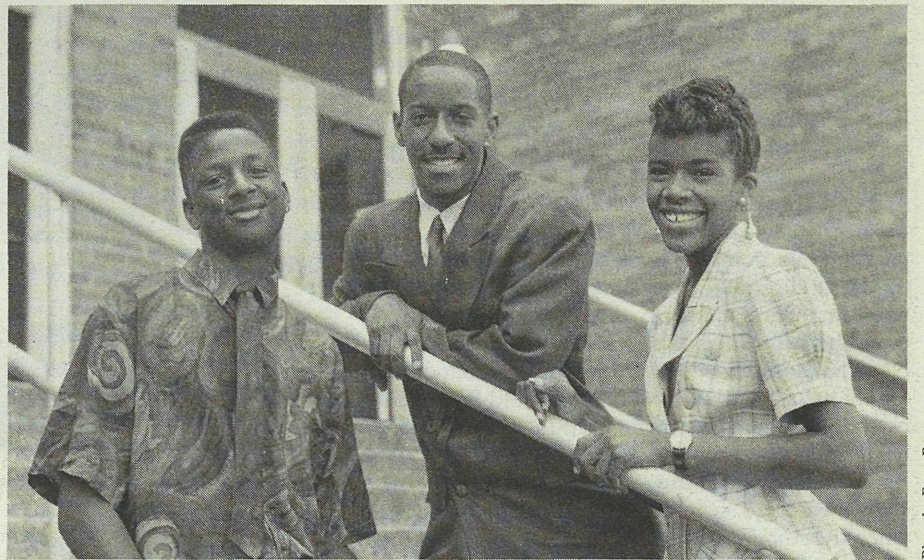
Established in 1993 by Ralph and Elsie Colton, the Colton Scholarship is unlike most such awards in that it isn't based solely on academic achievement or financial need. Students cannot apply for it but must be invited to seek the award, and they must show the traits that Colton, a Chicago philanthropist, feels are the essential characteristics of tomorrow's leaders.

"I want the leadership scholarship to go to students who, for instance, are officers of the class, head of the debating team, head of an athletic team—young people whose peers have expressed a desire to be led by them," said Ralph Colton, who received his bachelor's and masters of science in engineering from the University in 1923 and '24.

The Coltons have provided funds to the University to award three to five scholarships each year to graduates of Midwestern high schools (excluding Michiganders), who have been accepted to any of the University's schools or colleges. Those who qualify will receive paid tuition (approximately \$15,000 per year) as well as a stipend for room and board, books and personal expenses based on demonstrated financial need (approximately \$8,000 per year) until they earn their bachelor's degree or for up to 10 semesters.

Helping Michigan students has almost become a way of life for the 92-year-old Ralph Colton and his wife, Elsie. Through scholarships, fellowships and research funds, the Coltons' gifts to the University total more than \$5.2 million.

Colton says his gifts have been "my way of showing appreciation for



Williams, Perry and Mitchell met in Chicago before enrolling as freshmen last September as the first beneficiaries of an award funded by alumnus Ralph Colton of Chicago.

Michigan teachers I had, like Mortimer E. Cooley and William Gabb Smeaton."

Landi Williams, a graduate of Whitney Young high school in Chicago, thinks what Colton noticed about her is the level of commitment with which she approaches every task. "Determination is my strength," she said. "That's why I chose to highlight that quality in my essay."

A cross-country runner, she recalls the day that inspired the content of her essay. "I was very sick the day my school competed in a regional cross-country meet. I ran in spite of not feeling well and placed second in the entire city of Chicago."

Williams said that her determination is fueled by the "hugs and praises" that she receives from her family. "Since childhood, my dad has taught me that the secret of success is to never give up."

Alexander Mitchell was the class president of Hales Franciscan, a predominantly Black, all-male, Catholic high school in Chicago. He believes that optimism is the foundation of good leadership and hangs encouraging quotations above his bed. One of his favorites is "FAITH - Feeling As If (good) Things (will) Happen."

"If my classmates or other people remember one thing about me, I hope it

will be that I always have a positive attitude," he said.

Talae Perry, a Hales Franciscan classmate of Mitchell's, captained the wrestling team and participated in various academic organizations. He admits, however, that his peers might best remember him as the class clown.

"Initially, I didn't feel that I would be a good candidate for the award because I had early discipline problems in high school," Perry said. "I would always get into trouble because I enjoy making people laugh."

Perry believes that it is the sum of life's experiences that makes a successful leader. In his essay, he addressed not only his achievements but also his failures and how both had positively affected him. "Being true to yourself and others is an attribute that will take you a long way in life. More than my grades or extracurricular activities, I feel that Mr. Colton valued my honesty."

The students, now in their second semester, vow to remain just as active at the University as they were in high school.

Williams is trying to start a new support group for undergraduates pursuing a business curriculum. Also, by early spring she hopes to join the women's track team.

Mitchell wants to participate in the Society for Minority Engineers student organization, and Perry hopes to tutor high school students and sing in the University's gospel choir.

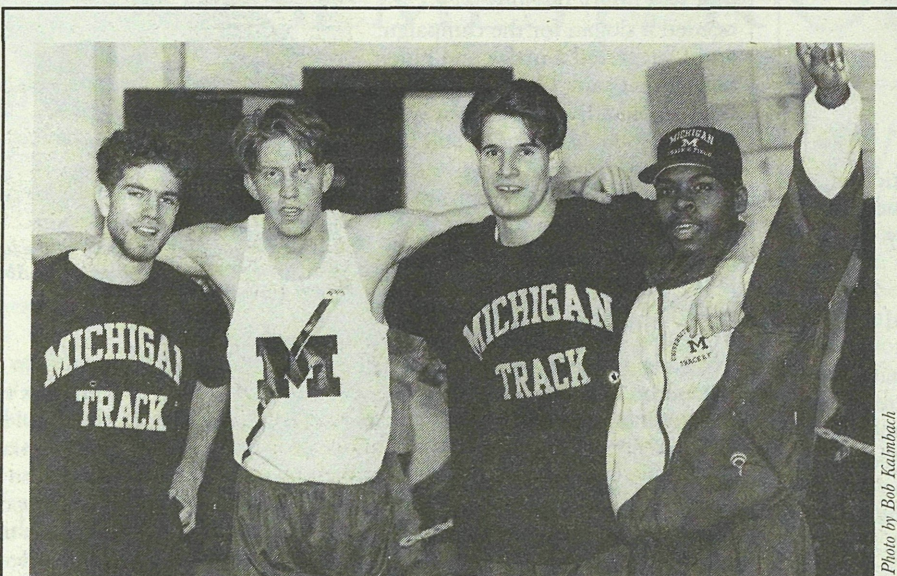
"Because we are the first three students to win the scholarship, the Coltons are taking a chance with us," said Williams. "We just want to make them proud so that they will continue to help other students."

Although the three awardees found appropriate words for the essays that helped them win their scholarships, they said that it was more difficult to express their heart-felt gratitude to the Coltons for their support.

"I didn't know how to thank them for what they had done for me, so I just sent them a bouquet of flowers," Williams said.

For students seeking the Colton award or similar scholarships, Perry suggests that involvement in academic and community activities is vital. "People do notice what you do," he said. "Concentrate on being positive and people will want to support you."

Kellee Davis '93 is the 1993-94 intern in the Office of News and Information Services.



The men's distance relay team set an indoor world record Jan. 29 at the Michigan Relays. Its time of 9 minutes and 33.48 seconds over the 4,000-meter distance shattered the 1985 U. of Arkansas mark by 1.88 seconds. Nick Karfonta '95 (2d-r) of Pinckney, Michigan, led off in the 800 meters. Trinity Townsend '96 (far-r), of Muskegon Heights, Michigan, ran the 400-meter split. Cross-country All-American Scott MacDonald '96 (2d-l) of Nepean, Ontario, ran the 1,200-meter segment. His fellow Canadian, freshman Kevin Sullivan (l) of Brantford, Ontario, anchored in the 1,600-meter run. On Feb. 26 the men's track and field team won the Big Ten championship. On the same day, both the men's swimming and diving team and women's track and field team also won conference titles. A week earlier the women's swimming and diving team won its eighth Big Ten title in a row.

BUILDING ON TRADITION 1983-2003

'We are building on tradition to improve the quality and character of this campus for future generations of Michigan scholars.'
President James J. Duderstadt

Bulldozers, pile-drivers and front-loaders are paving the way to a better future for the University and its students, faculty and staff at dozens of construction and renovation projects.

By the time of their completion in 2003, these projects will have spanned two decades of plant improvement. Other projects are under way at the North Campus and at the U-M Dearborn and Flint Campuses.

President James J. Duderstadt noted that the projects "first and foremost answer a critical need for renovated classrooms, additional office space, modern laboratories and combined reference collections."

The University has 25 construction and renovation projects on the Central Campus and Medical Campus alone, with the Central Campus projects adding more than 100,000 square feet of new academic and support space.

Duderstadt said the projects open the way to "unprecedented collaboration between faculty and students—collaborations that can foster both new areas of inquiry and new learning opportunities."

He cited plans for "connected walkways between

buildings and flexible building designs, such as a lecture room in the East Engineering Building that also will serve as a recital hall. And for the first time, students and faculty will have the chance to find a 300,000-volume collection from the various science disciplines in one location."

Provost Gilbert R. Whitaker Jr. has noted that "after the Central Campus renovations are complete, students will find it easier to locate faculty offices, which will be organized by department rather than being scattered in a number of buildings."

Farris W. Womack, executive vice president and chief financial officer, said the campus renewal was occurring "during this period of low interest rates and competition for construction work" and was being financed through bonds funded by the student infrastructure maintenance fee, by capital appropriations from the state and by private gifts. The remainder of the annual amount provided by the infrastructure fee, he noted, will support infrastructure work on other campus facilities.

Projects under way at the Dearborn and Flint Campuses include a new engineering laboratory at Dearborn (see page 10) and the \$20 million Frances Willson Thompson Library at Flint (see *Michigan Today*, March 1993).

Some U-M structures are national treasures

Preserving the Best

By Susan Wineberg

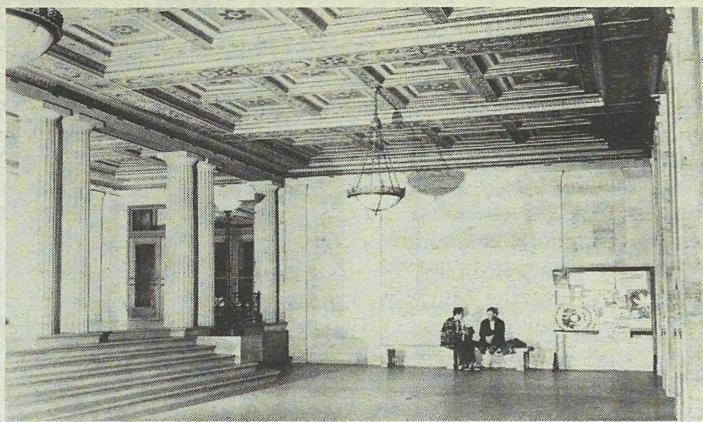
I came to the University of Michigan in the fall of 1964 as a transfer student from Northwestern University. Having grown up in Chicago and attended the public schools there, I had been educated at an early age about the muscular architecture of Chicago.

In the 8th grade, all students had to complete a "Chicago Notebook," and the emphasis was heavily weighted toward the city's architectural past and present. Learning that Chicago was the 'inventor' of the skeletal steel skyscraper, I became proud of the rich architectural traditions that grew out of its swampy soil.

When I first arrived in Ann Arbor, I was not overwhelmed by the architecture of the Central Campus. I had to be educated regarding the clean simple lines of the work of Albert Kahn, whom I had never heard of before coming to Michigan. Some of the old buildings were still on campus, such as the Economics building and West Physics (now the site of the south wing of the Hatcher Graduate Library), but for the most part building activity of that time seemed to occur on what were then empty sites (such as the sites of the Modern Language Building and the Alumni Center).

I do remember loving the Law Quadrangle and especially the Clements Library, where I found they would actually let me study! The gorgeous Rackham Study Rooms later provided the needed quiet for reading when I was a graduate student in the Near East and Anthropology departments. And I loved walking into the foyer of Angell Hall and admiring the ceiling as I sped off to my classes on ancient Mesopotamia.

Then, in 1974, Ann Arbor celebrated the city's Sesquicentennial. The nation's Bicentennial followed in 1976, and that same year the University Regents decided to demolish the Barbour-Waterman Gymnasium complex. This set of buildings, two gymnasiums designed about five years apart in the 1890s to house the gymnastic activities of males, and then females, was one of the few surviving examples of 19th century architecture left on the central campus. My efforts to



Angell Hall

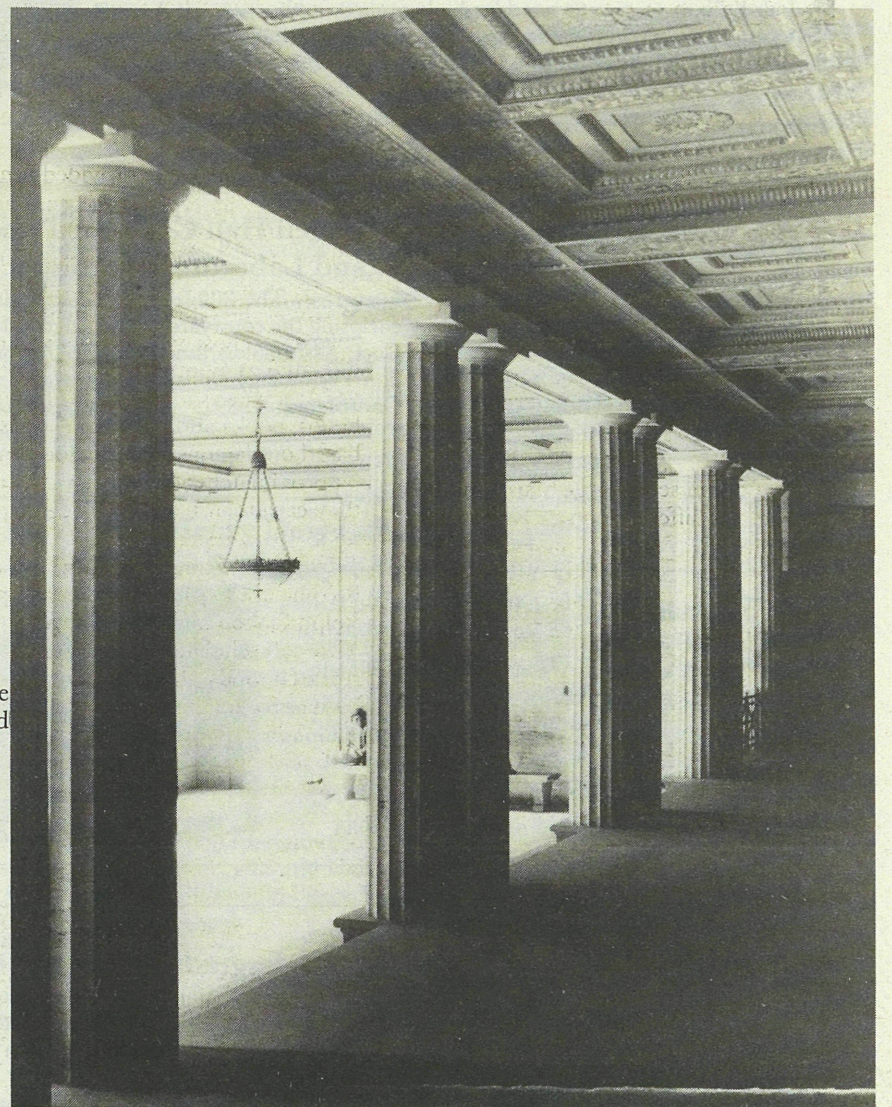
save those gyms introduced me to the local preservation community and led to a long-term involvement in preservation efforts in the city.

One of the positive outcomes of the unsuccessful attempt to save the Barbour-Waterman gyms from demolition was the listing of the Central Campus of the University on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978, despite opposition from the administration and the Regents. A district roughly extending from State Street on the west; Huron on the north; Fletcher, Geddes and Church on the east; and Monroe on the south was established.

Being on the registry does not necessarily protect a building from demolition. The designation applies only to structures built with federal funds. If a project does use federal money, or if it requires federal licensing or is undertaken by a federal agency, then the comments of the National Register Advisory Council must be sought (but not necessarily followed) before demolition, alteration or renovation.

Despite warnings by University officials that being on the National Registry would cause "inordinately high cost penalties on the University," the listing has not impeded the development of the Central Campus area over the last 15 years.

Many of the current building projects being undertaken by the University involve buildings on the National Register. One is Hill Auditorium, an acoustic gem finished in 1913 and designed by Albert



Angell Hall

Kahn of Detroit. Current plans call for restoration of the original interior design, which has been altered over the years in several renovations. While adding much-needed bathrooms for the public and dressing rooms for performers, the plan is to restore as much of the original building as possible.

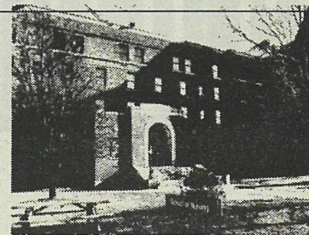
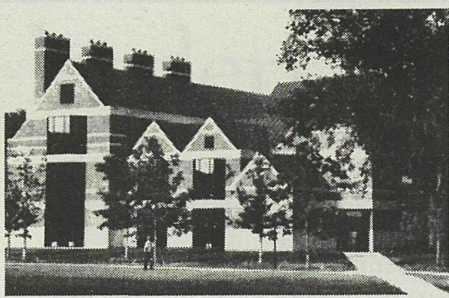
Kahn designed another building on the National Register, Angell Hall. Completed in 1922 or 1924 (sources disagree), it was originally conceived of as a monument to U-M President James B. Angell, who served from 1871-1909. Kahn created a massive classical facade along State Street which, with its eight massive Doric columns, illustrated his admiration for the Lincoln Memorial designed by his friend Henry Bacon in Washington.

BUILDING ON TRADITION 1989-2003

The numbers in the project descriptions (1, 2, 3, etc.) correspond to numbers on the map.

1 Alumni Center

Features: Built on the mall that runs between the Harlan Hatcher Graduate Library and Horace H. Rackham Building, the Alumni Center matches its neighbor, the Michigan League, in color and style. A 2-story atrium welcomes visitors to the 32,000-square-foot center.
Cost: \$3.5 million, financed by alumni, friends and foundations.
Architect: Hugh Newell Jacobsen, Washington DC.
Completed: 1983.

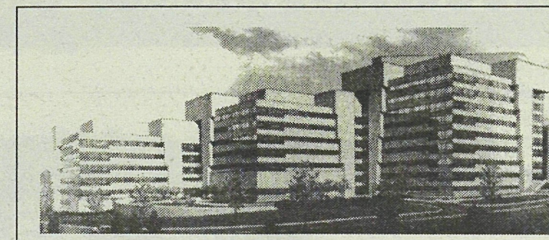
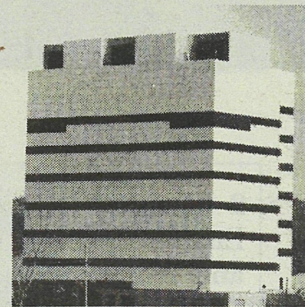


2 School of Nursing Building

formerly 400 N. Ingalls Bldg.)
Features: Part of the old St. Joseph Mercy Hospital, the building was renovated and converted into nursing school administrative offices and classrooms. Built in 1914, it was the first US hospital to have doctors offices within the hospital.
Cost: \$3.5 million, funded by the Medical School and the University.
Architect: Unknown.
Completed: 1990.

18 Kellogg Eye Center

Features: Located adjacent to the Parkview-Turner Building at 1000 Wall Street (not on map). The Kellogg Eye Center consolidates in one location the inpatient, outpatient, research, educational and administrative activities of the Department of Ophthalmology, providing a comprehensive referral center offering highly specialized care to more than 34,000 patients annually.
Cost: \$8.5 million, provided almost entirely by private donations and a grant from the WK Kellogg Foundation.
Architect: William Kessler Associates of Detroit.
Completed: 1985.

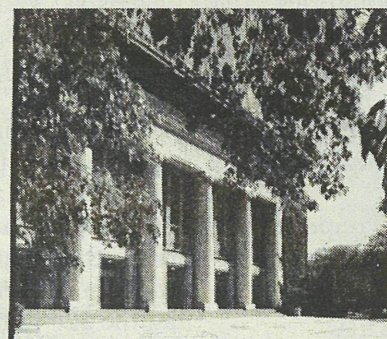


9 Medical Science Research Building III

Plans: The exterior has been completed for the 207,000-sq.-ft., 8-story building that will provide modern research space for the Medical School. MSRB III (far right) will house both basic research and clinical departments.
Cost: \$50.1 million from non-General Fund resources.
Architect: Jickling Lyman Powell Associates of Birmingham, Michigan.
Projected completion: Mid-1994.

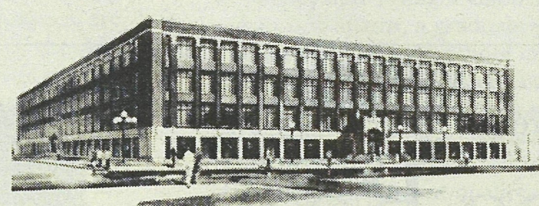
3 Hill Auditorium

Plans: New seats, lighting and air conditioning are included in the renovation of the building dedicated in 1913. An addition will be constructed at the rear of the building.
Cost: \$20 million, to be funded internally and with donations as part of The Campaign for Michigan.
Architect: Albert Kahn, whose use of tapestry brick with limestone accents shows the influence of Louis Sullivan.
Projected completion: Undetermined.



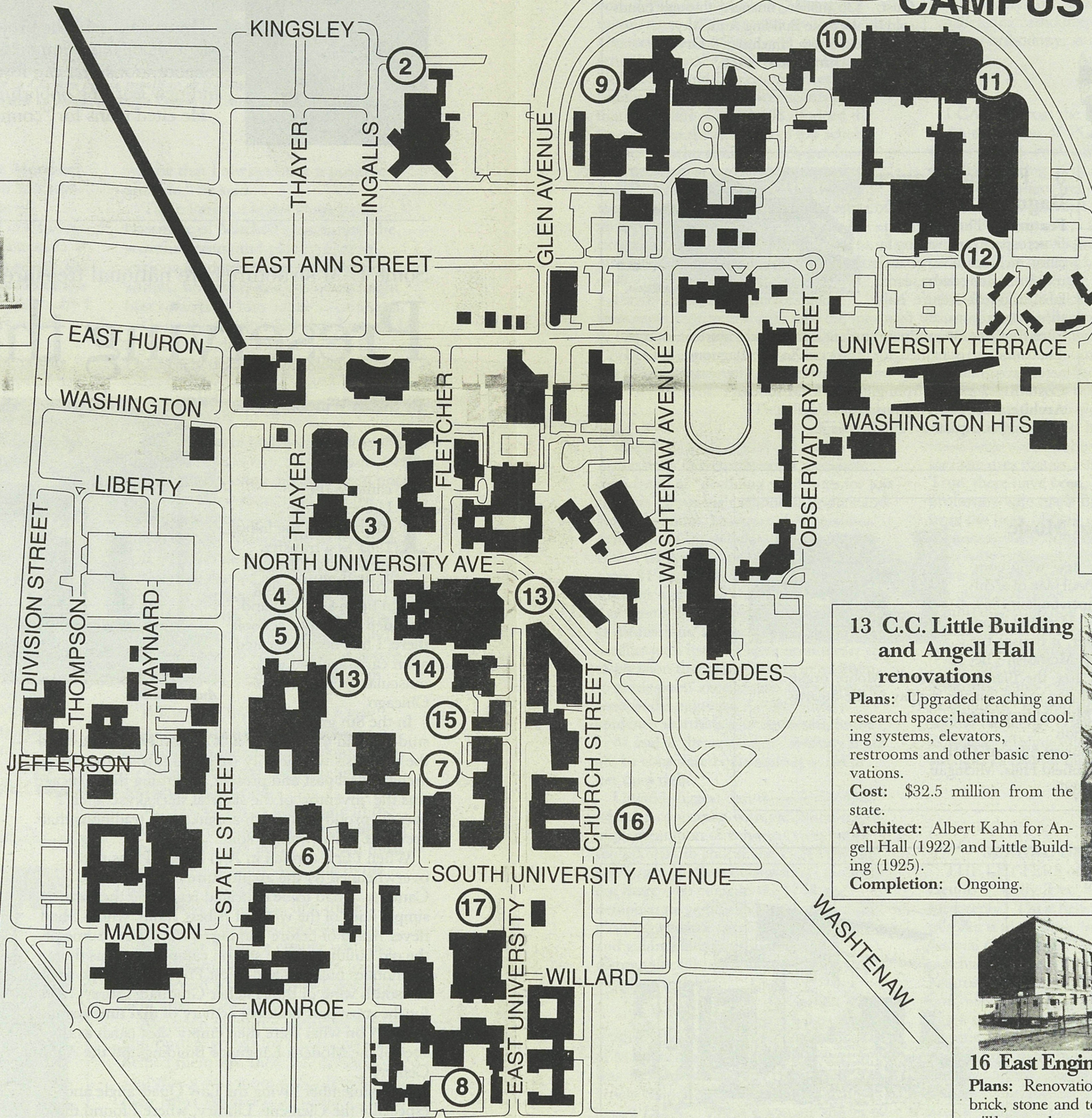
4 E.H. Kraus Natural Science Building

Features: Renovations include modern heating, ventilating and lighting systems for the entire building. Older laboratories on the third and fourth floors were renovated for biological research.
Cost: \$12.5 million, funded by state and University funds.
Architect: Albert Kahn, 1913.
Completed: 1988.



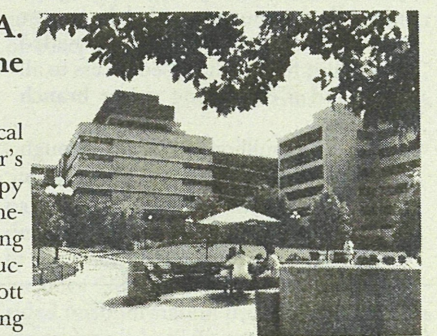
CENTRAL CAMPUS

MEDICAL CAMPUS



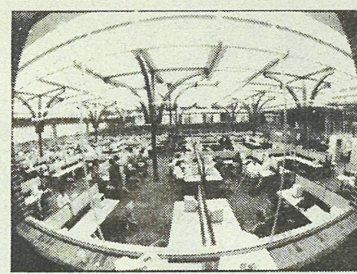
11 Hospitals Complex: University Hospital, A. Alfred Taubman Health Care Center and the Maternal and Child Health Center (MCHC)

Features: University Hospital is the adult medical and surgical hospital and, with 558 beds, is the largest of the Medical Center's seven hospitals. Its 11 floors (including two below ground) occupy more than 1 million sq. ft. The Taubman Center houses state-of-the-art specialty clinics and outpatient services. The 4-story building links the new University Hospital and the 2,000-car parking structure. The MCHC, an addition to Taubman Center and Mott Hospital, allowed for the relocation of a number of units, including pediatrics, pediatric surgical services, obstetrics and gynecology. The pediatric intensive care unit was expanded and a larger neonatal intensive care unit was built.
Cost: approximately \$400 million, funded by the state, gifts and the University.
Architect: Hospitals Complex by Albert Kahn Associates. Taubman Center and Towsley Center for Continuing Medical Education by Hansen Lind Meyer and Tarapata MacMahon & Paulsen.
Completed: University Hospital and the Taubman Center were completed in 1986; the MCHC was completed in 1992.



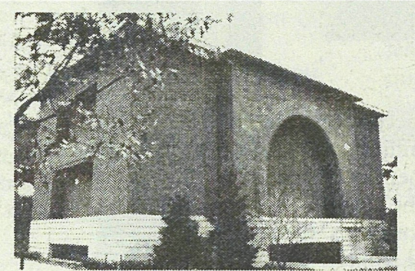
5 Angell Hall Courtyard Computer Terminal and Laboratory Facility

Features: The 300-computer terminal facility was constructed by enclosing the courtyard of the Angell-Mason complex.
Cost: \$2.7 million, funded by the University, LS&A and the Information Technology Division.
Completed: 1989.



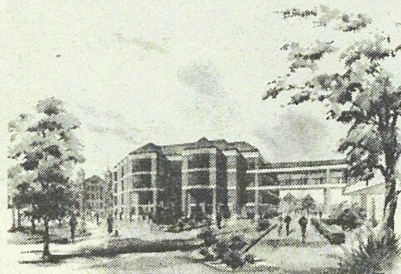
6 Tappan Hall addition

Features: This 10,000-square-foot addition houses the Fine Arts Library in a fire-safe and climate-controlled environment.
Cost: \$2.3 million, funded by gifts, the University and LS&A.
Architect: Luckenbach/Ziegelman.
Completed: 1983. Cited for design excellence by *American School and University* magazine in 1988.



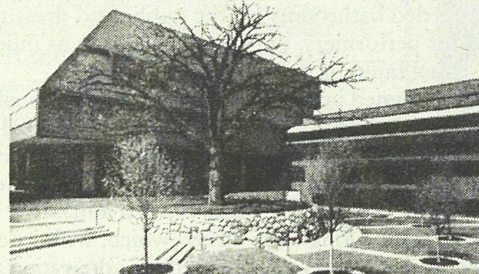
7 Undergraduate Library renovation and expansion

Plans: Renovations and approximately 26,000 square-foot addition to the UGLI, which will also get a new facade of brick and limestone. Connector bridges will link the library to Harlan Hatcher Graduate Library and West Engineering.
Cost: \$11 million, funded by gifts, sale of tax-exempt bonds secured by a pledge of student fees and by nonrecurring capital resources.
Architect: Albert Kahn Associates; dedicated in 1958.
Projected completion: 1995.



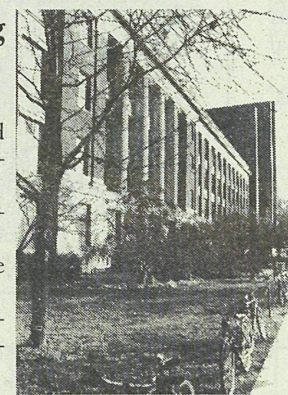
8 School of Business Administration's Kresge Business Administration Library, Computer and Executive Education Building, and Executive Residence

Features: One of the nation's largest business libraries, Kresge features open stack collections on three levels, areas for study carrels, individual work areas for research and group study rooms. The Computer Executive Education Building houses the School's computing and research facilities, including 170 microcomputers, and large and medium-size case discussion rooms, seminar rooms and offices. The Executive Residence has eight classrooms, offices, and offers complete hotel services.
Cost: \$15 million, funded by gifts and the School of Business Administration.
Architect: Luckenbach/Ziegelman & Partners of Birmingham, Michigan.
Completed: 1985.



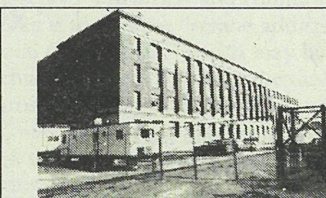
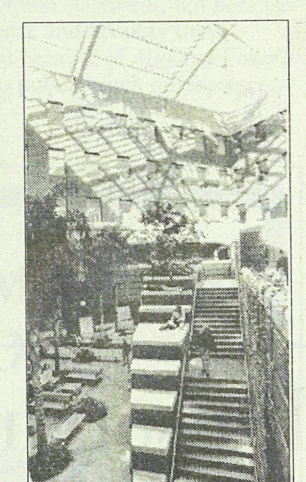
13 C.C. Little Building and Angell Hall renovations

Plans: Upgraded teaching and research space; heating and cooling systems, elevators, restrooms and other basic renovations.
Cost: \$32.5 million from the state.
Architect: Albert Kahn for Angell Hall (1922) and Little Building (1925).
Completion: Ongoing.



14 Willard Henry Dow Laboratory, Chemistry Building renovation

Features: The three-phase project included a new building of 270,000 sq. ft. and renovation of the 1908 and 1948 buildings. One of the most striking features of the Willard Henry Dow Laboratory is its large atrium. The new facility plus renovations to the old made it possible to accommodate programs in biophysics, macromolecular and protein structures in one Central Campus location.
Cost: \$45 million for Willard Henry Dow Laboratory and \$19.9 million for renovations, with funds coming from the state, gifts and University funds.
Architect: Harley Ellington Pierce Yee Associates of Southfield, Michigan.
Completed: 1989.



16 East Engineering renovation

Plans: Renovations to the U-shaped 1923 brick, stone and terra cotta building, which will become home to the departments of Mathematics and Psychology.
Cost: \$28.6 million, to be funded by the issuance of tax-exempt debt secured by student fees.
Architect: Original architects, Smith Hinchman and Grylls of Detroit. Remodeling by Louis G. Redstone Associates.
Projected completion: September 1996.

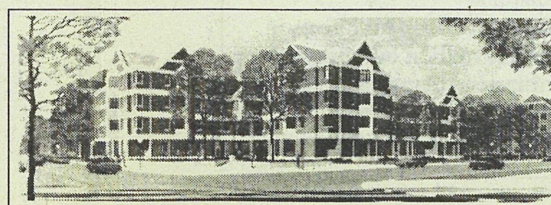
15 Randall Laboratory renovation, addition

Plans: A 4-story addition and an oversized basement to be added to the west side of the building will provide state-of-the-art physics research laboratories.
Cost: \$22.4 million, funded by the sale of tax-exempt bonds secured by a pledge of student fees and from nonrecurring capital resources.
Architect: Albert Kahn designed the original 1924 building. The addition was designed by Luckenbach/Ziegelman and Partners.
Projected completion: Mid-1995.



17 School of Social Work

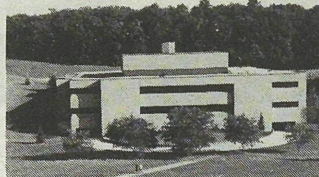
Plans: A 5-level building is proposed at the southwest corner of East University and South University, to be joined to the School of Education by a connector bridge. A large residence and greenhouse belonging to John J. Hall and his son Arthur stood on this vacant corner until 1918.
Cost: \$22 million, to be funded with donations.
Architect: Simms Varner Associates of Detroit.



BUILDING ON TRADITION 1983-2003

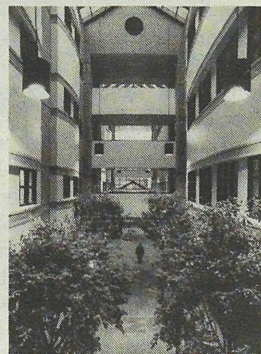
1 Herbert H. Dow Laboratory

Features: This 3-story red brick, steel and glass structure houses the departments of Chemical Engineering and Materials Science and Engineering.
Cost: \$10.8 million, funded by gifts.
Architect: Alden B. Dow Assoc. of Midland, Michigan.
Completed: 1983.



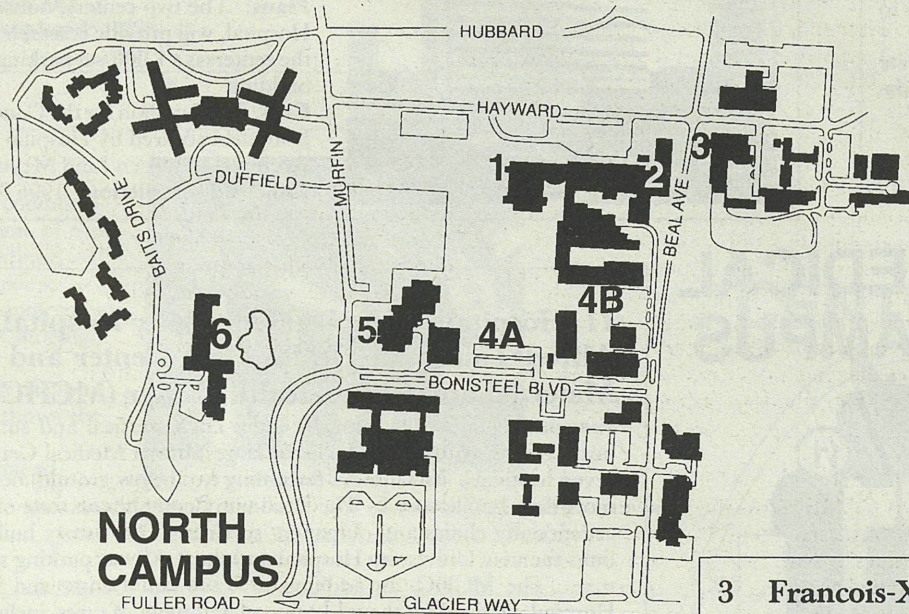
2 Electrical Engineering and Computer Science Building

Features: The 232,000-sq.-ft., 4-story building is connected to the G.G. Brown Building to the north and the Walter E. Lay Automotive Laboratory to the south. It houses the Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, parts of mechanical engineering and applied mechanics, administrative offices, other engineering programs and student services.
Cost: \$30 million, financed through bonds sold by the State Building Authority.
Architect: Smith Hinchman & Grylls.
Building completed: 1986.



5 North Campus Commons addition

Features: The 44,700-sq.-ft. addition to what serves as a student union on North Campus includes retail space, a mall, office space and two guest suites. Renovation expanded the lounge and informal snack bar space, provided an elevator for handicapped access to all levels and a computing center branch site.
Cost: \$4.36 million, financed through long-term borrowing secured by a pledge of student fees.
Architect: Jickling Lyman & Powell
Completed: 1988.



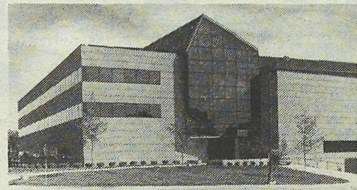
4A Integrated Technology Instruction Center

Plans: A high-technology facility on North Campus, the center will have instructional areas, including a library and study space, design laboratories, and areas for musical performances. The center will stress links between engineering, architecture, music and art. The 3-story building will be connected to the Chrysler Center and the North Campus Commons addition.
Cost: \$43 million from the State of Michigan.
Architect: Albert Kahn Associates.
Projected completion: Mid-1996.



3 Francois-Xavier Bagnoud Building

Features: The 93,400-sq.-ft. aerospace engineering facility includes a large atrium, 30 teaching and research labs, 156-seat lecture hall, three classrooms, 30 faculty/staff offices, 30 graduate student offices and a student lounge. The building is named for Francois-Xavier Bagnoud, a U-M aerospace graduate who was killed in a helicopter crash.
Cost: \$14.7 million from gifts and U-M funds.
Architect: Smith Hinchman and Grylls.
Building completed: 1993.



4B Engineering Center

Plans: The 65,000-square-foot academic and support center to be built south of the Walter E. Lay Automotive Laboratory will provide space for undergraduate student records, counseling and financial aid offices, College of Engineering administrative offices, conference facilities, plus an expansion of the Department of Industrial and Operations Engineering.
Architect: Moore-Andersson of Austin, Texas, and Hobbs + Black of Ann Arbor.

6 School of Music addition

Features: the new wing completed the original plan of architect Eero Saarinen built in 1964. Known as the Margaret Dow Towsley Center, it houses the Julian and Vera McIntosh Theatre for vocal arts, the Blanche Anderson Moore organ recital hall and two rooms for the display of the Stearns Collection of Musical Instruments.
Cost: \$1.9 million
Architect: Maurice Allen of TMP Assoc. of Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.
Completed: 1985



Preserving continued

Kahn commissioned New York sculptor Ulysses Bicci to design the bas relief over the door, which features traditional symbols associated with learning, and includes the University's seal. He also commissioned the DiLorenzo Studios of New York City to paint and design the coffered ceilings in the lobby. This same firm did the ceilings at the Clements and Hatcher Libraries—also Kahn buildings.

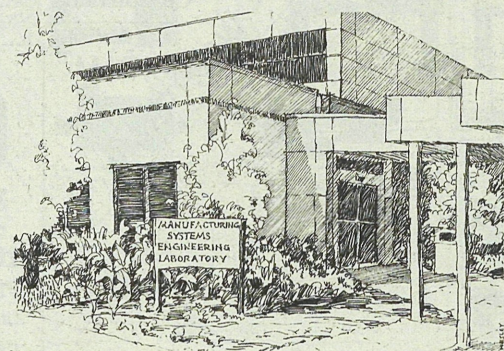
Next to the wide steps leading into Angell Hall's foyer are figures carved in stone representing History, Poetry, Philosophy and the Arts. Its columns have often been the targets of campus dissenters: Nazi sympathizers defaced them in the 1940s, painting each with a number and ending with a swastika on the fifth column; in the 1960s, anti-Vietnam War protesters spray-painted them with anti-war slogans.

Current plans call for replacing and upgrading Angell Hall's infrastructural elements such as the heating and ventilation systems, and replacing windows if necessary (I hope it is not!) and the roof. Also

planned is a modernization of the electrical system and building access to comply with current building codes and the Disabilities Act.

Over the years the University has begun to recognize the place of historic preservation in its planning for the Central Campus and acknowledges that "buildings of distinction" exist and should be maintained and preserved. As current projects such as the additions to Randall Lab and the Undergraduate Library illustrate, a conscious effort is being made to harmonize new buildings with the old, and to preserve the Central Campus as the historic center of the now sprawling campus.

Susan Wineberg '66 is the co-author (with Marjorie Reade) of Historic Buildings, Ann Arbor, Michigan (1992). Last December she received an M.S. in historic preservation from Eastern Michigan University.



The Manufacturing Systems Engineering Laboratory Building at the University of Michigan-Dearborn, dedicated in 1988, was built with major support from the Ford Motor Co. Other sponsors included American Motors Corp., ASC Inc., Tenneco Automotive, United Technologies Automotive and Craft Line Inc.

Designed by Straub Associates/Architects in Troy, Michigan, the \$1.4 million building is used extensively by master's degree students in manufacturing systems engineering and engineering management.

LETTERS

STATISTICAL SLIP-UP

YOUR DECEMBER issue has an article headlined "Dip in acceptance rate challenges LS&A." It appears that statistics also "challenge" your reporter and some LS&A officials. According to the article "...the University is enrolling fewer top high school scholars, an issue of concern to Dean Edie N. Goldenberg and Undergraduate Admissions Director Theodore Spencer." The same article reports the statistics that caused this concern.

In 1988, 1,408 top scholars applied to Michigan and 369 enrolled. In 1993, 1,864 top scholars applied to Michigan and 381 enrolled. One doesn't need to be a top scholar to notice that 1,864 > 1,408 AND 381 > 369. This means that more top scholars are applying to Michigan than five years ago and more are coming to Michigan than five years ago. That sounds like quite good news, especially considering the increase in Michigan's tuition since 1988. So why write that "the University is enrolling fewer top high school scholars"? And why are Dean Goldenberg and Director Spencer "concerned"? The answer seems to be that $381/1,864 < 369/1,408$. Indeed the fraction (not the number) of top scholar applicants who come to Michigan has fallen. But in what sense is that bad news? A lower acceptance rate would mean an almost inevitable consequence of an increase in applications from those extremely talented students who will be offered many attractive options from top universities.

I wish that deans, directors and newspaper reporters would take the time to think about what statistics mean. Concern is a scarce resource that ought not to be squandered on mere confusion.

Prof. Theodore C. Bergstrom,
Dept. of Economics
Ann Arbor

DEAN GOLDENBERG'S and Admissions Director Spencer's concern for a trend of "declining yield rates for top scholars" from high schools is understandable. I wonder, however, if Admissions' definition of top scholars (those students with a GPA of 3.8 or higher and an ACT score 31 out of 36) implies that all other students are "less-outstanding", a position that seems to be indicated in your article. Is Admissions' acceptance policy in conflict with itself? I have been under the impression that other factors in addition to grade-point average and test scores are used in the aggregate to determine a student's worthiness of admission to the U-M and at the same time, to many if not all, be considered outstanding in his or her own right.

I would suggest that those individuals who are concerned with the creation and implementation of ways to "sway more top scholars to choose the U-M" should not forget the "less-outstanding" students out there who come to the U-M and demonstrate significant academic accomplishments while fruitfully contributing to and gaining from this University's community life, such as my sophomore daughter is doing.

Garnett Brown
Los Angeles

AS THE PARENT of a freshman at U of M who is in the College of LS&A. I was not surprised to read your recent article "Dip in Acceptance Rate Challenges LS&A." There are many stories which attest to the "lack of commitment to teaching" by LS&A faculty. Suggestions to improve the program are admirable, but accessibility and the encouragement of freshman and sophomores are critical. Teaching assistants cannot and should not be given this responsibility alone. Other "big schools" have done it!

Ina S. Porth
Maitland, Florida

INSPIRED BY SOLAR CAR TEAM

I'M A 7th grader at Addams Jr. High. Your article has inspired me. I have just recently decided to use solar-powered cars as the topic of my Science Fair project. I'm wondering if you have any informa-

tion on solar energy, if you do, please send it to me. It would be greatly appreciated.

Bill Ridgway
Royal Oak, Michigan

ON ORTHODOXY

I AGREE with Prof. James Turner, whom you quoted as saying that "contention has an important role in universities." Debate and discussion are essential for intellectual health. I must therefore disagree with the same Professor Turner, when he subsequently said that the goal of the university should be "to get students to challenge orthodoxy." To have a debate or disagreement, there must be two different views. There must be some who defend orthodoxy, as well as those who oppose it. In a university where all students "challenge orthodoxy," there would be no creative tension, and no intellectual debate. There would merely be uniformity and conformity, and "challenging orthodoxy" would become the new orthodoxy, as rigid as any other.

Andrew C. Smith '85
Ann Arbor

I CAME across the following statement in "A discussion of 'PC' and academic values": Asst. Prof. Elizabeth Anderson is quoted as stating, "For instance, professors are no longer free to make comments about women's breasts." Please have your staff advise, sir, exactly when it was acceptable for professors (acting as professors, as implied by the remark) to make such comments? Letting such an absurd allegation go unchallenged does a disservice to the University. Apparently you and your staff have either abdicated your editorial obligations or you are so terrified of faculty coloring themselves as PC experts that you don't dare question absurd allegations made by them.

Prof. Rebecca Scott may have some knowledge about philosophy, isn't it a pity she uses that as a shield from facts? True, there have been, from time to time professors who made untoward remarks from the front of their classrooms. If the professors were sufficiently out of line, they were removed from the classroom. If, on the other hand, the remarks were not quite that unacceptable, the speaker acquired a reputation for outrageousness and suffered whatever attendance penalties might ensue.

To infer that the existence of a few oddballs creates a social norm is stupidity personified. To publish such statements without challenge is bad journalism at best as well as offering support to unethical attempts to rewrite history.

Thomas S. Roberts
Manchester, Michigan

SEXUAL ORIENTATION

THE LETTERS of Calvin Rice and Dennis P. Kelly [Dec. '93 issue] cry out for a reply. Their first and common mistake is to confuse "sexual addiction" or "sexual compulsion," which may be psychiatric disorders of homosexual or heterosexual people, with sexual orientation, which is not a diagnosis. I do not know the story of the student Rice mentions, who refused to room with a homosexual man, but the University's response seems appropriate. Perhaps the student did not know any homosexual people and feared the unknown. Perhaps he wrongly thought that homosexual men seek to rape heterosexual men at every opportunity. Perhaps he heard and believed false rumors about homosexual people and could not look at the individual. Regardless, there is no better way to address his fear, lack of knowledge, or narrow-mindedness than with education, and the University's mission is to educate.

Kelly's letter is full of misconceptions. ... [He] is unaware of reports from the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention that have found a decline since the early 1980s of new transmissions of HIV among homosexual men. Furthermore, Kelly is so misinformed about AIDS that he does not know that worldwide

transmission of HIV is thought to occur overwhelmingly with heterosexual activity, not homosexual activity. AIDS is frequently and unfortunately perceived in the US as a homosexual disease due to reasons of sociology and politics, not reasons of medicine. Many people with AIDS have needlessly suffered beyond the physical injury of their disease in part because of North Americans' generally massive and collective ignorance of conditions and events in poor countries across the oceans.

Prejudice has infected this society and the entire world for much longer than HIV has, and appears to be more widespread than HIV and may well take longer to overcome.

Carl Stein
Durham, North Carolina

I WAS MOST gratified to learn that my Alma Mater has finally included sexual orientation in its nondiscrimination policy. Attending Michigan as an undergraduate in the 1940s was a difficult experience for a lesbian like myself, even though in all other respects, Michigan gave me an outstanding education.

The pressure to conform, to date, to have boyfriends, was simply horrendous. Deeply ingrained fear kept one from identifying oneself or speaking to others of one's identity: one engaged in hypocrisies, became withdrawn and alienated. There were known gay faculty, but they too dared not identify themselves openly. One faculty member provided me with emotional support, I know now because he recognized our common state. But he and I never dared name it. And, of course, there was no institutional support service for what was then considered a disease. I suffered in silence, as I did throughout the first half of my life.

Many years later, having co-founded the University of California Gay Alumni/ae Association (at Berkeley, where I took my PhD), I tried, with tireless student services worker Jim Toy, to found a Gay Alumni group at Michigan. But my distance from Ann Arbor, Jim's overwork and the continuing great fear of exposure that I recognized on visits to Ann Arbor, prevented our success. I hope others will now succeed, as the fog of bigotry begins to lift.

More recently, as a member of the Society of Lesbian and Gay Anthropologists, active in addressing discrimination in my discipline, I found Michigan's *From Invisibility to Inclusion: A Study on the Status of Lesbians and Gay Men* (1991) by far the best of the recent campus surveys that we used to persuade the American Anthropological Assn. to act (it has just now established a Commission on Gay Issues). To

understand the life of gay students, faculty and staff, and the depth of homophobia, I can suggest no better source than this survey (available for \$7 from the Affirmative Action Office, 6015 Fleming Administration Bldg., U. of M., Ann Arbor, MI 48109).

The two recent letters reveal how misinformed some alumni still are regarding sexuality, emotional preferences and AIDS. Indeed, "sexual" orientation is as much a matter of bonding, of whom one falls in love with, as of sex acts. Contrary to the propaganda of bigots, we gays, like all oppressed minorities, seek only to enjoy equal Constitutional rights with all other US citizens, no more, no less. We have paid our dues. It is time for justice.

Mildred Dickemann '50
Professor Emeritus,
Sonoma State University
Richmond, California

RICE AND KELLY may want to reflect upon the fact that, while they express their prejudiced views in relative safety, those of us with the courage to express opposite views may find ourselves subject to harassment, loss of employment or other sanctions.

Paul H. Kirby '67
White Plains, New York

I WAS DISAPPOINTED by the partiality betrayed by *Michigan Today's* decision to print only negative responses to the revised Bylaw 14.06 (which now includes "sexual orientation"). The one-sided misinformation promulgated via this newspaper is both irresponsible and destructive.

Kelly's erroneous implication that anal intercourse is status quo for all men and women of homosexual orientation is even more woefully ignorant than his testimony that it is "universally known" as a "lethal", "habitual indulgence" which inevitably leads to death from AIDS. In fact, the AIDS virus is being transmitted increasingly within the heterosexual community by vaginal intercourse as well as by infected IV needles. Yes, it is also being transmitted by oral and anal sexual activity—also between heterosexuals.

Jeremy Long '74
Grand Rapids, Michigan

WE WERE SURPRISED and dismayed to see in your pages the two letters of protest regarding the University's addition of sexual orientation to its nondiscrimination statement, not because of the ignorance and hostility they exhibited, but because of *Michigan Today's* willingness to publish such misrepresenta-

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Edited & Published by
Rosalie Savarino Edwards,
(UM: BM-MM '59)

LETTERS continued

tions without comment or rebuttal. By allowing the comments of such blatant homophobes to stand unchallenged, you have demonstrated all too well why a change to the University's non-discrimination statement was needed.

Daniel King MBA '85
Frederick More DDS '67, MS '70

The two letters Michigan Today published on the new Bylaw were all we received. MT attempts to publish all letters received; when that is impossible, conflicting views are always proportionately represented. Letters may be edited for reasons of length, taste, accuracy, style and usage. Editorial responses, however, will address facts concerning editorial copy, not readers' opinions—Ed.

BUSINESS WITH ASIA

LINDA LIM'S excellent article in the December issue was received by this faculty emeritus and loyal alumnus with appreciation. Perhaps you did not know of a \$100,000 endowment fund donated to the China Center, University of Michigan, more than five years ago and now under the direction of Prof. Shuen-Fu Lin. We will offer \$10,000 for a year of graduate student study in China, the next to come in 1995. We hope the Business School might be involved. At the least, it would be nice if the U-M in some publication would acknowledge this gift which we made in the memory of my first wife, Katherine Taylor '37, who spent her junior year in China. Please bring this to the attention of the proper authorities.

Sibley W. Hoobler '46-'76 Emeritus
Professor of Medicine
Cleveland

Linda Lim replies: Thank you for your kind note. The purpose of the article was not to list comprehensively all the Asia activities, programs, donations, etc., to the University (this would have been impossible), but rather to selectively highlight some new program initiatives, particularly in the realm of business. I have directed your concern to both the China Center and the U-M Development Office.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Shortly after sending the above letter, Dr. Sibley W. Hoobler died Jan. 25 at the age of 82, of a heart attack in Tucson while vacationing with his wife Catherine. He was serving win a set of tennis at the time of the attack, his wife said.

Dr. Hoobler was internationally recognized for his pioneering work in high blood pressure research and patient care, was one of the first physicians to discover chemical compounds for the treatment of high blood pressure, and founded the nation's first hypertension clinic at the U-M.

Trivi-UM

The University buys 344,795 rolls of toilet paper a year. If unrolled, the sheets would circle Michigan Stadium 110,937 times. How many new trees do we plant? About 100 a year. How many visitors strolled through the galleries of the the Museum of Art last year? 102,227. Did you know that of the University's 11,988 out-of-state students on the Ann Arbor campus, 2,038 are from New York. The next 9 spots are held by Illinois (1,229), Ohio (1,147), California (1,074), New Jersey (812), Pennsylvania (585), Maryland (540), Massachusetts (517), Florida (411) and Connecticut (331). There are 22,217 students from Michigan.

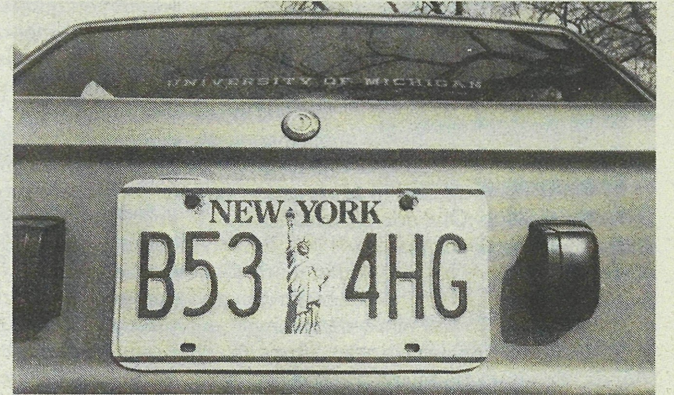
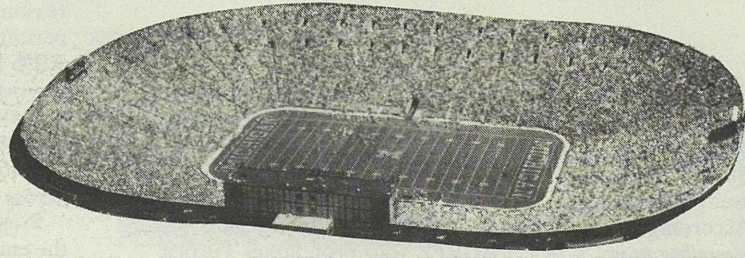


Michigan is a global university: around 106 nations sent 2,587 students to the campus last year.

These are a few of the many facts supplied by *Facts About Michigan*, the new 155-page factbook compiled by Ryan Solomon of the Office of News and Information Services. The book is a convenient reference source that may surprise and astonish even the most knowledgeable U-M trivia expert. It contains information about the University in nine categories: Budget, Dimensions, Firsts, Gifts, Media, Rankings, Research Advances, Students, and 1817.

The book is designed to help students, journalists and the more than 372,083 living alumni place into perspective the enormous mission and scope of University history and operations. Or in the very least to generate a comment like, "Gee, I didn't know that."

You may order *Facts About Michigan* at \$8 each by calling (313) 764-7260 or writing News and Information Services, University of Michigan, 412 Maynard, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109-1399, Attention: Factbook. Make checks payable to the University of Michigan.



U-M Med Center is among top 10



The University of Michigan Medical Center has been named one of the nation's top 10 academic medical centers, according to a study released by Baltimore-based HCIA Inc., a leading health care information company, and Mercer Management Consulting.

"It's gratifying to be recognized for our efforts to provide excellent quality care while controlling costs," said John D. Forsyth, executive director of University Hospitals. "This is a challenging time for health care providers as consumers demand the greatest value for their dollars. We are pleased that we have been able to save more than \$43 million during the past three years through the cooperative efforts of our staff."

In another study, 87 U-M physicians are included in the 1993-94 edition of

The Best Doctors in America, some for more than one medical specialty. U-M-affiliated physicians accounted for more than one-half of the listings from the state of Michigan.

The HCIA-Mercer study rated 5,600 acute care hospitals according to performance in eight areas that reflect high value provided to customers, efficiency of patient care operations and investment in operations.

Listings in *The Best Doctors in America*, published by Woodward/White Inc. of South Carolina, are based on an extensive nationwide poll of thousands of medical specialists who are asked to rate the clinical abilities of their peers by answering the following question:

"If a friend or loved one came to you with a medical problem in your field of expertise, and for some reason you could not handle the case, to whom would you send them?"

Slightly more than 2 percent of the nation's 350,000 practicing physicians were included in the second edition of the reference guide.

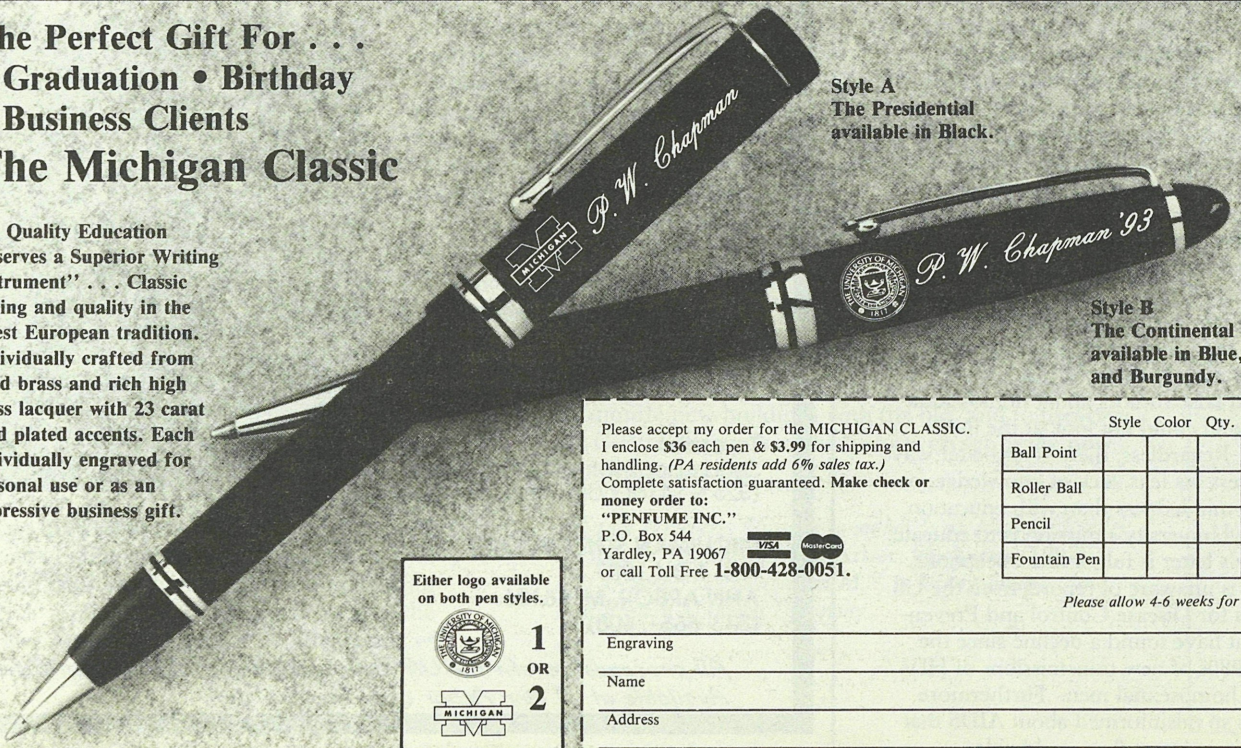
This 1993 photo shows multiple facilities of the Medical Center with the University Hospital at front and the Taubman Health Care Center to its left.

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It is a goal of the University to be accessible to all academically qualified students regardless of their financial means.

Financial Aid Helps Students Succeed

By Rick Krupinski

From the beginning, the University of Michigan has prided itself on being accessible to students from all economic backgrounds. And from the beginning this has posed financial challenges that continue to this day.

The Office of Financial Aid reports that over the last 10 years, the cost of undergraduate attendance at the U-M has risen 90% (to about \$12,000 a year) for resident students and 131% (to nearly \$22,000) for nonresidents. During that decade, the University has more than doubled student aid from its General Fund while federal dollars have remained essentially the same.

With the General Fund supported principally by tuition, and with tuition currently pushing the limits of affordability, making financial aid all the more necessary, the University finds itself in an institutional catch-22 that has it increasingly looking to private sources to shore up the widening gulf between student need and University resources.

More and more students are turning to loans as a substantial part of financing their education. Nonresident students face an average loan burden of more than \$20,000 after earning their undergraduate degrees, while even Michigan residents borrow an average of \$8,000. For those who go on to graduate study, debt can end up being much higher.

Scholarships and fellowships can make an important difference for many students throughout the University, as the following stories illustrate:

The O'Leary and Naughton-Briggs Scholarships

Despite higher costs for nonresident students, the U-M's student body comes from all 50 states and over 100 foreign countries. For Katy Bloss, valedictorian of her graduating class at Mariner High School in Cape Coral, Florida, and future pediatric physician, scholarship assistance made attending the U-M possible. Though attracted by Michigan's Inteflex Program, which integrates undergraduate education with medical school in a seven-year course of study, Bloss and her family found Michigan's price tag prohibitive. Only by receiving the first \$2,500 John J. and Mary C. O'Leary Scholarship four years ago did her dream of attending the U-M come true. The O'Learys of Green Valley, Arizona, established the scholarship to assist with tuition costs of high-ability, nonresident undergraduate students with demonstrated need.

Even with the scholarship, Bloss had to work 25 to 30 hours a week at a job for her first three years, leaving no time for extracurricular activities. "I'd have loved to be part of the Marching Band," she says wistfully. She believes, however, that the support she's received has motivated her to work even harder at her studies. "I felt I owed so many people. I've worked for them as well as for myself."

Steve Koch of Ann Arbor, a second-year honors physics major in LS&A who

plans a career in research after earning a PhD, did pursue his love of the Michigan Marching Band during his freshman year. But after a rigorous first semester which often included more than 20 hours with the Marching Band and 12 hours at a job each week, Koch was worn out.

"I did all right academically," Koch says, "but I knew I couldn't keep up the pace. I decided I would have to quit the Marching Band." But then he was awarded a \$5,120 Sharon Naughton-Briggs Memorial Scholarship, which meant Koch could give up his job and continue with the band without jeopardizing his studies. Koch feels certain his GPA would be significantly lower without his scholarship, and he regularly updates the Naughton family on his progress.

To Doris Naughton, who with other family members established the scholarship in memory of her daughter, Sharon Naughton-Briggs, the scholarship, which varies in amount according to student need, has done "everything we thought it would, and more; we never imagined we'd derive so much pleasure from hearing from the students."

Both the O'Leary and Naughton-Briggs Scholarships are administered by the University's Office of Financial Aid.

Center for the Education of Women Scholarships

Sylvia Brown's path to Michigan followed an untraditional course. A high school dropout, married at 16 and widowed with a young child at 24, she didn't then hold higher education as the priority it is to her now. Though she



Brown

completed her GED for secondary education and held positions in banking and accounting, as she neared mid-life Brown felt a pull toward greater fulfillment and began to think about college.

Financially destitute by her own description, Brown was told that the Center for the Education of Women (CEW) had a comprehensive support program and could guide her toward resources. CEW staff encouraged her to apply for financial aid, and to Brown's surprise, she received a \$3,000 CEW Scholarship in 1989.

"It was like a lifeboat," she says. By then she had three children to provide for, and the CEW award helped with costs for child care, books and transportation. "The scholarship relieved a good deal of financial stress and reduced the amount of time I otherwise would have had to work," Brown says. "Had that need gone unmet and the stress remained, I'd have been unable to excel in my coursework."

And excel she has, earning in 1992 a bachelor's degree in general studies with a concentration in health and social sciences and a minor in organizational behavior. Currently Brown is working toward a master's degree in the School of Social Work with the goal of admin-

istering human services programs in a government setting.

The Martin Luther King Scholarship

The Alumni Association administers the Martin Luther King Scholarship, established by the Reunion Committee of Black Graduates to honor the ideals of Martin Luther King and to inspire academic success as well as provide financial assistance.

For Richard Clay of Detroit, who was the top male student at Northwestern High School in 1989, vice president of the school's National Honor Society, a member of the Science and Afro-American History clubs, chosen 1989 Homecoming King—and who has been blind since the age of two—being awarded a \$1,000 Martin Luther King Scholarship in 1990 freed him from the need to work during a busy freshman year. It also made him feel supported in his goals and dreams of working throughout his life for human rights.

"The more progress made in human rights," Clay says, "the more progress is made in making Dr. King's dream a reality. Being a Black, totally blind male, I've realized the struggles some people must overcome in order to achieve success."

Chosen a King Scholar "in recognition of high scholastic achievements, community spirit and worthy ideals," Clay plans to earn his teaching certificate as well as a master's in education and hopes one day to add owning his own business to his teaching career.

"The King Scholarship—and other financial assistance I've received—helped me get to where I am," he says.

The University's Campaign for Michigan has joined with the Reunion Committee of Black Graduates to raise \$1 million for the King endowment fund. Reaching this goal will enable the King Scholar Award program to be expanded to include Hispanic/Latino-American and American Indian students.

Rackham Pre-Doctoral Fellowship Program

The need for financial aid is not limited to undergraduate study. In the Horace H. Rackham School for Graduate Studies, Pre-Doctoral Fellowships are among the School's most prestigious awards. Providing funding to outstanding doctoral candidates to



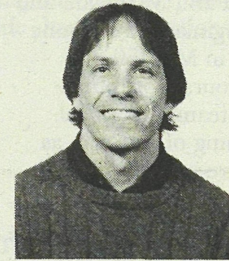
Stuart

enable them to spend nearly a year working solely on their dissertation research projects, the \$25,000 Pre-Doc awards alleviate the need for employment which so often hinders research and delays dissertation completion.

According to Jennifer Stuart '92 PhD, the Pre-Doc Fellowship she received "allowed me to take on a more ambitious dissertation project than otherwise would have been possible. It made available the time and resources

necessary for work that meaningfully combined my clinical and academic interests." That mix has proven invaluable to Stuart as she combines professional practice as a psychotherapist with her recent academic appoint-

ment as assistant professor of psychology at New York's New School for Social Research.



Smail

Another recent Pre-Doc, Daniel Smail, a student in the Medieval History program, says that the fellowship gave him the opportunity to finish his

dissertation while extending his knowledge in legal history and legal anthropology. His study of the social organization of medieval Marseille during the Black Death (1347-48), based on a largely unstudied number of primary sources, will, according to Daniel's dissertation chair Professor Diane Hughes, "shape the way medievalists and early modernists characterize in the future the nature of social bonds."

The extensive scope and originality of his work would not have been possible, Daniel believes, without the help of his Pre-Doctoral Fellowship. After graduation he plans to teach medieval history and historical anthropology, but he thinks in terms beyond that: "I want to communicate what I find so valuable about history and about ways of thinking historically to a public outside the classroom." It's the public Daniel aspires to reach—both inside and outside the classroom—that benefits in so many ways from the scholastic and career achievements made possible, in part, by financial aid.

Gifts of any amount can be made to scholarship and fellowship funds. Endowment opportunities begin at the following levels:

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Athletic Scholarships.....	\$60,000
Undergrad Financial Aid (partial).....	\$25,000
Graduate Fellowships.....	\$250,000

For more information, call the Campaign for Michigan at (313) 998-6000 or the Office of Financial Aid at (313) 763-4119.

Students build products for industry

Fresh Eyes In Engineering

By Maggie Hostetler

When the fall term started, Pam Hutson knew nothing about welding. By the end of the term, according to her classmates in Mechanical Engineering 450, she was an expert.

At the beginning of the term, Alex Kim had never worked with an industrial client, but by its end he and his teammates had spent many hours communicating with two plant managers in Wisconsin and Idaho, and Kim had learned first hand, "You have to find out what your client needs before you begin designing."

Hutson, of Allen Park, Michigan, and Kim, of Vienna, Virginia, were on one of 25 student teams in ME 450, the mechanical design course for fourth-year students. The teams were challenged at the beginning of the term as they never had before in their undergraduate careers. Each received a real-life engineering design problem, many of which had been proposed by industrial firms. The teams had 12 weeks to develop a solution, manufacture a working prototype and formally present their results.

Hutson, Kim and their four teammates tackled a project sponsored by the Ore-Ida Corp., an Idaho manufacturer of potato products. To comply with the 1990 Clean Air Act, Ore-Ida must clean oil particles from the plant's exhaust system. It washes the oil out of exhaust pipes with a water spray, collects the mixture, then separates the oil and water for recycling. Unfortunately, their current system, a collection tank using a skimmer to remove the oil from

the water's surface, does a poor job of purifying either the oil or water for efficient recycling.

Ore-Ida asked the students to come up with a better system. "When we started," said Rick Garpow of Fennville, Michigan, "this was brand new to us. None of us knew the best way to separate oil and water." The team researched the problem and then brainstormed. "We came up with 42 different methods," Garpow said, "including Dawn detergent."

But time was ticking away; they had to narrow the field quickly to two: a baffle-plate system (a tank with plates to encourage separation by gravity) and a batch system (a series of joined tanks with each tank progressively separating the mixture).

The team split into two groups to research both methods and make a best-case presentation for their solution to the entire team. They also visited Monroe Environmental, a Michigan firm that specializes in oil/water separation. Monroe's advice helped the team settle upon the baffle-plate system.

With the concept decided and drawings in hand, the team faced the big test—building the prototype. Students who were used to spending their efforts on books and tests now had to get their hands dirty. In the Mechanical Engineering machine shop they learned the basics of welding, grinding, cutting and milling.

The students designed a baffle-plate system that uses suspended plates to make the oil coalesce and rise faster than in a simple tank, thus separating

more oil from the water flowing through at 50 gallons a minute. They then built the tank, plates, baffles, inlets, outlets and weirs in time for Design Expo.

On Design Expo day, 25 teams lined the Atrium exhibiting projects that included a mechanical package for a holographic optical gun sight sponsored by ERIM, an automotive accessory drive tensioner from Ford Motor Co. and a low profile automotive suspension from Michigan Seat. Projects assigned by faculty included an exercise machine, a CAT-scan target, a driving simulator, a robot neck and an autonomous vehicle.

Prof. Allen Ward, the course instructor, believes that practical experience is a vital part of engineering education. "We can teach the students only so much," he says, "then they need to put theory into practice and let mother nature teach them. The industrial sponsors also benefit because these young engineers provide them with a 'fresh-eyes' look that may lead to real solutions."

Maggie Hostetler is the science writer for the Department of Mechanical Engineering.

Ore-Ida is a satisfied customer of the ME 450 course. Company engineer John Brown, who was the liaison between Ore-Ida and the student team, said the team "did an excellent job. The prototype they built was shipped to our Plover, Wisconsin, factory where it will be tested and probably be implemented with minor modifications."

Other sponsors who have expressed a strong interest in using the concepts developed by students during the last three years of the course include Xerox, Sarns 3M, NASA, GM and Applied Process.

Firms interested in sponsoring projects for the ME 450 Mechanical Design course may contact Marcy Nautsch at (313) 764-3530.

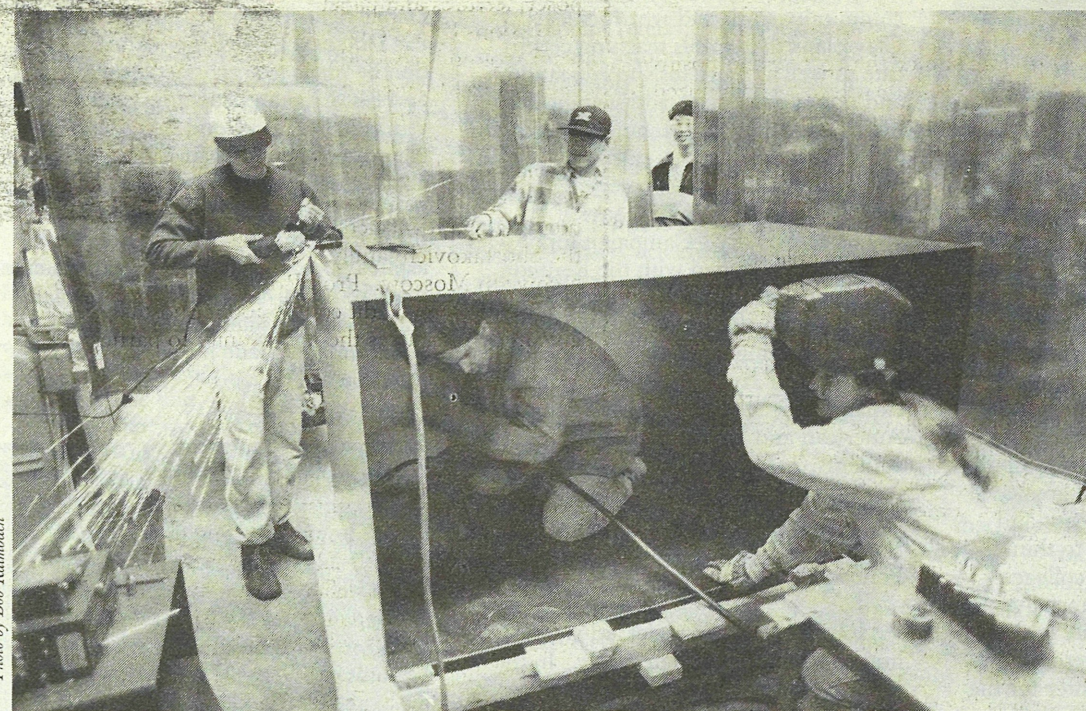
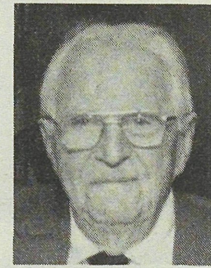


Photo by Bob Kalmbach

Eric Ferree welds under the scrutiny of (l-r) Alex Kim (wearing 'M' cap) and Pam Hutson (lifting mask) as Rick Garpow works inside the oil-water separator. Team members not pictured are Kelly Rische '94 of Canton, Michigan, and graduate student adviser Matt Isserstedt.

Power served U-M for 60 years



Memorial services for the late Regent Emeritus Eugene B. Power '27, '30 MBA, were Jan. 8 at the Power Center for the Performing Arts. Power died Dec. 6

at his home in Ann Arbor after a long illness. He was 88.

President James J. Duderstadt said that "Eugene Power devoted a major portion of his life to serving the University of Michigan, as an alumnus, a Regent and a benefactor. He has left an indelible stamp of his presence here. From facilities like the Power Center for the Performing Arts to programs like the Power Scholarships, Eugene Power's vision has added immeasurably to the life of the University."

Power joined the Ann Arbor publishing firm Edwards Brothers Inc. in 1930, and he developed his interest in microfilm as a publications medium. He founded University Microfilms Inc. in 1938 and through it virtually invented the database publishing industry. He pioneered the application of microfilm to the storage and reproduction of scholarly materials, and by marrying microfilm to xerography he solved the historic out-of-print book problem. His publication of dissertations in microfilm cut the cost of scholarly publishing and increased the availability of cutting-edge research. When Power merged his company with the Xerox Corp. in 1962, it was considered the world leader in its field.

During World War II, Power directed large-scale microfilming of rare books and materials in British libraries and organized filming and transmission of intelligence material from the Continent to the United States.

Power was elected to the Board of Regents in 1955 and re-elected in 1963. President Lyndon Johnson named him to the Board of the National Foundation for the Arts, and in 1977 was made an honorary Knight of the British Empire.

Established in 1967 by Power, the Power Foundation was the vehicle for many philanthropies, including the Power Center for the Performing Arts. The foundation also sponsors the Power Exchange Scholarship between the U-M and Cambridge University, and supports other projects at the University and in the surrounding area.

Power was preceded in death by his wife, Sadye. He is survived by his son, Philip, a U-M Regent; his daughter-in-law, Kathleen; and his grandsons, Nathan and Scott.

Memorial contributions may be made to the the University's Clements Library.

SHOSTAKOVICH *continued*

Sometimes even Shostakovich's most patriotic music masked hidden criticism. But here historians are on shaky ground; they must sort through what constitutes legitimate political commentary intended by the composer and what is merely political intrigue being read into Shostakovich's music by zealous conspiracy theorists.

One piece commonly thought to contain masked criticism is Shostakovich's *Fifth Symphony*; supposedly a model of Socialist Realist music that rescued his career after his condemnation in 1948, it also contains, Bartlett said, a powerful, sinister theme that can be heard as evoking the horrors of

Stalinism. Likewise, the *Tenth Symphony*, noted Yakubov, evokes a peaceful feeling of springtime and relief that can be heard as ironic commentary on Stalin's death, which the music officially commemorated.

Further evidence of the more defiant Shostakovich can be found in the grave political risks the composer sometimes took when choosing subjects for his music. For example, "in the middle of an horrific anti-Semitic campaign" during 1948, noted Yakubov, Shostakovich finished the cycle *From Jewish Folk Poetry*.

Obviously, no simplistic assessment of Shostakovich is correct, noted

Bartlett. Rather, some sort of synthesis is needed, and she hopes the conference helped people make progress toward that goal.

The conference panel organized by Professor Makin explored the problems faced by several authors who were contemporaries of Shostakovich. Nikolai Klyuev, the peasant poet, was excluded from society, arrested and shot because of his controversial writings, noted Makin. The poet Osip Mandelstam was exiled and then sent to a prison camp where he died. And Marina Tsvetaeva (the subject of Makin's *Marina Tsvetaeva: Poetics of Appropriation*, Oxford University Press, 1993), who lived outside the USSR in the 1920s and 1930s, returned in 1939, learned her husband had been shot, and subsequently hanged herself.

Despite the terrible imposition and

danger presented by Soviet authorities, Shostakovich did not wish to follow the lead of two other great Soviet composers, Stravinsky and Prokofiev, and flee his country. In fact, on the few occasions when Shostakovich visited the West, he found it unappealing.

And as Marysia Ostafin, conference coordinator, pointed out, the fact that Shostakovich remained a Soviet composer despite his tragic circumstances is one reason his music is so unique and influential.

"He seemed to be somebody who had to function in that context," she said. "In a way he was the one person who was able to sublimate the time and create the music that reflected it. I think it fueled him. It fueled his creativity."

Free-lance writer Geoff Earle '93 is former news editor of the Michigan Daily.

Composer is an apt emblem of ambiguous times

SHOSTAKOVICH: The Man and His Age

By Geoff Earle

No one in the former Soviet Union felt the burden of censorship backed up by political terror as much as artists and dissidents. Nevertheless, some of the artistic masterpieces of the 20th century were produced under the Soviet system, and in particular under Joseph Stalin. The work of Dmitri Shostakovich (1906-1975) is a case in point. The world-renowned composer spent his entire career negotiating the ambiguous and sometimes deadly terrain of Soviet cultural politics, sometimes earning favor—he garnered two Stalin prizes—and sometimes weathering unsparring criticism from state cultural authorities, who charged that his music was “cosmopolitan,” “formalist” and “anti-Soviet.”

Shostakovich remains a central figure in Soviet culture. Yet almost two decades after his death, scholars do not quite know what to make of him. Was Shostakovich a coward who sold his musical soul to Soviet power out of political expediency? Or was he more defiant and subtly critical of Communist Party leaders than he is often given credit for? The political stakes are high because of Shostakovich's tremendous role as both an icon of Soviet culture and a giant of 20th century classical music.

“Shostakovich, a Man and His Age,” a week-long conference organized by the Center for Russian and East European Studies and the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, was convened at Michigan in January to give scholars the opportunity to discuss these and other issues surrounding the life of the composer. Conference director Rosamund Bartlett, an assistant professor of Russian literature, said the event was designed to provide “an authentic portrait of what Shostakovich was like as a man and as a musician,” and to offer “a more accurate portrayal of what it was like to be a creative artist in the Stalin years.”

The question of accuracy, Bartlett explains, arises from the fact that much of the essential material regarding the life of Shostakovich and the policies of the Soviet Union was locked in archives for years. With the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, many documents concerning Shostakovich's career became available for the first time to both Russian and Western scholars.

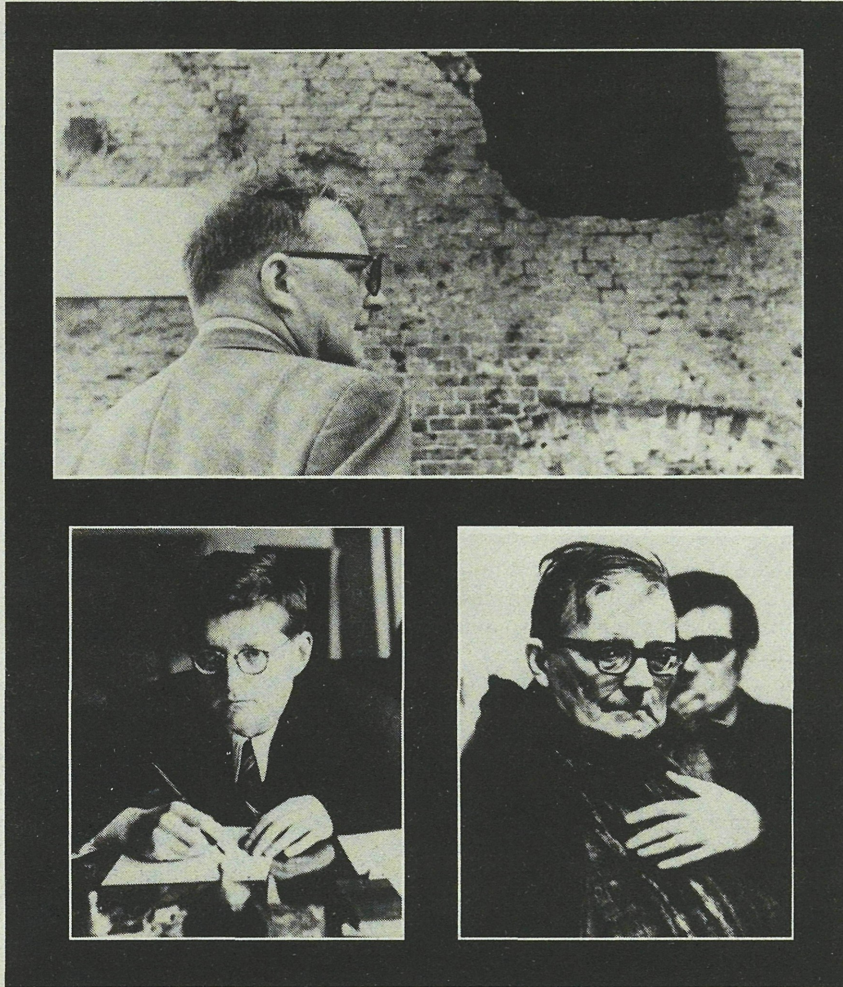
Exploring relationships between the arts is Bartlett's specialty. She has written about the impact of German composer Richard Wagner on Russian culture (*Wagner and Russia*, Cambridge University Press, 1993), and she plans to write a book examining Shostakovich's links with Russian literature.

According to Bartlett, Shostakovich's complex life has been distorted because scholars have tried to co-opt it to suit their own causes. Many Western scholars have painted Shostakovich as being more defiant of Soviet authority than he might have been, while Soviet textbooks put forth the “official story” of the loyal Communist artist, which is just now being torn down as a result of the political changes.

But only by comparing the career of Shostakovich to “the whole spectrum of culture,” said Bartlett, “can we fully understand the composer.”

Why has understanding Shostakovich become an important path for seeking a deeper understanding of his age, which saw the rise and fall of the Soviet Union? Conference participants agreed upon three reasons:

- Shostakovich produced a wide range of music that affected many art genres. In addition to the 15 symphonies for which he is best known, he wrote operas, film scores, ballets and compositions for theater. He also maintained ties with the literary community by setting the works of prominent Soviet writers to music.



- He provided a model, negative and positive, for all types of Soviet artists, for whom he epitomized the hardships of creative life in the former Soviet Union.

- He took grave political risks by associating with dissident artists who were challenging Soviet authority.

“In Russia,” Bartlett said, “some people see Shostakovich as a very tragic figure. Others criticize him for apparently kowtowing to the regime.”

Nevertheless, notes Assoc. Prof. Michael Makin, Bartlett's colleague in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures and a leading participant in the conference, “Shostakovich was very close to some of the dangerously alternative approaches of the Russian world.” Makin organized a conference panel about the tragic fate of some of Shostakovich's contemporaries, and warns anyone who did not endure Soviet life against issuing contemptuous criticism of the composer.

“Who are we to pass judgment?” Makin asks. “There is a big difference between being a lackey and accommodating your life to save your loved ones.”

The facts regarding Shostakovich's relationship with leaders of the party and state are mixed. On the one hand, he was a Communist Party member (albeit a forced one) who indeed composed patriotic music.

His music commemorates such pivotal events in Soviet history as the 1917 October Revolution and the defeat of Nazi Germany's onslaught during World War II, and pays tribute to figures such as Lenin and Stalin. And he bowed to party pressure to issue denunciations of modern music as the product of “bourgeois decadence.”

But portraying Shostakovich simply as a good soldier obscures the fact that the Soviet authorities were extremely uncomfortable with him and his music, and does not explain why, after condemning him, they restored support in response to his growing and undeniable international recognition.

Despite his government ties, Shostakovich seems to have frequently challenged officials through his music. In 1948, for example, during the most vitriolic Soviet attacks against his music, Shostakovich secretly wrote his *Anti-Formalist Rayok*.

The piece, which was not performed until 1989, is a “blistering satire” that ridicules Stalin and other leaders, said Bartlett. The “subtle combination” of musical and literary parody evident in the piece was discussed at the conference by Manashir Yakubov, curator of the Shostakovich Family Archive in Moscow.

“Shostakovich's *Anti-Formalist Rayok*,” Yakubov said, “is the satire of a master driven underground, living

out his fate painfully, but finding in himself the strength to rise above his persecutors in laughter in order secretly to cleanse himself morally and save himself, while ‘repenting’ in public.”

According to Yakubov, characters in the piece parody the catechistic speaking styles and wordy decrees of Stalin, his chief censor Andrei Zhdanov and other officials, and fragments of Zhdanov's infamous decree against Shostakovich are embedded in the text. To compose such politically incorrect music even privately during the Stalin period meant literally risking your life—hardly the actions of a cowardly opportunist.

Continued on page 14

The Borodin Quartet

The idea for a Shostakovich conference began when, after an “absolutely other-worldly” 1991 Ann Arbor performance by the world-renowned Borodin String Quartet, Michael Kondziolka of the University Musical Society invited the group to perform all 15 of Shostakovich's String Quartets at the University. The Borodin agreed, on the condition that some sort of lecture program accompany the performance.

The concept blossomed into a major five-day multidisciplinary event that drew thousands of people to sold-out concerts, films with scores by the composer, lectures and panel discussions by experts from around the world, exhibitions of paintings from the era of Socialist Realism, sheet music covers from the 1920s, and photographs and other memorabilia furnished by the Shostakovich family archive in Moscow. Prof. Rosamund Bartlett also organized a one-credit course about Shostakovich to give undergraduates the opportunity to participate.



Artists and architects faced a great deal of scrutiny because of the Communist Party's implacable advocacy of Socialist Realism during the 1930s. Declared the only official Soviet art form in 1934, Socialist Realism was defined by Stalin's cultural watchdog, Andrei Zhdanov, as the depiction of “reality in its revolutionary development.”

The definition was circular and deliberately vague so as to give the single-party government philosophical grounds for censorship, noted Erika Wolf, a graduate student in the history of art and Russian and Eastern European studies, who was curator for the conference exhibition of avant-garde sheet music covers.

The covers were often designed by prominent artists, most of them during Lenin's New Economic Policy before the beginning of tight cultural controls. This period coincided with the arrival of American jazz in the Soviet Union, which accounts for the prominent Jazz Age themes depicted on many of the music covers. These images, and those of a Ford car and actress Mary Pickford indicated the fascination some Soviet artists felt toward aspects of American culture.

“It's very hard for Americans who have lived through the Cold War to have an objective view of this period,” Wolf said, but she warned against denigrating Socialist Realist art simply on the basis of its political context. “Until recently,” she pointed out, “much of the art of the Thirties was as off-limits in the Soviet Union as avant-garde art was.” Furthermore, she added, “a large market has recently developed for Socialist Realist art in the West.”



Dzhogo blues (The Java Blues), Music by W.C. Handy; date and artist unknown

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Michigan Today



THE ECCENTRIC was a popular tune in the Soviet Union of the 1920s. The illustration by Grigorii Bondarenko for the sheet-music cover was typical of the modernist style that Stalin forcibly suppressed. Several covers were on display during the U-M's week-long exploration in January of 'Shostakovich, the Man and His Age, 1906-1975. (Story on p. 15.)

Courtesy the Helix Art Center, San Diego.

U-M Regents: Deane Baker, Ann Arbor; Paul W. Brown, Mackinac Island; Laurence B. Deitch, Southfield; Shirley M. McFee, Battle Creek; Rebecca McGowan, Ann Arbor; Philip H. Power, Ann Arbor; Nellie M. Varner, Detroit; James L. Waters, Muskegon; James J. Duderstadt, President, *Ex-officio*.

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