

Michigan Today

A photograph of a woman with dark hair, smiling broadly, sitting in a grassy field. She is surrounded by several dogs. A large black dog is behind her, a black dog is to her left, and a tan dog is in the foreground. The background shows a fence and trees under a bright sky.

In the Company of Dogs

Behavioral ecologist **Barbara Smuts** (see page 12)

Photo: D.C. Goings

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'Depth of excellence' at U-M campuses stands out as new leader makes the rounds

President Coleman's 'Cram Sessions'

Mary Sue Coleman had been on her job less than two months as the U-M's 13th president when *Michigan Today's* John Woodford caught up with her for an interview in her Fleming Administration Building office. The cliché is that leaders like Coleman hit the ground running, but in her case she's moving so fast her feet don't touch ground often enough to run.

In the opening weeks of her presidency, Coleman has named a provost and a director of the Life Sciences Institute (see p. 10), conducted myriad media interviews and led programs and convocations ranging from student and new faculty welcomes, to diversity and the campus climate for women in science and engineering (see p. 10). That was just the tip of her demanding schedule, as we learned in the conversation that follows.

Michigan Today: What are the highlights of your opening weeks in Ann Arbor? **Mary Sue Coleman:** What strikes me most is how lively everyone is wherever you are on campus. One of the most exciting activities on a job like mine is meeting new people, student groups, faculty, the deans—it's those cram sessions in which you learn very, very quickly. I had good impressions coming in, and they've been affirmed. I met recently with the Michigan Student Assembly and student groups in Flint and Dearborn, and now I'm making the rounds to each School and Col-

'What strikes me most is how lively everyone is wherever you are on campus,' Coleman says.



Coleman

Paul Jaronoski: U-M Photo Services

lege. I've already had a reception with students, and my first fireside chat with them is scheduled for next week. I get out as much as I can.

sort of incrementally. It was never my intention to be a university president. But you get some administrative responsibilities and you do them, then someone gives you more and you do your best at that. And after a series of these steps, you just find yourself here. The key is, I've had wonderful people around me, which is especially important here because of the scale of this place. A single person can't do all of these things. Without them the job would be excruciating.

Do you have a vision of an ideal university, a model that you'd like to mold this university into over time? My

You were very happy at the University of Iowa in your home state, where you'd been president since 1995. What made you decide to accept the presidency here?

I took the job because this is one of the most distinguished universities in the world. The opportunity to be associated with an institution like this is something you can't turn down. It's hard to grasp till you're here the depth of excellence in so many areas. It's a very rich environment.

Did you have a plan early in your career to prepare yourself for this kind of job? (Laughs.) Oh, not at all! It happened

goal is to maintain its glorious traditions. It's a place where knowledge is developed and ideas are formed and expressed, even unpopular ideas. Universities are bastions of those practices, and this university is an exemplar of what a university should be. You see this reflected most clearly in the alumni—so many leaders and thinkers and doers in all, so many interesting people. It shows we've done a good job and I just want us to be able to keep doing it.

How do you see your relationship with Michigan's more than 400,000 alumni? It's very important to me to meet with alumni, and that happens easiest through the clubs of the Alumni Association. I always encourage alumni who wish to continue or resume their involvement with their college or university to join their association. That's the best way. Still, I know a large percentage of alumni are unaffiliated with the association.

There are other ways to be involved, too, of course. We have many alumni on advisory boards or who form networks that new graduates can take advantage of in build-

Fireside Talk



Paul Jaronoski: U-M Photo Services

Touring Life Science's Site



Photo: Peter Smith

ing their careers. All of that is extremely important. I'm always glad to hear from alumni individually through any channels through which they can contact me.

When you were a budding biochemist in high school, your community in Cedar Falls helped send you to the Westinghouse science fair in Washington. Thanks to Sputnik, it was an era of great national support for science and engineering education. How does that compare with today?

There are still lots of supportive programs, but the universities have taken on much of the responsibility that the government used to shoulder. We have relationships with Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti and Detroit students, and many others statewide, not only in science and math but also in other academic areas. It's become usual today for universities to reach out and foster an interest in academics and scholarship in the community. The National Science Foundation used to play the main role in such programs, but now universities are much more involved.

That responsibility has extended to financial aid programs, too, hasn't it? Yes. Government programs like the GI Bill enabled people like my father to go to graduate school and get a PhD, which led to his career as a college physics and chemistry teacher. Today, the universities have undertaken more and more of the tremendous job of providing financial aid to students. We mount capital campaigns, as we are soon about to do again, with an emphasis on raising more money for scholarships. You can't earn enough to work your way through college today the way you used to. Tuition is too costly to do that. The government supplies lots of aid, of course, but most of it is through loans rather than grants. Nonetheless, I always tell students that educational debt is the best kind you can take on. Education is an appreciating asset rather than a depreciating one.

How is the University's Life Sciences Institute going? We now have a leader, Alan Saltiel, and six charter faculty members. I feel good about that; it's a group who will make progress. An undertaking like the Life Sciences Institute is a multiyear effort. The building won't open until fall of 2003, but soon construction will have advanced enough on the laboratories for recruits to envisage working there. I'm about to go on my first building tour, but I've already heard from Alan that he and the charter faculty are very pleased by the state-of-the-art labs. It's hard to recruit scientists before they can see their labs!

You're among the national leaders in higher education. What form will your in-

volvement take now? My main external involvement is with the AAU [Association of American Universities], the organization of the 62 top research universities. We gather twice a year and discuss the entire range of higher ed issues. I'm also active in the CIC [Committee on Institutional Cooperation], which includes the Big Ten schools plus the University of Chicago, and the Big Ten Council, which focuses on athletics.

How do you approach the problem of maintaining academic integrity in the commercial environment that affects revenue sports programs in major universities? Athletics pose difficult problems. I've worked on them from the national level through the Knight Commission on Intercollegiate Athletics, which wound up its work last year, and as the Big Ten representative to the NCAA board of directors. Reforms are on the table related to the admission of athletes and to ensuring their progress toward a degree. In the end, you have to hire good people who have integrity, follow the rules and recruit people who can graduate. I'm very positive about athletics at Michigan.

Do you foresee your and other university presidents' stepping forward to play national leadership roles in areas beyond higher education, as some of your predecessors did many decades ago? University presidents have ideal forums from which to speak on many issues, but the position of a university president is more complex than it was 50 or 100 years ago. The pressures of funding sources, the varied constituencies we must pay attention to—these realities make the job more complicated and challenging, but also present understandable constraints. Once, some presidents may have been able to sit back and be sages. You can't today.

Decades back, it seems students might not have known much more about their school's president than his or her name. Why is there so much more communication between the administration and students today? Students today do seem more cognizant of the way the university works. I knew who the president was when I was an undergraduate at Grinnell, but I had no interaction with him. Presidents and other administrators are more accessible to students now, and a key reason may be that faculty and administrators are paying more attention to the quality of student life than they did before.

We have research now showing that social involvement, whether through volunteer activities, student organizations, sports, hobbies, helps students do better. Students who are involved in extracurricular activities have greater academic success, and U-M students seem

particularly eager to do so. I went to a program for students who mentor young people recently and also visited student service groups who work in Detroit. There are hundreds and hundreds of such activities.

The relationship of the faculty to students seems to have changed in a similar way, hasn't it? Yes. There's a resurgence of interest by the faculty in reaching out to students. Faculty know it's important to encourage students to succeed. The genesis of that is the research that has shown that from the first-year experience, faculty involvement is key to getting students on the right track; faculty are the ones who can play a big role in that process.

The University has many programs designed to make the community reflect the nation's diversity. Why is diversity emphasized so much? It is related to what I just noted about the faculty. There are a variety of ways to support students and enrich their campus experiences. Diversity is one of them. The programs may present complications or controversies to some, but at the end of the day, they're trying to support students in the pursuit of the student's personal goals. One can find help and advice in this area from many sources, and we are open to all of them. Our research shows that a diverse faculty and student body fills one out as a person and is very positive. I'm quite pleased by the educational environment I find here. It is superb. And students are happy and pleased by it, too.

We've read that you start the day off quite early with rigorous exercising on a treadmill. How else do you enjoy your bits of spare time? It is limited, but what I enjoy most is reading novels. At Iowa, I welcomed reading suggestions from faculty in the great Writers Workshop there. I plan to go to as many readings as possible at our MFA program in writing. Like Iowa's, it's of very high quality, and I'm sure the faculty will recommend some outstanding fiction to me. My husband, Ken, and I attend many performances in drama, dance and music, and art exhibits as well.

What are the toughest decisions for university presidents? Personnel decisions are by far the toughest. As you can imagine, if they get to my level, they're really serious!

You've learned to adapt while progressively assuming leadership roles at several universities, from Kentucky to North Carolina to Utah and Iowa and now Michigan. Do you have a special regimen you follow to adjust to a new environment? I just schedule things as heavily as I can early on to meet as many people as I can. It takes about a year to figure out who everyone is and where they are. It's an exhilarating and exciting process.

MT



Paul Jaromski: U-M Photo Services



'Faculty and administrators are paying more attention to the quality of student life than they did before.'

Europe has undertaken the largest political engineering project in history, one with profound consequences for humanity.

After World Wars I and II, the countries of Europe, almost ruined by violence, looked to an offshoot of European societies, the United States, as a model for social harmony and economic development.

Winston Churchill in fact called explicitly for "a kind of United States of Europe" in 1946. Although it is a model for some features of European political integration, the United States could not provide Europe with a blueprint for the process.

The Europeans tackled the job their way. In 1950, Robert Schuman, the French foreign minister, proposed that France and Germany and any other interested West European countries pool their coal and steel resources. Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Italy, the Netherlands and Germany took up the invitation, and European integration got under way. Since then, European integration has seen the first waves of expansion in the 1970s and 80s, the establishment of a "Single Market" in 1993 and the introduction of euro notes and coins last January 1.

The whole world is watching the EU's progress because people everywhere share the aims enunciated by the Union: to forge broader unity and prevent continental and world wars; to ensure economic well-being; to guarantee human rights through transparent electoral, legal and judicial processes; to provide adequate health care, jobs, pensions and social welfare; to promote vigorous trade, fulfilling work and effective educational institutions; and to enjoy freedoms of worship, inquiry, information and speech. European integration has become a model for regional organizations in Latin America, Africa and Asia, although none of these efforts has yet reached the level achieved in Europe.

Today, after four waves of inclusion (1973: Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom; 1981: Greece; 1986: Spain and Portugal; 1995: Austria, Finland and Sweden) and following the 1992 Maastricht Treaty that formed the European Union, the EU comprises 15 states, with 13 more seeking entry. Clearly, the leaders and publics of these states are heartened by the work of the EU's major institutions: the European Council (composed of heads of state or government, providing broad policy direction), the Council of the European Union (the main decision-making body, made up of governmental ministers from member states), the European Parliament (a forum of debate and decision-making by elected parliamentarians), the European Commission (a regulatory body with 20 members appointed by their governments) and The Court of Justice (its task is

ensure that EU law conforms with union treaties and is uniformly applied).

The U-M's Eric Stein, professor emeritus of law, has studied and participated in the law-driven process of European integration throughout his career. In 1939, as a young lawyer, he fled his native Czechoslovakia to escape the Nazis, leaving behind a Europe ravaged by war and facing an unclear future. Years later, after earning a second law degree from Michigan, serving in the US Army during WW II and working at the US Department of State, Stein became interested in the fate of post-war Europe.

After joining the U-M Law School faculty in 1956, Stein became the first known scholar of European Community law in the United States and is one of the world's experts in international and comparative law.

Since Stein's arrival, Michigan has become a pre-eminent research and teaching institution in European studies, with an array of centers and programs over the decades. In 2001, U-M established the European Union Center to bring together scholars, policymakers, business people and diplomats from both sides of the Atlantic to study European integration. The European Commission recognized U-M's commitment to the region by selecting the EU Center, under the directorship of Law School Prof. Daniel Halberstam, as one of 15 US academic centers to win a three-year supporting grant.

The author of several books on European Community law, Stein received the 2001 University of Michigan Press Book Award for his *Thoughts From a Bridge: A Retrospective of Writings on New European and American Federalism*. He helped draft the constitution the Czech Republic adopted in 1992, and Czech President Vaclav Havel awarded him a Medal of Merit First Degree in Prague for his accomplishments.

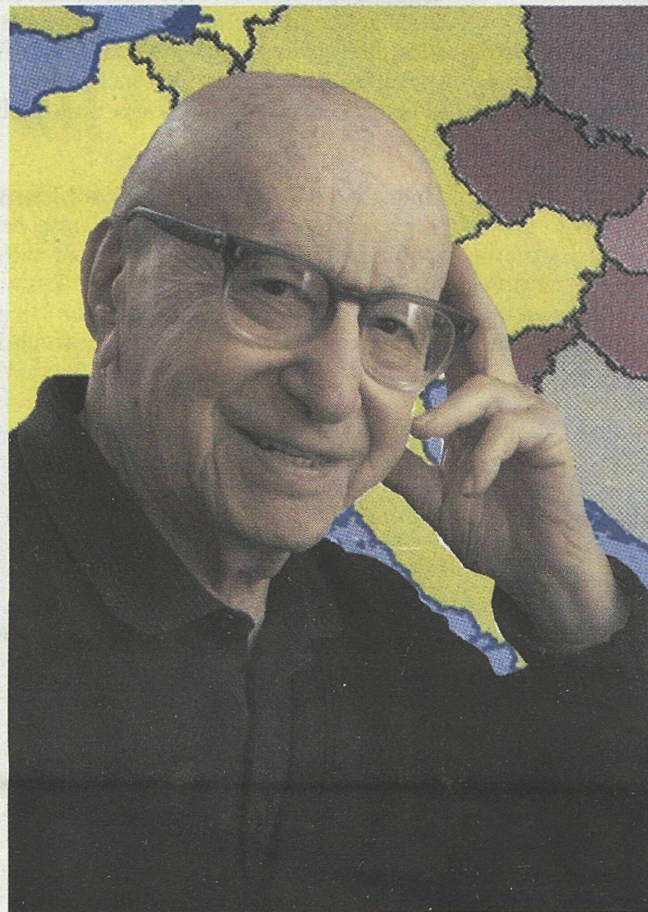
Michigan Today intern Shiri Revital Bilik '02 asked Stein and four other scholars of European affairs to share with our readers their thoughts about the European Union. The discussion began with a look at the current European Constitutional Convention, which will propose Constitutional measures to the Council in 2004, and moved to other aspects of European integration that affect Americans and the process of globalization.



Origins of European Integration

Eric Stein

Hessel E. Yntema Professor Emeritus of Law



Stein

Martin Thuet: U-M Photo Services

I was in the State Department's Bureau of International Institutions when I first received reports in 1951 about a new organization, the European Coal and Steel Community, the predecessor of the modern-day European Union. The ECSC was a fascinating new experiment in international organization, with its own lawmaking and Court of Justice. In 1955, I published a piece in the *Columbia Law Review* commenting on the first decisions of the court, and I think that was the first piece written in the English language about it.

The same year, I went to Geneva with the US delegation to the first International Conference on Atomic Energy as a political adviser to Adm. Louis Strauss, chairman of the US Atomic Energy Commission. There, I met the director general of the European Court's Legal Service and upon his invitation spent 10 months in Brussels doing research. One result of my early work was a two-volume study by leading American and European experts titled *American Enterprise in the European Common Market*. This group laid the foundation for regular trans-Atlantic research cooperation.

The European Court began applying European Community law directly on the citizens, establishing its supremacy over the national law of the member states, not unlike the concept of supremacy of federal law in the United States.

Member states have also decided to expand the scope of the EC from economic to social and even cultural matters. The 1992 Maastricht Treaty created a European Union that absorbed the former European Community. It also increased the powers of the European Parliament, which is directly elected by people in the member states, and increased its role in lawmaking. The Parliament shares the lawmaking function with the Council of Ministers, which comprises an appointed member of the government of each member state.

Since Feb. 2002, the EU has held a Constitutional Convention in Brussels. This is a body of 150 members from the parliaments of the 15 member states, representatives of their governments, of European Union institutions, of nonvoting representatives of the 13 countries that have applied to join the EU, and of private groups in civil society. The convention's function is to propose the next step in European integration, subject to approval by all the member states.

Until fairly recently, the EU's principal organs functioned secretly. As the EU began to affect the interests and lives of individuals and companies—think of the

European Union Center

The European Union Center is a joint effort of the College of LSA, the Office of the Provost, the International Institute, the Center for European Studies, the School of Architecture and Urban Planning, the School of Public Health, the Ford School of Public Policy, the Law School and the School of Information. Its aim is to bring together scholars, policymakers, business people and diplomats from both sides of the Atlantic to study European integration. Among the celebrants who inaugurated the EU Center in 2001 was former Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, who joined U-M as the first Distinguished Scholar of the Business School's William Davidson Institute. Steven M. Whiting, professor of music, directs the Center.



The Euro and You

Gunter Dufey

Professor Emeritus of Corporate Strategy and International Business and senior adviser to McKinsey & Co., Singapore.

all-European currency, the euro, introduced this year—complaints about this secrecy increased. As a result, the EC executive body is now required to place most of its proposals on the Internet, and the Council of Ministers, which makes the community law jointly with the European Parliament, is required to publish minutes of its secret legislative meetings. There have always been some consultations with nongovernmental organizations and special interest groups, but the effort is now to systematize that process so that the EU is no longer considered a remote bureaucracy, operating in secrecy without democratic accountability.

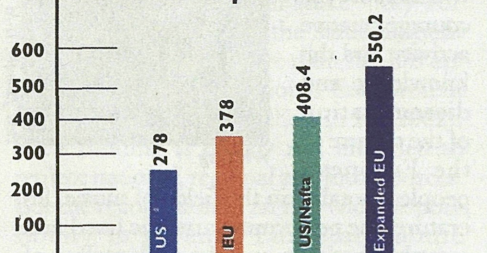
The EU is weighing far-reaching ideas for moving the current system in the direction of a federation, which would turn the executive body into a body akin to a federal executive, while the current Council of Ministers would be turned into an upper-chamber of the European Parliament. I do not think that these types of radical proposals will prevail. It is more likely that the next step will involve a simplification of the complex treaty framework, an adaptation to the influx of new members, a clarification of the division of powers between the EU institutions and the national governments, and a strengthening of EU foreign policy.

The process is complicated by the current negotiations for the admission of 10 or more new states, principally from Eastern Europe, which emerged from under Soviet control after the disintegration of the Soviet empire in the 1990s. This influx will require a review of the institutions, which will be one of the principal items of the next treaty amendment.

The Convention's recommendations will go to the Intergovernmental Conference, a body of representatives of member-state governments which (like the Philadelphia Convention) meets in secret. The Conference will draft the text amending the constitutional treaties. This text must be ratified by parliaments or popular referenda in all member states.

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USA & EU Population In Millions



USA/EU Population Statistics

Numbers count in economic markets—not to mention diplomacy. The ■ US population is 278 million. The ■ European Union countries' population is 378.2 million.

Add ■ Canada and Mexico to the US numbers and the NAFTA contingent reaches 408.4 million.

Add the ■ EU's 13 candidate states to its population and it totals 550.2m.

I would not expect any grand schemes out of this current Constitutional Convention, but it will make European integration a little bit smoother. You can see it already in simple experiences, by going to local supermarkets.

If you went to a German, or French supermarket 20 years ago, 95 percent of all goods were from Germany or from France, respectively. Today, it's really a pan-European offering. One can see that very clearly because the EU requires products to be labeled according to origin. Thus, European integration has made a great deal of difference for the individual consumer.

However, because of the complexity of this integration process, it has not been sold very well to the masses. The introduction of the common currency has already and will continue to add to living standards in Europe by reducing transaction costs, increasing competition and permitting production of goods and services in Europe more efficiently.

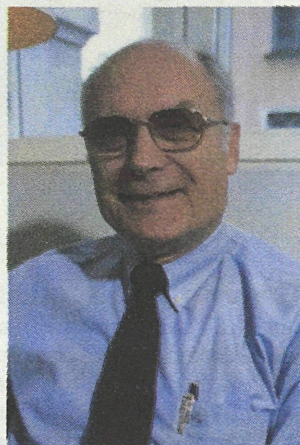
But integration has also brought change, and one of the big differences between the United States and Europe is the attitude towards change. On the one hand, Europeans welcome the opportunity to attain a higher living standard. On the other hand, they are worried and afraid of the changes that come along with it.

Originally, in the 1950s and '60s, the motive behind European integration was to avoid future war, but that's history. No one believes in an intra-European war in Western Europe anymore. Nowadays, the big promoters of European integration are in the business community, particularly the large-business community, which believes that companies can be more successful in an integrated Europe.

Markets require alternatives, and in the United States we have always had alternatives. If you didn't like things in Ann Arbor, you could move to Minneapolis, and so on. In Europe, however, the division of the continent into relatively small sovereign spaces took away any notions of mobility.

Europeans are simply more worried about competition than we are. Business leaders are trying to benefit from giving Europeans more choices, along with the mobility that comes from political integration. But meanwhile, it's the little people who worry about change and competition. The person who has a job in a local community has no alternatives because his/her credentials won't be valued in the next country. To boot, they speak another language and the rules of the game are quite different. That's where resistance to European integration comes from: it's driven by a fear of the inability to compete.

What we see now in the Constitutional Convention is one of the many manifestations of that seesaw battle be-



Dufey

Photo: Gregory Fox

tween the quest for a higher degree of integration on the one hand and the desire to go slow and protect individuals on the other.

Differences in viewpoints between the USA and Europe can easily turn into serious disagreements. Such issues range from willingness to accept armed conflict (Iraq), to concerns about individual privacy, all the way to the gamut of economic policies. While none of the individual European countries was able to stand up to the USA in trade negotiations in the past, the larger European entity has become much more willing and able to take and pursue different policies.

In the meantime, European companies are catching up with their US competitors quite well and have become successful internationally. They come out of an environment where differences among sub-markets matter a great deal. In other words they are used to consumers in Italy having quite different preferences than those in Scandinavia, and so they are often very successful operating internationally when markets are segmented by policy or cultural habits. American companies have always been struggling with that issue, because their experience in the home environment is a large, relatively homogeneous market.

In addition, now the Europeans have a common currency that has behind it an area with a GNP only a bit less than that of the United States. That will make a big difference, because until now the rest of the world had only one game, the US dollar. After the euro has gone through its initial teething problems, the dollar will have a full-fledged competitor. This is very apparent from the perspective of third countries: when savers in Asia wanted to diversify out of their respective home currencies, effectively there was only one alternative. Now they have two, which makes it a bit harder for those of us who try to make a living in the United States, because if our economic/political system becomes less attractive, people can easily invest elsewhere. In practical terms this means that fewer resources from abroad will be entrusted to us, and we will face a painful process of economic belt-tightening.

The implications are clear: the United States body politic—essentially all of us in our democratic system—must recognize a new era of constraints, interdependence and cooperation. Acting as if nothing had changed in economic policy, from trade to tax to even monetary policy, will have consequences that are much more dangerous than in the past.

Thus, Mainstreet USA will ultimately feel the effect of an obscure political convention dealing with the political order in Europe. Globalization has arrived.

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Populism, the 'Outsiders' and Fear

Dario Gaggio

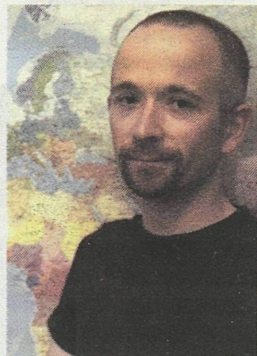
Assistant Professor of History

In recent years the project of European integration has come under attack from a variety of right-wing movements trying to capitalize on the increasing sense of insecurity felt by Western Europeans. The strategies adopted by Le Pen in France, Haider in Austria and Bossi in Italy (just to mention the best-known leaders), fit the classic definition of populism—the deliberate manipulation of people's fears and anxieties in order to create an emotional bond between leader and masses.

Right-wing populist leaders are trying to convince Europeans that their sense of insecurity has two main sources: European integration and unrestrained immigration. But in reality the fears of Europeans are above all a product of the crisis of the welfare state.

People are asked day in and day out to be more open, mobile, flexible and competitive. All too often, this means giving up entitlements (some call them privileges, others call them rights) to which they are deeply attached: pensions, regulations of labor relations, job security, health care provisions and so on.

Populist leaders have been quite successful in deflecting people's rage away from neoliberal policies while scapegoating immigrants as the root of all problems. Today, only the populist right is equipped to capture the rising tide of discontent against globalization and organize it in electoral terms. The moderate left has joined the



Gaggio

Marcia Ledford: U-M Photo Services

choir of pro-market forces. The traditional radical left still suffers from the aftermath of the fall of communism. The groups who feel marginalized and victimized by globalization tend to vote for right-wing populist parties as their only hope for resistance to change.

It might be too soon to assess the impact of right-wing populists on European politics. Political integration thwarts the possibility of overtly and violently racist policies in the member countries of the European Union.

The EU has procedures to warn, sanction and even expel member countries that do not play by the rules, the price of respectability, something that populist leaders care a great deal about. (In 2000, the EU applied symbolic sanctions against Austria for electing Haider's nostalgic and xenophobic Freedom Party into a coalition government.)

I do not believe that the increasing appeal of right-wing populism is a simple negative reaction to European integration and economic globalization. This interpretation completely exonerates mainstream politicians and EU officials. It is a fact that immigrants, for example, have very little say in the way the EU works. The EU is built on an exclusionary and binary understanding of citizenship (EU versus non-EU), and the current economic crisis and the general shrinking of resources compound this exclusionary spirit.

For example, the sessions of the European Convention,

the body that is in charge of drafting a new European constitution, are open only to carefully screened organizations, not to individuals. The voices of the immigrants, the unemployed, the members of the informal economies, are grossly under-represented in the debate over the future rules of engagement of the Union. I am afraid that the European Convention will be another missed opportunity to open up a real debate about substantial social and political issues.

One option would be to promote some kind of "global" or "social" citizenship, so as to wipe out the institutional differences between Europeans and the non-Europeans who live and work in Europe. Of course this is unthinkable at the moment, and it would most likely backfire by challenging the rights and entitlements European citizens are accustomed to. Short of this bold step, the EU has to limit itself to denouncing racially motivated crimes and to setting similar legal guidelines. As important as these measures are, I am not convinced that they address the reasons why some people in Europe are ready to blame immigrants for their increasing sense of insecurity.

But who has a real interest in exposing the true causes of these anxieties? The existence of a large minority of increasingly marginalized people prone to vote for the radical right might be part of the price to pay for the integration of Europe into the global capitalist arena. Moreover, let us not forget that many of these radical right-wing populists are sharing hold of the levers of power and are becoming themselves mainstream.

The blurring of the boundary between traditional conservatism and right-wing populism might well be the most serious political threat facing Europe today. **MT**



One Europe, Many Cultures

Steven M. Whiting

Director, Center for European Studies

Associate Professor of Musicology

When I was a student in Germany during the 1970s, my friends would joke about the mock-pragmatic travel agency that advertised, "Visit Europe, while it's still there." The punch line reflected anxieties that Soviet and East German tanks would one day spill over the border and engulf Western Europe before NATO had a chance to respond.

I hear the same joke today, but it reflects a different anxiety: that Europe will be thoroughly Americanized. It's not clear to me, though, that what Europeans worry about losing is anything one could generalize as "pan-European culture," except by contrast with a presumably hard-headed, materialistic "American cul-

ture." I suspect that individual Europeans worry more about losing German culture, French culture, Italian culture and so on.

The very notion of a pan-European culture is problematic for the same reasons that culture is problematic. Does it encompass only those aspects of life that truly require cultivation, or is it any slice of social reality we want to consider at a given moment? Is it distinguishable from "Western culture" generally—that sphere within which Beethoven and Shakespeare and Michelangelo and MacDonald's seem to make some sense?

Whatever it is, European culture has long since been divorced from the "colonialist project" of imparting the bless-

ings of civilization to peoples in supposed need of it. But even so, it continues to enjoy robust markets in the Americas and East Asia, and to attract throngs of tourists.

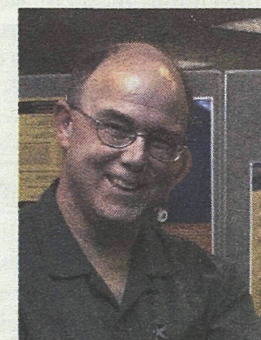
Culture is not, in an obvious way, one of the three pillars created by the Maastricht Treaty of 1992 (economic and monetary union, the common foreign and security policy, and the justice and home affairs policy). Yet Maastricht did foresee a broadening of EU responsibilities to include education, youth and culture, to the extent that all these contribute toward the evolving notion of European citizenship, not to mention social and economic cohesion. And so, according to Article 3 of the treaty, one field of joint EU action is to contribute to the "flowering of the cultures of the Member States."

The plural "cultures" is important: The EU pledged to respect national, even regional, diversity (Art. 151, par. 1) and, at the same time, to promote "common cultural heritage." Since 2000, this has hap-

pened under the framework of the five-year Culture 2000 program, the objective of which is to "encourage creative activity and the knowledge and dissemination of the culture of the European

peoples, notably in the fields of music, literature, the performing arts, the fixed and movable heritage and the new realms of culture." Those new realms include cinema and all manifestations of popular (mass-produced) culture.

The means for achieving said "encouragement" chiefly involve fostering co-operation between existing cultural organizations and institutions of the Member States. Cooperative projects are, so far, modest (involv-



Whiting

Paul Jaronski: U-M Photo Services



Can the EU Become a Super-Nation?

Daniela Gobetti

Associate Director - Center for European Studies/European Union Center

The debate over the future of the EU is as old as the countries that started the process of integration in 1957 with the Treaties of Rome that established the European Communities, leading subsequently to the European Community and then to the European Union. Such a debate often starts from the assumption that European integration is just another case of the coming to life of a modern nation state: perhaps as a federation or a confederation, modeled on the United States or Germany (both federations), or on Switzerland (a confederation).

It's difficult to say which social groups in EU member countries support a federation and which a confederation. Perhaps the distinction is, at this stage of the discussion in Europe, way too technical. At this point citizens appear to split on a much more generic question: do you want your own country to belong to the EU at all?

The June 2002 *Eurobarometer*, the official publication of the European Commission reporting every two months on the state of the Union, reported data on the March-May 2002 period: 53 percent of EU citizens regard their country's membership in the EU as a good thing, 5 points higher than in spring 2001; 51 percent think that their country has benefited from membership; and 67 percent support the euro, 6 percent more than in fall 2001.

These are averages, of course, with enormous variation from country to country: for instance, in Luxembourg, 81 percent of citizens support the EU; in the United Kingdom, 32 percent. Recent elections in European countries, however, have seen conservative, right-wing and nationalist parties, which are usually less pro-EU, increase their vote. Sweden seems to have interrupted that trend, and Schröder, the Social Democratic prime minister of Germany, has managed to win a second term with the help of two unexpected factors: the floods in former East Germany and the US threat of war against Iraq.

What does it mean that, on the one hand, a majority of European citizens recognize the advantages of integration, while on the other, when faced with electoral choices that matter to them closely, they are accepting if not embracing openly EU-skeptical and xenophobic parties and political platforms?

First of all, it means that voters are inconsistent, something that should not be too surprising. Second, that voters may use their cooler selves when asked to assess existing institutions and their track records, but follow their gut feelings when dealing with the future.

Perhaps it would be more useful to ask whether the EU is going to a kind of unitary political formation that can be measured with the yardstick we use to assess a nation state. Can the EU reproduce the patterns of participatory democracy typical of the modern state, where the government of the day is authorized, in virtue of having received the majority of the votes, to pass laws that all citizens respect and comply with (or rebel against, as the case may be)? Aren't we witnessing here the rise of a system of government that is flexible but one that is unable to unify citizens through its institutions, as nation states are supposed to do?

Let's look at the work of the European Commission, a peculiar body that mixes both legislative and executive powers. European citizens do not seem impressed by the Commission's efforts to consult them and "bring them into" the decision-making process. We face here a paradox of contemporary democracy. As citizens become more and more aware that policies decided by politicians in a faraway capital (whether Washington or Brus-



Gobetti

Maria Ledford: U-M Photo Services

sels) affect them personally, their resistance to nationwide legislation is increasing. Citizens thus clamor for exercising more control at the local level (first the state, then the city, then the neighborhood, ad infinitum), hoping to see adopted only those policies they agree to.

But it is a sad fact that a policy decided by my neighbors—"No nuclear waste facility under Yucca Mountain," for example—may also affect those who did not come up with that policy. The closer a policy comes to specific needs, interests, problems, the more "I" will feel alienated and oppressed by the myriad policy decisions taken some place else or by some other groups.

Something of this kind is happening in the European Union. As the Commission becomes more responsive to local demands and consults more and more groups, the sense of connection between the policies that end up being adopted and the citizenry at large decreases.

Besides, there are issues that do require legislation valid for all: the recent "mad cow" crisis, where animal feed from the UK contaminated cattle in Italy, for example, cannot be solved by local regulation. Will EU citizens become more active at the EU level? Will European-wide political parties, trade unions and pressure groups spring to life? Maybe.

One effect of the proliferation of decision-making bodies is the weakening of the nation state, squeezed between regional and municipal units on one side and the EU-wide institutions on the other. Important decisions are made thus either at the local or at the continental levels. Paradoxically, citizens do not feel enthusiasm for either, and reserve their passions and their emotions for the actor being left behind, the nation state.

When war looms (as it does today), when great natural disasters happen (as in the recent flooding in Germany), when highly charged emotional issues (such as a sudden surge in immigration) undermine people's sense of security, the national arena, national politicians and national identification take center stage again.

It is often said that the main problem the European Union has is its "democratic deficit." Perhaps it would be more correct to say that the main problem is the fact that rational and bargained decisions take place at the local or continental level, while emotionally charged and volatile politics are reserved for an increasingly weakened national arena. Even now, when the majority of its citizens oppose war against Iraq, the EU cannot find a unified voice in foreign policy. Modern politics at its best uses reason to tame destructive passions. By this standard, the EU is a success story. But can modern politics work if reason and the passions inhabit two different worlds?

ing actors from three different states in films or plays, for example) and vague (supporting special events that "help to increase the sense of belonging to the same community").

Not much money is at stake—only 167 million euros (roughly the same amount of dollars)—but still more than the US appropriation for the National Endowment for the Arts (\$115.2 million in FY 2002). Such funding is clearly not intended to replace national, regional and local sources. But the recognition of an EU-wide responsibility to promote European culture collaboratively is an important step. There may be no "unified cultural policy," but there is recognition that culture is a crucial part of European identity (not to mention commerce).

One interesting issue raised by the existence of an EU-wide instrument of what Eurocrats call "cultural intervention," is that it may be a new source of support for projects involving specific transnational re-

gions or ethnic groups that, in the past, have not enjoyed much largesse from national governments. For instance, one might look forward to Culture 2000 supporting collaboration between the Basque regions of Spain and France, or wide-ranging collaborations involving Roma (Gypsy) theater.

I expect Culture 2000 to be an instrument of cultural diversification and experimentation, rather than an instrument of homogenization. Enlargement of the EU will obviously increase the cultural and linguistic diversity of the Union. Respect for that increased diversity will have to be balanced with the tricky business of delineating and promoting a common cultural heritage and common European identity. In short, the high wire will be raised still higher.

To its credit, the EU has already opened its Culture 2000 program to Eastern Europe and Cyprus. The arts have a long history of greasing the geopolitical

skids, without necessarily arousing the same competitive impulses as sports.

Even if English is adopted as the lingua franca of cultural collaboration, Europeans need not worry about the results lapsing into homogenous Americana. In their place, I should worry more about losing hold of the premise that national and local governments must shoulder the major financial burden of sustaining culture, even at a loss, because museums, opera houses, symphonies, libraries and even beautiful trains like the TGV are too important per se to have their existence depend on the dynamics of the market place.

In Europe, culture is important enough to be a cabinet-level portfolio in national governments. In the US, it is important enough to be the purview of two relatively paltry "endowments" (for the Arts and for the Humanities) that are continually suspected of being parasites on the body politic. **MT**

By John Woodford



"I'm not obsessed with cars," Micheline Maynard says as she prepares to drive away on a late-summer vacation. But cars were the subject of her coup in that morning's *New York Times*: a rare double-byline day—two signed features in the same issue of the newspaper that had just hired her as a contract business reporter, effective Oct. 1.

Times bylines weren't new to Maynard, however. Before accepting her current appointment, she'd supplied the paper with many features on the automobile industry, corporate leadership and the airline industry as a top freelance contributor.

When Maynard says she isn't obsessed with cars, she means mechanical matters don't fascinate her. But when it comes to who designs, manufactures, markets and sells motor vehicles; how they do it; and what they're doing right and wrong, Maynard is an expert with global clout.

"I'm a student of corporate culture as much as I am of automobile economics or history," Maynard says. After working as part of *USA Today's* auto team, Maynard gained access to GM's top brass and wrote *Collision Course: Inside the Battle for General Motors* (1995, Birch Lane Press). The book details GM's brush with bankruptcy in 1992 and shows so much insight into managerial dynamics that it has placed Maynard not far from guru status herself.

GM's turnaround

"I figured it was the corporate culture that accounted for the American industry's failure to thrive," Maynard says. "I found an attitude at GM that hindered them: We're GM, why do we have to change? Yet there GM was, about 30 days away from bankruptcy before the turnaround under CEO Jack Smith took place."

Could mighty GM really have found itself in such a precarious position? "The Big Three use financial instruments called commercial paper to get money they can lend to dealers who in turn use it to fund car loans," Maynard explains. "Creditors were about to deny GM further commercial paper loans, and that would have spelled disaster. The 1992 turnaround was vital." In fact, if access to financial information had been as open back then as it is today, GM could have suffered an Enron-type collapse, Maynard suspects.

Journalist Micheline Maynard doses out tough love to the Big Three

THE MAVEN OF MOTOWN



Maynard, 45, has just finished a third year as an adjunct lecturer in law, history and communication in the Michigan Business School. Her MBA students include many managers and engineers from the Big Three. Her course, the Global Auto Industry, is believed to be one of only two devoted to that subject in the country, another being at MIT. In her closing lecture this year, "The Auto Industry in the Year 2010," she served up some bitter pills that some students had trouble swallowing.

In the widest open and most competitive automotive market ever—one that has "placed the credibility of the US under a microscope"—it's the Germans and Japanese who are setting the pace. "They define specifically what their companies are," Maynard says. "They tend to be led by engineering and manufacturing experts; product comes before personalities, though their leaders are just as strong and individualistic as Americans. Detroit is more likely to put a finance or marketing person at the top. Engineering and manufacturing types don't tend to overpromise and under-deliver. Marketing types can have that weakness. That's why we've seen huge and repetitive recalls hit some of the recent highly marketed Big Three vehicles."

Holding on to the Motown crown

Through her lectures and the top-level executives and auto journalists who regularly visit the class to speak off the record, Maynard administers tough love to the Big Three who employ most of her students—GM, Ford and Daimler/Chrysler—and seems to hope that they will keep the Motown metropolis at the center of the industry.

"The Big Three tend to operate under cults of personality and a climate that tends to dampen skepticism, as we saw in the Jacques Nasser era at Ford," she says, continuing her response to a question about the differences between American and foreign leadership styles. "The leader can do no wrong; and when he does, fiasco. To get to the top in American industry you need a guru, a rabbi, whatever. So they are focusing on managing ca-



Maynard



reers instead of managing manufacturing companies. The Japanese and the Germans focus on getting manufacturing right."

Cars are "fashion statements" now, Maynard says. The industry goal is no longer simply to cover every corner of the market, with every type and size of vehicle and hype slow-selling models with "carpet-store" bargains. "That was the Big Three model developed by GM's Alfred P. Sloan in the 1930s," Maynard says. Before the Germans and Japanese introduced what she calls the "import model."

"Their main objective is to develop the ability to create or enter market segments very fast, or to penetrate segments competitors have created with improved products. They use sales incentives only to sell end-of-run vehicles."

Recently, the Big Three boasted that its zero-percent financing and other incentives had drawn record August sales of trucks and SUVs and even rescued the post 9/11 economy from a possible slump. Maynard, however, says such sales measures, typical of the Big Three, can mask problems like relatively weak demand and lower earning per vehicle. "If the Big Three drops their sales incentives, the market would fall off a cliff," she says. "Detroit is like Hollywood or the Pentagon—a one-industry-oriented place. This can cause a lack of outside perspective. The Japanese celebrate their victories for a minute and a half, then focus on things they need to fix. The Big Three like to stand on a pedestal for as long as possible and call attention to themselves."

Here's her prescription for the American companies: "The Big Three need lower parts costs, better quality, easier-to-build manufacturing methods and designs that consumers want." And they need them ASAP, because the challenge they face "is like fixing a flat and then having to merge into the 120-mile-an-hour inner lane of the Autobahn. They've got to hit 120, not 55."

Even if the Big Three reach those goals, in 2010 Toyota is likely to be no worse than No. 3 in the United States, Maynard says. The German industry, led by BMW and VW, will continue to gain market share. The South Koreans foresee strong sales here. The French may be preparing to return to the Ameri-

Paul Jaramski: U-M Photo Services

can road as well. And all of these competitors will continue to “transplant” factories in the South and Southwest. The result? Detroit will find it hard to keep its “automotive capital of the world” status. “Some folks in the steel industry have said to the auto industry, ‘In 20 years, you’ll be like us, with about six to nine retirees for every worker.’” Maynard says.

Living standards in the balance

Auto analysts cite as a competitive advantage the foreign transplants’ nonunion workers, who have 401(k) accounts instead of pensions, a less costly health package and informal rather than formal guarantees of jobs. But the standard of living in the communities in which the United Auto Workers and pensioners work is also an important issue. As Maynard points out in *Collision Course*, the compensation of UAW members in the Big Three includes about twice the hourly rate of pay in nonunionized plants, and much superior health care and retirement packages. That money circulates throughout local economies, including the U-M’s.

Having a lesser share of a large and healthy vehicle market wouldn’t necessarily harm the American economy, but an absolute drop, with attendant loss of jobs, earnings and taxes, would hurt badly. Such a turn of events might leave Detroit and the state of

Michigan wearing only a symbolic crown as king of the auto industry, Maynard told her class. And the impact on business, academic, health and arts institutions that depend in great part on the earnings of the auto industry would be severe.

Susan L. Shields, a major gift officer for corporate and foundation relations in U-M’s development office, says the automotive companies are “some of the University’s most important corporate partners, not only in terms of their philanthropy but also in their involvement in research, their recruitment of our students, their service on many advisory boards and the opportunities they offer our students to get hands-on experiences during their studies.”

Doing more with less

One recent Big Three cutback that will affect many students in higher education programs, Maynard says, is the recent cap on tuition allowances for industry employees, which will now reimburse students for only about one class a term. Analysts say executive education enrollment, donations to charity and the arts, and similar outlays may also shrink. “In short, every company must try to do more with less,” Maynard says.

Some of her students seem dismayed when Maynard points to their foreign competitors’ current advantages in fuel economy, manufacturing quality and stylistic de-

sirability. “They’re eager to build good cars,” she says of her students, “and once they look at some of the objective studies, they say, ‘What’s wrong with our companies? We work so hard and for so many hours week in and week out. Why isn’t our quality better?’”

And it’s not just the quality of their products that concerns the young managers and engineers in her class, Maynard says, but the quality of their lives as well. They want the long and exhausting hours they work to translate into “worthy products,” she reports in *Collision Course*, and hope to avoid “half-lived lives whose reward is a big check at year’s end, not the satisfaction of contributing to a vibrant enterprise whose achievement is self-generating.”

MT



‘My Lexus RX300 is nicknamed the Lady’s SUV,’ Maynard says. ‘It’s built on a car rather than truck platform, so it handles well, gets good mileage, a wonderful interior. But I also would like to have a hybrid-electrical car so I could feel ecologically ethical when I drive around town. Or, perhaps even a scooter.’

Driving to the top of auto journalism

After studying history, economics and political science at Michigan State University, Micheline (Micki) Maynard intended to study law. But an internship in the Carter White House convinced her that she’d prefer journalism.

A native Ann Arborite, Maynard combines unfailing cheerfulness with an ability to turn a welter of business data and deals into dramas of the high and mighty, the teetering and the fallen. She began with a temporary job in United Press International’s Detroit office and was hired after three months.

“My first real job there was covering the Michigan legislature, Big Ten sports and the public service commission,” Maynard recalls. “Then the recession of ’82 hit and I saw how the Big Three have far more impact on the state’s well-being than politicians do. So when the UPI auto beat opened, I asked the bureau chief for it. The chief turned me down, contending the UAW would not deal with a woman reporter (which turned out to be completely false). I went over his head to Paul Varian, now a top editor at CNN, who had hired me in Detroit and moved to a bigger position. After a 30-minute sales pitch, UPI gave me a six-month probation. After three months they gave me the job.”

Maynard went on to writing and editing jobs at *US News & World Report*, *Newsday* and *Reuters* and to frequent guest spots on national television and radio. Her second book, *The Global Manufacturing Vanguard* (John Wiley & Sons, 1998), examined the energetic, sometimes frantic, push by companies to globalize their operations. New-breed international managers who ventured too far, too fast, were placing their companies and careers in jeopardy, she found. Doubleday has slated her third book for 2003. “It will look at the future of the US auto industry and examine the increasing role played by imports,” she says.

In addition to her running analysis of a complex industry, Maynard writes for

the theater, too. She wrote *A Man A Plan A Canal*, a cabaret piece based on Teddy Roosevelt’s reminiscences of the opening of the Panama Canal. Her collaborators in that project from the U-M School of Music, the composer William Bolcom and his wife, the cabaret performer Joan Morris, are joining Maynard in a second historical production. Maynard is writing the script for a cabaret show, *From the Pages of The Police Gazette*. Bolcom and Morris plan to perform and record the piece with her in 2003.

Maynard has received three of journalism’s top fellowships, a Knight-Bagehot Fellowship in Business Economics and Journalism at Columbia University in 1989, a Michigan Journalism Fellowship at U-M in 1999-2000 and the media fellowship of the Japan Society earlier this year. “I’ll always be grateful to Charles Eisendrath [director of the Michigan Journalism Fellow Program] for encouraging me to keep pushing hard for the *New York Times* job after I told him that was my dream,” Maynard says.

Maynard attributes her success to her focus on people before products or plans. “My best skills are people skills,” she says. To me, it’s people, not strategies or hardware, that are important to an enterprise’s success. When I started out, I tried to be fair and friendly, and to go to events where CEOs would be—dinners and luncheons—even though they wouldn’t be on the program. I chatted with them and got quotes. I also noticed and talked to the support staff, the men and women sitting in the back of the room, and to secretaries. Nowadays they call this face time; it had no name back then. I just call it developing sources.”

Her ability to coast in below the radar hasn’t hurt either. “Often,” she says, “when I cover the industry—and it still happens, though less now—they’d think I was a secretary. That means I could sit in meetings and come away with a lot of material that they didn’t always intend a reporter to hear.”

MT



Big peeve: “Look at the Big Three’s car interiors,” Maynard says. “For \$2 a seat per vehicle, they could come a lot closer to matching the foreign interiors. But they won’t spend it. That is the inherited mind-set they have to overcome. They’re prepared to run a sprint rather than a marathon.”

Courant takes Provost post



Courant

Paul N. Courant, who has served as U-M's interim provost and executive vice president for Academic Affairs since January, has been appointed to the position on a permanent basis by President Mary Sue Coleman.

In announcing his appointment, which was approved by the Board of Regents, Coleman

said Courant "embodies the academic credentials, the management experience and the public policy expertise that make him ideally suited to the position of provost."

Courant said, "I am honored to serve as the chief academic officer of the University of Michigan, one of the great public research universities in the United States. The University of Michigan has historically led the nation's universities in fostering collaborations that connect different units, multiple disciplines and diverse backgrounds, and I look forward to continuing and strengthening these traditions."

Courant's service to the University includes serving as chair of the Department of Economics in 1995-97 and as director of the Institute of Public Policy Studies (now the Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy) in 1983-87 and 1989-90. He served as a senior staff economist with the President's Council of Economic Advisers in 1979-80, and as a member of the Technical Advisory Committee for the Congressional Budget Office in 1987-88. He has published numerous articles and books on research topics including tax policy and reform, federal budget deficits, poverty, the effects of gender in labor markets and school finance.

Courant received his BA in history from Swarthmore College in 1968 and his PhD in economics from Princeton University in 1974. He joined U-M in 1973 and has been a faculty associate of the Institute for Social Research since 1975.

Female faculty report negative climate in engineering, sciences

By Judy Steeh
University News Service

Women scientists and engineers on the U-M faculty experience a more negative working environment than either men in their own fields or women in the social sciences, according to a University study released in September.

"Faculty meetings were typical of the treatment of women from all walks of life," one respondent reported. "I would say something and no one would listen. Another (man) would speak up with exactly the same thing I had said and everyone would say, 'What a great idea.'"

The U-M climate survey obtained similarly frank responses from many of the 536 tenured and tenure-track female scientists and engineers, male faculty in the same fields and female social scientists. The response rate was 38 percent.

The study's methodology has established a baseline against which to measure progress in improving working conditions and career opportunities for female science and engineering faculty at the U-M, says project director Abigail Stewart, professor of psychology and women's studies and associate dean for academic affairs in the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts.

Other results of the survey included the following:

■ Women in science and engineering rated their departments more negatively than either men in their departments or women in social science departments on several climate indi-

cators including a positive, tolerant, egalitarian climate; perceptions of being under surveillance; race/gender tokenism; the department chair's fairness and ability to create a positive environment; and the chair's commitment to racial and ethnic diversity.

■ About 40 percent of the women scientists and engineers reported gender-related discrimination in a least one of the following areas: hiring, promotion, salary, space, equipment or other resources, access to administrative staff, and graduate student or resident/fellow assignments, compared with 4 percent of their male counterparts. In addition, about 20 percent of the women scientist respondents reported being the object of unwanted and uninvited sexual attention at U-M during the last five years, compared with just over 5 percent of the men surveyed.

■ In general, junior women faculty scientists and engineers reported that they received substantially less mentoring than their male colleagues—nearly five mentors for men but just over two for women. "I feel pretty strongly that there are certain men who are mentored, and the women are not," one respondent said. "...They do all sorts of things I was never asked to do. I'm not asked to participate on proposals. I'm not mentored in the same way."

■ Women served on more committees than men but did not chair committees at a higher rate; women scientists and engineers also tended to carry significantly higher service and advising burdens. "The fact is that since we have very few women, they tend to be called

to do more than their share," one respondent noted.

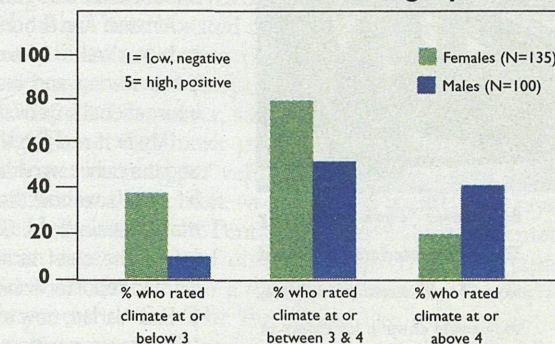
"The nation must be concerned about diversifying its pool of trained scientists," said Mary Sue Coleman, president of the University and a member of its faculty in biological chemistry and chemistry. "In this age of technology and global competition, the United States struggles to produce an adequate number of professionals in science and engineering. It is imperative that we tap the full potential of our human talent."

Funding for the program comes from multiple U-M resources and a five-year, \$3.7 million award from the National Science Foundation Advance Institutional Transformation Program.

The report is available online at <http://www.umich.edu/%7Eadvproj/>

Inquiries may be addressed to Advance Project, IRWG, 1136 Lane Hall, 204 S. State Street, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1290. E-mail address: advanceproject@umich.edu

Distribution of Climate Ratings by Gender



Update your address on Web

The U-M Office of Development, working with Michigan Administrative Information Services, has recently completed development of a Web-based application that will enable alumni and alumnae to access, review and maintain their official U-M alumni/ae records. To access the directory, go to <http://directory.umich.edu>

The Alumni Record Update application also helps alumni/ae sign up for a U-M "unique name" and life-time e-mail forwarding. The benefit to the alumnus/a is having a chance to check and update his or her own official records. This should result in a more accurate and complete record, including e-mail addresses and multiple mailing addresses for home, business and seasonal locations. To access e-mail services, go to <http://www.umonline.umich.edu/services/>

The Web site is: <http://www.dac.dev.umich.edu>

Saltiel to head Life Sciences Institute

By Karl Leif Bates
U-M Life Sciences Communications



Saltiel

Cell biologist Alan R. Saltiel has been named director of the U-M Life Sciences Institute, President Mary Sue Coleman announced in September.

Saltiel, the John Jacob Abel Collegiate Professor in the Life Sciences and professor of internal medicine

and physiology, has done trailblazing work on the hormone insulin and its role in regulating cellular sugar levels and how cells send and receive signals.

"Cell signaling encompasses everything from the cell surface to the nucleus and everything in between," Saltiel says. "It's not new—it's been hot for a long time—but there's so much to learn."

Saltiel's laboratory has pioneered the concept that cell signaling is confined to defined pathways within the cell, adding another level of complexity to our understanding of cellular regulation. A 1995 paper he co-authored on cellular signaling remains the most cited paper from the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

"Dr. Saltiel is an internationally recognized authority on diabetes, obesity and cellular signaling, and he has experience leading multidisciplinary research teams in the private sector," President Coleman said. "He has a tremendous reputation in both academic and private pharmaceutical research, and he's just the sort of energetic, inquisitive researcher this Institute has been built for."

Saltiel has spent much of his career in private-sector pharmaceutical work, most recently with Warner Lambert/Parke-Davis in Ann Arbor. Saltiel joined the Institute in March 2001 as its first faculty member and was its associate director. He replaces Jack E. Dixon, a biochemist who announced in July that he was leaving U-M to become dean of scientific affairs at the University of California, San Diego.

The \$100 million, 240,000-square foot Life Sciences Institute, scheduled to open in September 2003, is designed as a "lab without walls" in which researchers from a variety of disciplines will interact and collaborate in shared spaces.

U-M Remembers Victims of 9/11/01

On the anniversary of the tragic events of Sept. 11, 2001, President Mary Sue Coleman helped dedicate a plaque honoring the 18 alumni/ae of the University who were among the terrorists' victims.

"Even those of us who are new here, recalling our experience of the national trauma in other parts of the country, now share in the collective bereavement of the University of Michigan family," Coleman said to an overflow audience in the Alumni Center, which now houses the black granite memorial. "There are no words to describe the magnitude of our loss. They were vibrant, energetic, caring members of their communities, deeply involved with their friends and professional responsibilities."

The following are brief sketches of those who died in the attacks:

David Alger '68 MBA, president, Fred Alger Management, World Trade Center (WTC). Alger spoke at the Business School's commencement in 1997 and served on the University Investment Advisory Committee.

Yeneneh Betru '95 MD, Medical Affairs Director – IPC, American Airlines Flight 77. Dr. Betru was a native of Ethiopia and grew up in Saudi Arabia. He specialized in improving hospital care and was in the process of developing an improved kidney dialysis machine.

Brian Paul Dale '91 JD, senior consultant, Price Waterhouse, American Flight 11. Dale oversaw the legal and accounting activities at Blue Capital Management, the investment firm he co-founded. His job often required him to travel for business purposes.

Paul Friedman '83 MSE, senior management consultant, Emergence Consulting, Flight 11. On the day before he boarded his flight from Boston, Friedman spent the day with his newly adopted infant son Richard "Rocky" Harry Hyun and took him to Starbucks.

James Gartenberg '87, member of Julien J. Studley, Inc., WTC. He served as president of the Alumni Club of New York for 12 years prior to serving on the National Advisory Committee for the University Library and Task Force.

Steven Goldstein '88, computer analyst, Cantor Fitzgerald, WTC. He had begun his job two weeks before the attacks. Prior to taking the job, he worked in the basement of his family's home developing his Internet company, which traded weather derivatives online and was bought by Cantor Fitzgerald.

Darya Lin '91, '97 MSE, AON Corp., WTC. Ann Arbor native Lin received her degree in industrial and operations engineering and her MA in hospital quality management.

Todd Ouida '98, firm member, Cantor Fitzgerald, WTC. On his application to U-M, he wrote, "I discovered no matter how big the person is on the outside (for I am only 5'5" tall) that the size of the heart is always going to be more important."

Manish Patel '02, Euro Brokers Inc., WTC. An economics major born in India, he left U-M before graduation but was posthumously granted his bachelor's degree in August.

Laurence Polatsch '90, partner, Cantor Fitzgerald, WTC. Trained as an attorney, Polatsch changed careers six years ago so he wouldn't have to "fight with people the rest of his life," said his father, Bernard Polatsch.

Stephen Poulos '77, '78 MMUS, manager, AON Corp. WTC. After singing professionally as a baritone for 20 years, Poulos switched careers for financial reasons in 1996 and took up a career in information technology. Right before he died, he had joined an Internet discussion called the Opera Forum, where he was again able to express his love for music.

Gregory Richards '92, vice president of corporate development, e-Speed, WTC. Two of his best friends and Sigma Alpha Mu fraternity brothers, Larry Polatsch and Scott Weingard, were also killed on Sept. 11.

Joshua Rosenthal '79, senior vice president and an investment portfolio manager, Fiduciary Trust Company International, WTC. Named a Truman Fellow at Princeton University, Rosenthal was recognized for his dedication to public service, leadership qualities and scholastic achievements. He also served on the University's Investment Advisory Committee.

Christina Ryook '98, human resources, Cantor Fitzgerald, WTC. She served as an officer in both the Asian American Association and the Korean Students Association at U-M. A cultural program with the latter group for adopted Korean children won recognition as best of its kind by the United Asian Associations Organization.

Meta Fuller Waller '73, special programs manager, Office of the Secretary of the US Army, Pentagon. When Flight 77 crashed into the Pentagon, Waller was working at her desk. She held a life-long interest in civil rights and attended the United Nations Conference on Racism in South Africa shortly before her death.

Scott Weingard '93, equities manager, Cantor Fitzgerald, WTC. After earning his BA in business, he headed to New York City to join Hypnotic Hats, a baseball cap company his brother Robert and friends had created. He left as operations manager and had worked at Cantor Fitzgerald for a year.

Meredith Whalen '00, research analyst, Fred Alger Management Inc., WTC. Her boss and fellow victim, David Alger, called Whalen a "rising star" in her field. Kristy Kuncaitis '04 of Lansing, Michigan, is the first recipient of a scholarship Whalen's mother, Patricia Whalen, endowed for women in business education.

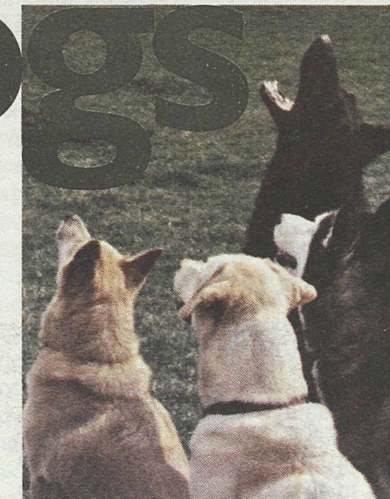
Mark Zeplin '90, '93 MBA, vice president, Cantor Fitzgerald, WTC. At U-M he was a broadcaster for Michigan sports. His friends and family hosted a fundraiser for the Mark Zeplin Foundation, which raises money for the children who lost their parents on Sept. 11.

University memorial funds have been established in the names of Greg Richards, Larry Polatsch and Scott Weingard; James M. Gartenberg; and Josh Rosenthal. Families and friends of other victims also have offered suggestions for memorial giving. Contact the Alumni Association for details or see Web site <http://www.umich.edu/~umalummi/home/connect.html>. The U-M Office of Development has set up a general memorial fund. For details, write: The September 11th Memorial Fund, U-M Office of Gift Administration, 3003 S. State St., Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1288.

Though long domesticated, our canine companions have an inner wolf that needs nurturing, says behaviorist Barbara Smuts

In the Company of Dogs

By Diane Swanbrow
University News Service



We may think we're acting like their best friends by feeding them filet mignon, taking them for long walks and buying them diamond-studded collars and designer doggie beds. But according to U-M behavioral ecologist Barbara Smuts, if we really want to be our dogs' best friends, we need to provide them with the company of other dogs.

You can't just throw any two dogs together, of course, and expect they'll get along. "The ideal is to begin when they're young and open to forming relationships with each other," Smuts says. "They'll get well-socialized, and that will generalize to other dogs. So you'll have a dog you can trust. Plus, playing with each other will help them stay in top physical condition. And when you come home from work, all tired out, they'll be happy. Playing with each other is a great outlet for excess energy. If dogs had a chance to play with other dogs on a regular basis, there would be many fewer behavior problems, the rate of people giving up dogs would drop and the number of dogs who had to be euthanized—executed, really—would go way down."

Smuts, 51, is a world-renowned scientist who has spent most of her career studying wild animals in their natural surroundings. Her book *Sex and Friendship in Baboons* (Harvard University Press, 1999) is widely praised for its groundbreaking description of female choice in mating decisions and the strong bonds between females and males that help to protect infants from male aggression. She has also studied bottlenose dolphins off the coast of Western Australia, searching for evidence that animal intelligence, including our own, originally evolved to solve the challenge of interacting with one another.

For the last several years, Smuts has focused on *Canis lupus familiaris*, the domestic animal whose ancestors have lived among humankind for more than 100,000 years, yet



Smuts in the company of Safi (r) and Bahati.

Marcia Lejford: U-M Photo Services

whose relationships with its own kind remain almost as mysterious as those of the animal from whom it's directly descended, *Canis lupus*—the wolf.

"Most of the scientific work that has been done on dogs involves their relationship with people," says Smuts, a psychology professor who teaches an upper-division undergraduate course on the behavior of wolves and dogs. But it's through dogs' relationships with each other, she believes, that we're most likely to glimpse their essential nature.

'Science will help us to help them have better lives'

While every dog trainer and most dog lovers have strong opinions about canine behavior, many of these opinions rest on anecdotal evidence and personal experience, sometimes quite extensive. Smuts is quick to endorse the value of experience in interpreting an animal's body language and vocalizations, but her goal is not to change the ways that animals behave. Instead, she wants to analyze how dogs use specific strategies of competition and cooperation by carefully observing and describing their interactions with each other. To do this, she uses the classic methods of ethology, the scientific study of an animal's characteristic behavior patterns, developed by Konrad Lorenz and Nikko Tinbergen and now used by scientists to study the behavior of all kinds of wild and domestic animals. "My hope is that the scientific study of dogs will help us to help them have better lives," she says.

Smuts' interest in the social lives of dogs started about 10 years ago, when she returned from a long period of fieldwork studying baboons in East Africa. She brought back plenty of videotaped footage to analyze in Ann Arbor so she could study baboon interactions in great detail. After a short time in town, she started feeling lonesome

for the company of animals and adopted an eight-month-old German shepherd-Belgian sheepdog mix who looks a lot like a black timber wolf with big ears. Smuts named her Safi Kabisa, Swahili slang for "totally awesome."

Like many dog owners, Smuts quickly developed a strong bond with Safi, but her long years of studying the social lives of wild animals made her realize it was also important for Safi to spend some time with creatures of her own kind. "So I fenced in my backyard and started inviting friends and neighbors with young dogs to stop by," she explains. "Some days there were six or seven dogs playing in the yard, and I would be watching, just the way anyone enjoys watching dogs play with each other. I remember thinking everything would be perfect now if I just had baboons in my backyard. Then I thought, wait a minute, I *do* have some highly complex social animals right here that I can study."

Starting with the half-dozen dogs in her backyard, then branching out to include many others, Smuts started taking a serious look at how dogs play. With graduate student Erika Bauer she developed an ethogram, a written description of each body movement and vocal signal the dogs used to initiate play and each behavior the animals used during play in which one dog assumed a dominant position. They expanded the study to include other dogs and have now videotaped more than 100 hours involving 810 separate play bouts between 20 different dogs playing in various pairs and triads.



Chases/Charges
Safi chasing Bahati, whose tail position clearly signals that this is fun, not a serious pursuit. "If Bahati were concerned about real aggression, she'd tuck her tail between her legs or hold it flat against her legs," Smuts says.

Smuts and Bauer carefully train students how to use the ethogram to code the videotaped play bouts, showing them how to examine the interactions frame by frame in slow motion so they can detect subtle, rapid behaviors that are impossible to see in real time. For several months before starting their analysis, Smuts and Bauer tested the coding procedure to make sure that different observers were coding the same play bouts in the same way. Watching the animals play might be fun, but coding a single one minute and forty-five seconds of videotape recently took Bauer two and a half hours.

'How about I roll belly up and then you chase me?'

At first glance, the tapes look like any animal lover's home movies of Rex and Fido romping. But for each behavioral term itemized on the ethogram, Smuts and Bauer have created a highly specific definition that minimizes the likelihood of coding mistakes. Instead of simple roughhousing, Smuts, Bauer and a small army of undergraduate coders see maneuvers described on the ethogram as "forced downs," "voluntary downs," "chin-overs," "slams," "belly-ups," "mounts," "chases," and many other variations of play behavior.

Many of these terms, such as "voluntary downs" and "slams," are specific to canine play behavior, while terms like "chases" and "mounts" might apply to other animals, including baboons.

For each pair of dogs, the researchers know which dog is dominant outside of the play bout. So they can analyze whether dogs stop playing when the dominant partner refuses to self-handicap or lose, whether the dominant dog engages in role reversal behaviors (such as rolling belly up to encourage play to resume), and whether dogs who know each other well engage more often in role reversal than unfamiliar pairs do. Smuts and Bauer believe this is the first thorough investigation of self-handicapping and role reversal during play among adult animals of any species.

While their analysis is far from complete, some of the preliminary findings are intriguing. In a chapter called "Gestural Communication in Olive Baboons and Domestic

Dogs," published earlier this year in *The Cognitive Animal* (MIT Press), Smuts reports that the degree of role reversal varies dramatically between pairs of playing dogs. Some top dogs never adopt a subordinate role in play, while other dominant animals adopt the subordinate role 80 percent of the time.

Individual dogs reverse roles more often with some partners than with others, she finds, and even within the same pair, the degree of role reversal can vary considerably from one play bout to another. "At least in some pairs, dogs seem much more willing to reverse roles than the primates for whom quantitative data exist, such as rhesus macaques and squirrel monkeys," Smuts points out.

She is also examining play among three dogs to identify patterns of the classic dynamic of triangular relationships: taking sides. "During animal fighting, intervention by third parties typically involves support for either the aggressor or the victim," Smuts says. "Neutral intervention is extremely rare. Patterns of side-taking during fights vary between species, between the sexes and between individuals in ways that help illuminate the fundamental political structure of animal societies."

Canine Commandment #1: 'Thou shalt not pick up your playmate's ball!'

Smuts has noticed that Safi, who is the alpha animal in all group situations that Smuts has seen, often intervenes to help housemate Bahati, a dingo-like dog Smuts also rescued, when Bahati is "losing" in play-fights. Safi also comes to the aid of puppies who are being treated too roughly. Smuts and her friends have nicknamed Safi "the Supervisor." Smuts sees this as an animal precursor of



Push/Tackles
Bahati has both feet wrapped around the neck of Abby, a chocolate lab, possibly to give her more leverage in trying to push Abby down. "Bahati's mouth is wide open, but you can tell it's play and not a serious fight because her lips are relaxed," Smuts says.



Forced Downs and Overs During Downs
Bahati lets herself be forced to the ground and stood over by Lucy, a smaller, younger, lower-ranking animal. "Bahati does that a lot with Lucy," Smuts says. "They're good friends and have known each other since they were pups."

Ethogram images: courtesy of Barbara Smuts

moral behavior, an issue that her friend and colleague Frans de Waal investigates in *Good Natured: The Origins of Right and Wrong in Humans and Other Animals* (Harvard University Press, 1996). In fact, de Waal cites Safi as an example of a dominant dog who has been known to "teach" other dogs the rules of proper canine behavior, including one of the cardinal rules: "Thou shalt not pick up my ball."

Smuts has been invited to talk about triangular relationships among dogs at several conferences on human behavior. But her main intention in studying canine triads is not to illuminate the bewildering array of emotional alliances and betrayals that so often characterize triangular relationships among humans. Rather, by studying the social lives of dogs and other animals through painstaking analysis of their gestures in a wide variety of situations, she hopes to achieve a better understanding of animal communication and social cognition.

In addition to her study of dogs, for example, she is currently analyzing greeting behavior among baboons, using a detailed ethogram specific to this aspect of baboon behavior. While most male baboon greetings are highly asymmetrical, with the more dominant animal usually mounting the other, she has found that among older males who have formed strong alliances with each other, greeting behaviors are much more symmetrical, with first one, then the other taking turns in the dominant role. "It's as if the cooperation and equality that characterize their relationship is reflected in and communicated by this greeting behavior," Smuts says.

Visual signals including body postures and tail carriage are often more common than vocal signals when baboon or canine individuals relate to each other "up close and personal," Smuts notes, so deciphering body language is crucial in understanding how animals establish, maintain and negotiate their relationships.

'I assumed Safi was a sentient being with the kind of wisdom I had discovered in the wild animals I had known.'

In videotaping the interactions of dogs and analyzing the videotapes, Smuts employs the same scientific approach

Continued on next page

Dogs continued

that she used with baboons and dolphins. But she is quick to acknowledge that her interest in dogs also has a personal dimension. "With wild animals, your relationship is very limited," she says. "You can't really have much of a relationship with them—it might do them harm. But there has always been a part of me that needed and wanted to have close relationships with animals."

Growing up on Long Island, New York, then in Birmingham, Michigan, Smuts had a family dog and rescued injured birds. At age 13, she resolved to study chimpanzees when she read an article in *National Geographic* on Jane Goodall's work at the Gombe Stream National Park in Tanzania. Through high school and undergraduate work at Harvard, chimps remained her focus, leading her to select Stanford University for graduate study because Goodall was there.

In 1975, Smuts started to realize her dream, traveling to Gombe to study female chimps. In the middle of the night a few weeks after she arrived, henchmen of African strongman Laurent Kabila kidnapped Smuts, a Dutch field assistant and two Stanford undergraduates. (Kabila later became president of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and was assassinated last year.) "I was the one they picked to carry back the ransom message," says Smuts, who was 24 at the time. "They never told me why I was selected, but I think it was because I was so sick with parasites that they were afraid I was going to die if they held on to me." All of the students were eventually released, but when Smuts got out of the hospital, Gombe was closed to non-Tanzanian researchers and she found herself starting over with another species—baboons.

In recent years, Smuts has written about her relationship with the animals she has studied, describing a series of experiences that have expanded her sense of what is possible in interspecies relations. In "Encounters with Animal Minds," published last year in the *Journal of Consciousness Studies*, Smuts describes how her beliefs have informed her relationship with Safi.

"I assumed from the start that she was a sentient being with the kind of wisdom I had discovered in the wild animals I had known," she writes. "As much as possible, I tried to surrender expectations about who she was or what she could or could not do based on her species identity. I communicated with her in the richest way possible, using words, nonverbal vocalizations, body language, gestures and facial expressions."

When Smuts wakes up in the morning, she and Safi stretch together, "synchronous movements expressing our emotional alignment, in the way of wild animals." Hiking in the Wyoming Rockies with Safi leading the way, Smuts trusts the dog to protect and guide her, just as Smuts takes the lead in the human world of cars and other dangers.

"The more freedom Safi has to express her wild self," Smuts says, "the more I delight, and the more I delight, the more she expresses herself. As with the baboons, I get to relinquish my separate, analytic self, turning myself over to the deeper wisdom of an animal whose ancestors adapted to this North

American landscape long before mine did."

No matter how close she feels to Safi, though, Smuts is convinced that to have a full life, Safi also needs the company of other dogs. In town, one of Safi's best friends is a black Labrador retriever who works as a TheraPaws dog at the U-M Hospital, helping to cheer up patients. On his collar he wears an official M-Card that bears the name "Bunny Black."

One unseasonably warm spring afternoon, Bunny and his human companion, dog trainer Scott Sample, and a few other friends join Smuts and her students in a park. The dogs include Safi, Bahati, a sleek Doberman named Acorn, a gorgeous young Siberian husky named Raven who sings with a soulful tremolo, a black Lab puppy, and a pair of elegant whippets who stay clear of the bigger, heavier dogs.

The Lab puppy acts scared and defensive with all these full-grown strangers, hiding his tail between his legs and repeatedly wrapping himself around his person's legs. "I don't know what's wrong with him," a young woman says. "He plays with other dogs in the park by our house all the time." To Smuts, the puppy's behavior is perfectly natural. He knows the dogs in the park by his house, and it's bound to take some time for him to feel at ease with these big strangers.

This afternoon, none of the dogs shows much interest in playing. "It's too hot," Smuts says. But the heat hasn't ruined their appetites, particularly Bunny's. "He'll do anything to get food," says Sample as he distributes treats to everyone. For a couple of hours, the dogs and people visit and walk along wooded trails. The dogs take a swim in the lake, then, refreshed, Safi seizes a large sodden log and starts a spirited game of keep-away. At times, the play becomes so boisterous it seems to verge on violence, but Sample and Smuts remain calm. The body language of the dogs gives them no reason to worry that the social outing is taking an ugly turn. Finally it's time to go home, and everyone treks back to the parking lot, tired, happy and muddy.

Nearly 40 percent of all American families have a dog, yet the vast majority—about 75 percent—are one-dog households. Many of these dogs rarely get the chance to socialize with others of their kind, a situation that Smuts believes contributes to an array of canine behavior problems, including excessive chewing, scratching and barking.

"I'm on a sort of crusade to get people to see the value of having at least two dogs," Smuts says. "Or if it's impossible to have more than one dog, then find a neighbor or friend who's in the same boat. And invite them over. Like people, dogs are a highly social species." **MT**



Muzzle Licks

Bahati licks Safi's muzzle, a common gesture during play and greetings. In contrast with many other behaviors in which dogs reverse roles, Smuts has never observed a dominant dog licking a subordinate's muzzle, suggesting that this may be a signal of 'formal dominance' that indicates the animals' awareness of their mutual status.



Chin-Overs

A common dominance display in play and during greetings, the chin-over can be executed quickly, almost before the other dog realizes it's happening. Here, Bahati's straight up tail and forward ears also communicate dominance over Abby, who's roughly equal to her in status outside of play bouts.

The Human Animal

Over the past 30 years, wild animals and places have taught me things about human nature—and about my own nature in particular—that I could never have anticipated back when I chose to become a biologist. At first, I approached wild primates as subjects to be studied. The places they lived and hunted were "habitats" that I needed to know about simply because they influenced the animals' behavior. Although I loved these creatures (and their surroundings), between us lay an uncomfortable gap—an outgrowth of my scientific orientation. Then something started to happen that would help bridge the gap. Slowly, imperceptibly at first, another identity began to assert itself within me, an identity I will refer to as "the animal," though really it requires no name. It is simply myself.

From "Coming Home," by Barbara Smuts, published last year in *Natural History* and awarded the John Burroughs Association Award for best nature essay of 2001.

Canine Evolution

The dog traces its ancestry back to a five-toed, weasel-like animal called *Miacis*, which lived over 50 million years ago. A den-living tree-climber, the *Miacis* was the forebear of the cat, raccoon, bear and hyena as well as of the wolf, fox, jackal and dog. Like all den dwellers, it would have left its quarters for elimination so that the den would remain clean. The ease of house training a modern dog probably goes back to this instinct.

Next in evolutionary line from *Miacis*, was *Cynodictis*, which somewhat resembled the modern dog. *Cynodictis* lived about 35 to 40 million years ago. Its fifth toe, which would eventually become the dewclaw, showed signs of shortening. Like a modern dog, *Cynodictis* had 42 teeth.

After a few more intermediate stages the evolution of the dog moved on to the extremely dog-like animal called *Tomarctus*, which probably developed the strong social instincts that still prevail in the dog and most of its close relatives, excluding the fox. The *Canidae*, the family that includes the true dog and its close relatives, stemmed directly from *Tomarctus*. Members of the genus *Canis*, which includes the dog, coyote, wolf and jackal, developed into their present forms several million years ago.

Recent analyses of the mitochondrial DNA of dogs show that waves of domestication occurred four times at most, starting as long as 135,000 years ago, according to Barbara Smuts. Researchers have found fossils of dog-like creatures with the remains of hominid forerunners of humans; those animals are indistinguishable from wolves, however. (For a rich discussion of dog genetics, explaining why the Smithsonian and the American Society of Mammalogists in 1993 changed the designation of the dog species from *Canis familiaris* to *Canis lupus familiaris*, see <http://www.fiu.edu/~milesk/intro.htm/>.)

The earliest fossils of domestic dogs discovered so far are in Germany and date to 14,000 BC. They show some of the changes that accompanied domestication: a smaller cranial and brain size relative to body size, as well as the skull shape and frequently floppy ears that characterize some modern dogs.

In Egypt, archaeologists have found dog mummies alongside pharaohs in the pyramids. By Roman times, breeds of a sort had developed, distinguished by certain characteristics, such as good scenting ability.

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Letters

Our stories "Crossing the Color Line" and "The Last Dean of Women" in our last issue attracted more letters than any other features we've run. Readers have added much to U-M history, and we've published as many of them, fully and in brief, as we could—Ed.

The Dean of Women's Era

I READ the Summer issue with great interest, having been an undergraduate at Michigan in the early 60s. "Crossing the Color Line" was a revelation to me. I knew of two girls on my corridor at Stockwell Hall who dated Black men, but the only opposition I witnessed came from their families and not from the University.

I was also present the night that JFK spoke on the steps of the Union. I was hanging out of one of the windows in the Union with my date, hoping against hope that we would be able to stay out long enough to hear Kennedy's long-awaited speech. Despite Dean Bacon's pronouncement that the curfew had been extended 30 minutes past the speech, I remember running full-tilt up the Hill in order to arrive at my dorm before the time was up, since it was difficult to get out past the large crowd that had gathered. By listening to that speech I was witnessing history in the making, and it's frightening to think how close I came to missing it because of University rules.

To give Dean Bacon her due, however, I was a student in one of her English Lit. classes in 1963 and she was a very interesting and thought-provoking instructor. Thank you for the interesting retrospective articles.

Karen DeBoer Potts '64
E-mail

PS: Congratulations to Mary Sue Coleman, first woman president of the U of M. That would never have happened in the '60s!

AT LAST, a 47-year-old question is perhaps answered. In 1955 a sorority sister and I were accepted in the English Honors program, LSA. Also in the class was a young woman who appeared to be at least part Black. This had no significance to my sorority sister and me; this perhaps-Black woman (I've forgotten her name—it happens a bit now) was obviously a lady and had made the Honors program. As far as we were concerned, that made her "one of ours." Any overtures of friendship we made, however, were rebuffed. Perhaps there were other reasons that she rejected us, but we genuinely wanted to make

contact with another woman in this demanding program. I now choose to think that the color line caused her reticence.

We asked her to join us at a snack shop that bordered the campus whenever we were stopping there to discuss class. Our sorority asked people to join only during "rush." As Sigma Delta Tau at that time consisted primarily of academics, they probably would have welcomed her. None of us, as far as I know, had any idea there was a color line.

Incidentally, Marge Piercy also rejected our overtures—and then damned us for snobishness in *Braided Lives*. Our overtures to her were also genuine: she was very impressive, and we admired her independence, something we did not yet have, as we were very "Doris Day."

Barbara Lewis Wollman '57
E-mail

DEAN Deborah Bacon should be named an historical icon. I attended U-M for four years under her reign... and still talk about her. Thanks for the memories—and the laughs—of a time gone by. When this "mold" is gone, there ain't no more! (And I sure would like to see my file!)

Elizabeth Schreiner Ramsdell '60
E-mail

DID Linda Robinson Walker consider the strong German history of Ann Arbor and the strength of the Bund before the war and its effect on bigotry by the town folk against both Blacks and Jews?

Seymour L. Muskovitz '52
E-mail

DEBORAH Bacon was unrepentant and locked in a "time warp" then and she is obviously unwilling to change now. With her brilliance, determination, and administrative ability she could have been at the forefront of change and new direction in the 50s, but instead she chose to walk lock step with those who were deathly fearful of change and what it might bring. During the 1950s, men were subjected to similarly stringent rules, but compared to those enforced against the women, they seemed like nothing. Sadly, Ms Bacon missed her chance to make a mark in the history of the University of Michigan other than being the last Dean Of Women.

Donald L. Ghareeb '54 JD
E-mail

IT WAS certainly a surprise to open *Michigan Today* and read about two old friends Marge and Will Smith. It was my pleasure to meet both of them as a graduate student in the fall of 1957. Will at the time was residing on the third floor of a residence at 312 South Thayer Street, where I also was a resident. Our landlady was Mrs. Mary Myskens, whose deceased husband was a former professor in the School of Social Work. They were a very loving couple and Will was a great all-around guy. I also knew Mary Ellen

Carter Takeda and was familiar with some of her bouts with Dean Bacon because most of us ran in the same circles.

In my one remembrance of Dean Bacon, she was reminding someone that her forbears came to this country on the Mayflower and that she was against interracial dating. I can also remember being invited to attend an open house reception at the women's honor dorm near the School of Education and having the person inviting me explain how and why I got invited. I can applaud those who went before me for the harassment that they endured for I only had one incident during my year there in 1957-58, and that was the riots that protested the Chicago Convention in the Spring of '58. A bunch of us went downtown to watch the rioters and were forced off of the street into the hotel downtown. The officer said we had to clear the street: Was it because my roommate and I were with white girls? I'll never know.

Col. (ret.) George L. Brown Jr. '58 MS
St. Petersburg, Florida

I VERY much enjoyed your latest issue, since I was another member of the infamous *Daily* staff in the tumultuous years of (in my case) 1959-61, along with Pat Golden, Faith Weinstein, Tom Hayden, Nan Markel and some of the others mentioned in the articles by Linda Walker. The piece on Deborah Bacon was especially fascinating to me. She's such a striking combination of an independent-minded, adventurous (at least in her early years) woman, a model of many things that the women's movement later espoused, and on the other hand an unashamed upholder of so many things that '60s activists fought (to a great extent successfully) to overthrow, at Michigan and elsewhere. We at the *Daily* were right to go after her, but part of me can't help admiring her—at least now that she has no more power over undergraduate women.

My congratulations to Linda Walker for her balanced, informative reporting, and to you for publishing these and other articles.

Andy Hawley '61, '63, '67
E-mail

I BELIEVE your reference to "the first panty raid" being in 1955 is not correct. The event that I witnessed would have been in 1952. I left Michigan in June 1953. I recall Dean Bacon phoning me and "requesting" my assistance because I was on the Men's Judiciary Council. She was not in a convertible but in a dark University car. I sat in silence amazed at her defense organizing ability as she directed her driver to various sites under siege.

David Brown '53
E-mail

THE ARTICLE titled "The Last Dean of Women" said that "her fabled drive across campus in 1955 during U-M's first panty raid." This is obviously in error since a ma-

yor panty raid occurred in the summer of 1945 when I was on campus, and that was almost certainly not the very first either!

Charles (Ken) Massey '51 E
E-mail

WHEN I was a freshman in the Spring of 1948, we, my two roommates and I, were asked if we would accept a "colored" roommate. Of course we said yes. Barbara arrived from Philadelphia and there seemed to be no further difficulties from the dormitory housemother or the University. Did things get more conservative as we got into the '50s? The McCarthy era? Was the influx of so many GI's making it impossible to play the role of in loco parentis?

Of course, my son and daughter are appalled to hear that I was even asked. At the time it seemed just a courtesy, but now I am equally horrified. And, incidentally, I would love to hear from Barbara, whose last name I have forgotten. How do I trace her after these many years?

Mary Eger '51
Fairfax, California

I WAS a student at Michigan during Deborah Bacon's first few years as dean of women, and was a classmate of Roger Wilkins. I believe he was on Student Legislature with me. I know he was my senior class president. I remember well many of the incidents, attitudes and practices Linda Walker describes, and a number more.

First of all, let me say that I am a white female. But I was an out-of-state student from New York. At that time, probably 99 percent of the Michigan students from New York were Jewish, since the unwritten but still very much present "Jewish quota" in force at the Ivy League universities in the East kept them from studying at these institutions. Michigan, as well as Wisconsin and Ohio State, which did not have such quotas or at least perhaps more liberal ones, were favorite choices of these New Yorkers. Therefore, even though I was at that time a practicing Roman Catholic (my father was Jewish; my mother, Christian), the assumption of deans, housemothers, sororities, etc. was clearly that I was Jewish. The fact that I was also an immigrant (having arrived in 1941 from Austria with a three-year transit in Portugal) reinforced this stereotyping. (I have been a US citizen since 1947.)

For my master's work I moved to an apartment in a house. I thought then I was finally out of the clutches of Dean Debbie, since graduate student women were not forced to live in University-approved housing as undergraduates were. And yes, all the stuff Ms. Walker's respondents describe was true—the three feet on the floor, the signing out and in, etc. You had to have written parental permission to visit your roommate at her home over the weekend, you were not allowed to drive in a car with anyone except your family, there were draconian closing hours with

horrendous punishment if you came in late, etc. etc.

As to the gender discrimination—obviously all the restraints on women students that did not apply to men were part and parcel of this. In addition, there was discrimination, or at least insulting, in class. I was in at least two classes, I believe in history, psychology or political science, in which on the first day of class the instructor would ask all the women to sit at the front of the classroom and cross their legs. Then he would snicker and say, “Now that the gates of Hell are closed, let us get on with the class.” When I took the beginning physics class, we were seated alphabetically, but segregated by sex. All the women had to sit in a few rows on one side, well away from the men. I once read in a Phi Beta Kappa magazine decrying this practice at Michigan in the 19th century; I sent them a letter saying it was even worse than that—the practice still flourished in 1951! In addition, there was well-known, though unwritten, discrimination against women in admission to the professional schools, especially medicine and law.

I guess the overwhelming conclusion that I reach after reading the two articles in your publication and remembering my own experience is that we have come a long way as a university and as a society. But we still have a long way to go. However, today’s students, male and female, black and white and others, and students of all religions or none, have no idea how lucky and blessed they are to be at U-M now and not in the 1950s. Keep up the good work in muckraking Michigan’s often less than savory past!

Lisa Kurcz Barclay '53, '54 MA
Charleston, South Carolina

WHAT A delight to read the article about Dean Deborah Bacon. It truly captured the essence of the 1950’s female students environment. It brought back the memories of what now seems a hilarious incident. My sorority (which shall be unnamed) took a problem with a transfer student from Toledo to Dean Bacon. She was violating the sorority’s standards by blatantly chewing gum in public! The dean took the problem as eagerly as a dog on a bone, and gave the girl a good talking to and a stern warning to cease her outlaw behavior. But she was a scofflaw if ever there was one. She was eventually asked to leave the University (there were other problems as well) and our gentility was restored. I wish I hadn’t been so scared of the Dean of Women because she sounds like a “uppity woman” of great intelligence, courage, humor and self-confidence, which is exactly what a lot of us 1950’s sorority girls could have used.

Dee Galonska Myers '57 Ed
E-mail

PS: The only quibble I have with the article is the realization that my generation’s college days are now considered “history.” Seems like only yesterday to me!

I THOUGHT that article was a good beginning to an unfinished story. I was an undergrad at Michigan during the very turbulent 1964-68. When I arrived on campus, I was taken aside by the housemother at Oxford Housing and told that I was to share a room with a (I think she called her a “Negro”) student. I replied that I had requested to room with someone from a background different than my own. And then, a couple of years later, Michigan chose its second homecoming queen, my then friend, Opal Bailey.

Opal was a talented, attractive sophomore with an operatic voice. She made me fall in love with the music of *Porgy and Bess*. She really knew how to sing “Summertime.” And then one evening she was elected as Michigan’s second homecoming queen. The outgoing Caucasian “first ever” homecoming queen refused to crown her. Oh, I forgot to mention that Opal is Black. It was such an embarrassment to my race. And that was the beginning of the transgressions doled out to Opal during her year of reign. And there were a lot of other racial atrocities that I observed before I left A2 in 1970. I doubt that everything is fixed now, nor will it be unfortunately. We humans seem to always need some racial conflict. Bottom line: your story stopped too soon. It’s not over with yet. And I still wonder if my then friend Opal survived without too many permanent scars.

Marie Wacht '68 Nursing
E-mail

I WAS fascinated by your feature on interracial dating. I felt as if a whole new world had been opened to me. I was a student at Michigan from 1957 until 1960, and I was pretty much unaware of the social turmoil which surrounded me. I’ll say in my defense that I was a veteran with a full time job, and I lived or boarded at Coop houses, so perforce I didn’t interact much with “ordinary” students.

I was aware that woman students were much more tightly controlled than male students: I dated a girl who lived in Martha Cook and several times she was reprimanded when I didn’t get her back by curfew. I didn’t think the double standard was fair, but I didn’t campaign to abolish it. I’d heard that there was a dragon named Dean Bacon who had a lair in one of the administrative offices, but she didn’t impact on my life. Through living in co-ops I picked up that one of the Black football players (it wasn’t Will Smith) was dating a white woman who lived in a co-op. Their behavior supposedly upset Coach Oosterbaan so much that he put a tail on the couple and, it was rumored, saw to it that the player was blackballed in the National Football League: he played pro ball in Canada.

But interracial dating to me was American women dating foreign students, usually Indians or Pakistanis but sometimes others. I recall a Polish giantess who married a tiny Filipino man. They made a striking couple

as they walked up South State Street. And there was a Jewish woman from Hartford, Connecticut, who wed an Ethiopian, and became a fervent Ethiopian nationalist, bombarding the *Daily* with letters. Love flourished between foreign students, also. I knew a Korean woman who married an Indian. My Korean male friends disowned her. My wife knew a Chinese-Japanese couple. She often wondered how they fared after they left Michigan.

I remember Bill Livant. He was a psychologist at the Fresh Air Camp in 1957 when I worked in the kitchen. He was too radical for me. Next fall, I was walking across the Diag when I encountered Bill mounting a silent protest against something the government was doing. A Naval ROTC cadet walked up to Bill and spat in his face. I was incensed. I grabbed the cadet and told him that he was a disgrace to his uniform. He scurried away.

One other thing: I was one of the throng that waited hours for JFK. I don’t recall Dean Bacon’s granting a reprieve to women students, probably because it didn’t concern me. What I do remember was the cold. I had a painful impacted wisdom tooth, which the cold caused to flare up. The crowd had grown restless over the delay. When Kennedy finally arrived, we gave him a derisive cheer. He didn’t mollify us by referring to Michigan as “the Harvard of the West.” About the same time, Nixon made a whistle stop in Ann Arbor. He spoke from the back of a train. Hardly anyone was there. After all the hoopla surrounding Kennedy’s visit, the response to Nixon’s visit was pathetic.

John H. Wilde '60
Greenwood, South Carolina

I USUALLY do not read very carefully *Michigan Today*—just being honest. However, this issue for me personally was outstanding. I even mentioned some things to my wife Emily. Now she asked me to contact you to see if you have a way to somehow get a copy of her doctoral dissertation. She would love to read it. “The Meaning of Non-Sense: a Psychoanalytic Approach to Lewis Carroll.” She also is a nurse and loves Lewis Carroll.

Stewart Randall '59
Delafield, Wisconsin
The dissertation is available through University Microfilms at (734) 761-4700 or via the Web—Ed.

LOVE YOUR present format—but if the copy doesn’t change, you can do what you like. I don’t read [two other publications] much since they changed their format.

I was curious about the article relating to “Blacks” at the U of M and their segregation. A Black in my dorm (Anderson) fixed me up with his girlfriend’s (Black) roommate (White). The two lived in a co-op, don’t recall the name now. We doubled a few times, but I got involved with a girl on the *Michigan Daily*—very liberal—who dumped me because I was too conservative. I had voted for

Dewey [*Thomas E. Dewey, U-M Class of '23—Ed.*] and Bricker.

Harold Evans '50 Bus.
Saginaw, Michigan

I WANTED to let you know how much I am enjoying the Summer issue. This morning, I opened the paper, expecting to find the usual dry series of articles about obscure topics and individuals, when I was very pleasantly surprised and intrigued by the articles “Crossing the Color Line” and “The Last Dean of Women.” In fact, I was so greatly intrigued that I was very nearly late for work. I haven’t yet gotten to the article on “Little Mel” Wakabayashi, but I am setting that aside to accompany tomorrow’s morning coffee. In the meantime, I wanted to congratulate you and your writers for putting together a fresh and fascinating issue with timely topics and a welcome perspective on diversity. I look forward to more of the same!

Joanna Su '88
E-mail

JUST FINISHED the summer issue and I see that many minorities now have a privileged position. How about a feature about some currently oppressed groups? The articles reminded me that David Horowitz required 12 policemen and a German shepherd to get on and off campus safely this past year.

Chuck Van Arman '56
E-mail

JUST HAD to let you know how much I enjoyed the articles on Dean Bacon and “Crossing the Color Line.” That was “my era,” and although I didn’t realize how closely I was watched when I was living in Stockwell Hall and, later, Martha Cook, I could relate to most of the information in both articles. My personal encounters with Dean Bacon were always pleasant and helpful.

I paged through my U-M scrapbook and found the letter she sent to my mother in the early part of my freshman year. There was also a scrap of paper telling me I had to report to the Judiciary Council at Stockwell after being 10 minutes late for a “late per.” I well remember the “three feet and six inch” rule in the dorm and what a big deal it was when one day out of the year, men were allowed to visit the women in their (gasp) bedrooms. As a man got off the elevator, someone would invariably holler, “Man on floor!” Fond memories of a very special part of my life when rules were made to be followed, not broken—a precursor to the rebellion of later decades.

Ruth M. Wagner '58
E-mail

JUST FINISHED completely reading the latest issue. I really read with interest Linda Robinson Walker’s “Crossing the Color Line.” What an article. I couldn’t help but wonder how many (or how few) really knew what was happening with the women students. What a sad commentary on academic

life. Anyway, Roger Wilkins's mother, Helen Claytor, lives in Grand Rapids and has been a good friend for over 35 years. She is 93 or 94 but has a fine mind. Dean Deborah Bacon sounds like something else. Were other universities of similar position spying and keeping records on women and minorities? That would be an interesting story. Was sorry to hear about the financial need but understand and will mail my check. I love reading this publication and am one who is in favor of not changing the format or the stories. I always learn something.

Linda Love Stewart
Grand Rapids, Michigan

I WAS pleased to learn that Deborah Bacon is still "going strong." I was one of the fortunate young women (and there was a multitude of us) who attended the University during the time when Deborah Bacon was dean of women. My first encounter with her was when I became active in the Assembly Association, the organization of independent women on campus (living in the dorms). During my senior year I was president of that organization and, as part of that job, knew her through the Board of Regents of the Residence Halls.

I was also one of those young women who she helped with a grant. It had nothing to do with social class. I was the product of what is now known as a single parent household, the youngest child of three. She saw a need and helped me through my senior year. After my graduation I worked for her in the dean's office for one year. During that year, several of us attended a book study group that met in her home for the Free Reading, Marching and Chowder Society. I had always been an avid reader, but she introduced me to several writers previously unknown to me.

The article "The Last Dean of Women" was full of second-guessing. Who among us alive through the last 40 years has not been changed or affected politically? My husband and I have lived and worked on many campuses during that time. We were at Case Western Reserve University at the time of the Kent State shootings, a truly turbulent time. Our political and social views are certainly not the same as they were in 1958. I believe that Miss Bacon has likewise changed during these years.

Through my years of reading Gloria Steinem, Germaine Greer and Kate Millett, Deborah Bacon seemed to be living the lifestyle. She was a wonderful mentor, boss and friend. Not all the changes of the past 40 years have been for the better. I doubt that the young women today attending the U of M have a better living situation.

Margaret Brake Windeknecht '58
E-mail

WOW! Housemothers ready to pounce if a young man and woman got too close. Townspeople spying on women and turning in those who deviated from the norm. An all-powerful dean who could ruin my life if I

stepped out of line. A suspicious Health Service. How did I spend four happy years (1955-1959) at Michigan oblivious to these horrors?

Linda Robinson Walker presents a strange and distorted picture of student life at Michigan in the 1950s in her articles "Crossing the Color Line" and "The Last Dean of Women." I hope no future researcher will ever look back at these articles and take them seriously.

Julie Boardman '59
E-mail

I CAN'T tell you (but am trying) how much I enjoyed the latest issue. I lived in Alice Lloyd my freshman year, 1955-1956, and it really brought back memories. I never had a problem with "hours," etc. I came from a small town, and it made me feel safe—someone usually knew where we were. Nurses did get attacked once in a while, going from their dorm to the hospital. We were careful and cautious about our coming and goings. I suppose I complained at the time, but don't remember it particularly. I really didn't remember Dean Bacon's name, but I certainly remember the dress code and control. In those days, we took it for granted—just like home. I really enjoyed reading about her. She's quite a gal. I firmly believe some sort of hours for women and separating the boys from the girls in the dorms would be a "very good thing." It didn't hurt us a bit.

I read it cover to cover and especially liked the stories about Little Mel and the swimming timer, and the Jesse James connection was absolutely fascinating. Great Job!

Sandra Zinsmaster Dougherty '59
E-mail

VERY NICE work by Linda Walker on the Deborah Bacon stories! They bring back memories of the U-M as it was when I entered as a (very) freshperson in 1961. I remember reading and quoting rules about doors being left ajar (when women visited dorm rooms), and the three-feet-on the floor rule, when I served as president (and default chaperone?) of Fletcher Hall, which had been newly reconverted to a men's dorm after six years of female occupation during a women's housing shortage in the 1950s.

Women who had gotten accustomed to the independent life at Fletcher were given the option of living in the women's Fletcher replacement, called Cambridge Hall, an adapted unit formerly part of the postwar married student housing row on University Terrace. All of those Terrace buildings are gone now—the last were removed when the replacement Hospital was built.

I remember Bill Livant (I'm pretty sure he spelled his last name with an "i"), who lived with his wife and kids near my folks on Olivia Street and hired my little sister to babysit once or twice. [*We misspelled William P. Livant's name in "Crossing the Color Line." He and his wife, Marianne, witnessed Will and Marj Smith's marriage—Ed.*] Livant was a junior fac-

ulty radical whose anti-establishment, anti-administration tirades during the Vietnam war got him booted out of the U-M—at least that was my outside observer's construction of events. I think Livant was connected with the shocking anti-war float in a mid-'60s U-M homecoming parade, which was attacked and trashed by athletes and frat boys.

Wystan Stevens
Ann Arbor

I HAVE two memories of Dean Deborah Bacon, the first, no doubt, shared by a number of UM students of those times and the other, probably unique. First semester freshman year, my mid-term freshman comp grade was a D; my father received a letter signed by Dean Bacon reporting my poor performance. I met Dean Bacon once at the end of my sophomore year. I was short of money and went to ask her if there was any scholarship or grant money available. She was filing her nails as I sat in front of her desk, waiting until she had finished before she acknowledged my presence. In the end, she said there was some obscure grant for grandchildren of WW I soldiers. I commented that my grandfather had been on the wrong side, and that was the end of my quest for scholarship money. In the end, I borrowed NDEA funds for my junior and senior years and paid them back over the first 10 years of my teaching life.

Hedwig Bergmann Kaufman '61
E-mail

MAY SARTON was a successful, well-loved author, but the posthumous drop-off in interest has been precipitate, and the lack of attention has exceeded our expectations. I have donated copies of *May Sarton: Selected Letters 1955-1995*, edited by Susan Sherman, to the UGLi and the Grad Library, in honor of two professors in the English department, the late James Gindin and the late R. H. Super. Deborah Bacon sounds uncannily akin to Margaret Clapp, eighth president of Wellesley (1949-66), with whom Sarton had a curious run-in during a stint as special instructor in 1964. Linda Walker does an excellent job of detailing the cultural clashes that look so old-fashioned now. Will today's ruptures look as retro, four decades from now?

Warren Keith Wright '80
Arbyrd, Missouri

IN LINDA Robinson Walker's "Crossing the Color Line," she makes reference to anti-Jewish discrimination also. I was subjected to that. I was at Michigan from '47 to '51 and received my masters in '52. The U-M application asked for religion, color and ethnic background. I was housed in Mosher-Jordan; at that time, Jewish and Gentile women were kept separated. (We were called women though treated like children.) I was assigned Jewish roommates. When I asked permission to room with a Christian girl I knew in high school, the housemother was most unhappy. After a variety of excuses and

reasons why she could not permit it, she finally said, "I think you would be happier with your own kind" and threatened to contact both our families. I don't know whether she did or not, but finally I was allowed to room with my friend.

Sometime later, I moved from the dorm to a League House on East University that the residents called, "Mother *****'s Home for Wayward Women." It accommodated Jewish women but no other women of a different religion, color or ethnic background. One summer session, a woman with a cultured foreign accent called the homeowner. She was inquiring about a room. She was asked to come for an interview. She came, she was from Jamaica, and she was Black! The room that was available was no longer available.

Crossing any University line in any way then was frowned upon and discouraged. Are things that different today? Yes, there have been improvements. Discrimination and prejudice have gone underground in this era of political correctness, but they are still alive and well. To quote Tom Lehrer's satiric song called "National Brotherhood Week": "To hate all but the right folks is American as apple pie."

Helene Lazarus Tinn '51, '52 MA
Farmington Hills Michigan

MY WIFE (U-M Dearborn '68) and I religiously read virtually every column of *Michigan Today*, a periodical whose well-written articles we find ourselves unable to skim. I particularly enjoy articles of "Michigan Past," for as a graduate of half a century ago, I find such items attractive, such as that about "The Last Dean of Women" in your most recent issue. Obviously things have dramatically changed since '51 in AA (as elsewhere); yet while we find the numbers daunting (traffic and students), we still manage to attend jazz concerts (Kerrytown, Power Center during Summer Festival, Bird of Paradise); operas (at the League), and dinners too (Real Seafood, etc.). We even get to organ recitals at the School of Music and exhibits at U-M's Museum of Art. Lucky to live so nearby.

John H. '51 and Mary L. '68 Matle
Livonia, Michigan

I RECEIVE many publications from many universities. Yours is the best. In the last issue, I especially enjoyed "Crossing the Color Line." I'm sending it to a friend who went through the same thing at MSU in the early '60s. His name is Dr. Curtis Jones, retired from the Department of Sociology of Grand Valley University. I invite him every year to go on a fishing trip with my oldest grandson and me. I know that my grandson cannot fail to learn valuable lessons from this outstanding man. Best wishes to you and your publication.

Robert V. Colt '64 DDS
Lake City, Michigan

I READ "The Last Dean of Women" with mixed emotions. I think you may have burned the bacon. Dean Bacon's attitude on interracial relationships as reported was intrusive and offensive. However, as a member of the Women's Judiciary Council, I had a very positive relationship with her. She took a deep interest in the welfare of the women students. There were occasions that she could have been much more strict than she was.

Although I graduated in February 1956, I received a letter that spring from Dean Bacon inviting me to attend a function at the University honoring some of the women leaders. At that time I was in the process of relocating and could not be there. However, I appreciated the fact that the dean of women took the time to locate me and write a personal note to include me in the planned festivities.

Racism was not eliminated at the U of M with the resignation of Dean Bacon. Nor was the University the only institution to maintain "dossiers" on students. When we applied for jobs after graduation, we often listed University personnel as references. The information did not come from crystal balls. Dean Bacon was a courageous woman and a dedicated academician. Very few people would have left a prestigious (albeit thankless) position as the dean of women to become a professor of English at the same institution. In hindsight, there are many things I am certain Dean Bacon would have done differently. So would many of us.

Jocelyn Feingold Chait '56
New York City

THIS LETTER is crafted as a response to your lead story, "Crossing the Color Line." Blacks were not the only group discriminated against in the 1940s and 1950s. As a freshman in January 1944, I was assigned a room with three other Jews, which was the common practice at the time. In addition, there were quotas for Jewish students in the professional schools, i.e. Law and Medicine. As one more bit of evidence of discriminatory practice, the professor of and chief of the surgical department *never* permitted a Jew to become a surgical resident on his service. Times have changed for the better but the memory of those days is fresh in my mind after almost 60 years.

Michael J. Franzblau '49, '52 MD
San Rafael, California

KUDOS TO Linda Robinson Walker '66 MSW for her well written and well told articles. Ms. Walker presented a balanced perspective and objective reporting in a narrative form that held my fascinated attention until the very end. She handled a difficult subject, with mountains of details and issues to sift through, with scholarly rigor and poetic grace. There are many important stories to tell about the U-M, and I hope Ms. Walker

will share more of her wonderful story telling with us!

Beth R. Miller '77, '79 MSW
Monroe, New York

MY UNIVERSITY years were from 1937 to 1941 and I didn't even know there was a women's dean, nor that every female was required to live in a dorm. My living accommodations were in a local rooming house where two other women lived. My previously unknown roommate was rarely there, because she was either with her boyfriend or at her job and presumably sometimes attending classes. The other female was a much older graduate student who'd been teaching for a number of years. I moved from there after one semester because the landlady read my mail and complained that the three of us used the house's one bathroom too much. Three family members lived in the house.

At the beginning of my sophomore year, I joined the (there was only one) Girls Co-op at the suggestion of another classmate. I loved living there, but my finances were such that I needed to find a place where I could work for board and room.

There was an office on campus that had a list of Ann Arbor households available to house women students who were willing to work four hours a day for room and board. For each of the next three semesters, I worked for a different Ann Arbor housewife. They always seemed to like me, but I kept moving, hoping the next one would be closer to campus and would not require quite such demanding housework. At the beginning of my fourth year I had a job—house worker and nanny again—that paid cash, minimal to be sure. The only time I heard of a University regulation about female students was that the co-op house had to have a live-in married couple. I don't remember anything more than that. Probably Marge Piercy's Dean Bacon would not have thought I was "a certain type of 'lady' student" and would not have accepted me if she'd had a chance!

Mildred Feldman '41
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

I ESPECIALLY enjoyed the articles in the current issue regarding the behavioral dictates of the '50s and the demise of "in loco parentis." I was a resident (inmate) of Stockwell Hall from September 1940 until my graduation in February 1944. Mrs. Martha Ray was the house director, and a stickler for decorum she was. She looked the part, too—tall, well-corseted, with severely coiffed short gray hair and piercing eyes. She could chastise with a look. On the other hand, she was truly concerned for the welfare of the girls. Her greeting me, by name, when I first appeared at Stockwell for Orientation Week, a pretty much "at sea" 17-year-old, augured well for my entire experience on campus, although room inspections struck terror in my heart! (I'm still not that tidy!)

Mrs. Ray had a particularly soft spot in her heart for the girls who waited tables in the dining rooms and hosted a party for them each year. Her sitting room always displayed hundreds of Christmas cards received from former dorm residents. She didn't send Christmas cards herself, but replied to each card she received sometime between Christmas and Easter. She retired a couple of years after I graduated, and she and her daughter moved to Saratoga, California. I kept in touch with her until her death, and visited her once while in San Jose visiting my sister.

Women were not permitted to wear slacks on campus or in the dining rooms, and certainly not to class or in the Library. I remember one occasion when this rule was relaxed during a particularly bad cold spell, but slacks were discouraged even on the University golf course. I had "special dispensation" one semester—I had Machine Shop in the morning and Foundry the same afternoon, and Mrs. Ray permitted me to wear my jeans to lunch! She also once permitted hair curlers in the dining room at dinner. That Saturday's football game had been played in a downpour, and there was a big dance that evening.

Marie Sinclair Klima '44 E
Coatesville, Pennsylvania

On diversity and the federal suits

IN "CROSSING the Color Line," various estimates were given as to the number of African Americans enrolled in the University in the '50s. The answer is simple: zero. That despicable term hadn't been invented then, so there were none. How ironic that left-wing extremists coined such a term and so many mind-numbed robots embraced it. On the one hand they tell us that we're not supposed to stereotype people and that ethnic background shouldn't matter. Yet the use of that term does the opposite. How many generations have to be born in the US before we are simply and proudly just Americans, not Italian-Americans, Polish-Americans, etc.?

In the same edition, another article gloated over the affirmative action victory in a Law School admissions case. The so-called benefits of diversity were repeatedly claimed. How about a follow-up story on how things really work? After enrollment quotas, how does the University impose its affirmative action agenda day-to-day? Do students have any say about the race or nationality or gender of their roommates? Does the University assign ethnic enemies as roommates (e.g., Jews with Palestinians, Turks with Greeks), on the patently absurd notion that equates understanding of another person's culture/values with acceptance of those values? In the cafeteria and social clubs, do most races and ethnic groups still hang out with their own kind? Do you ever survey graduates to find out how your social engineering programs have changed their views about other groups? Do they view other groups more

favorably or, having experienced them firsthand, view them with even more contempt?

Ray Kostanty '60
E-mail

LIKE MOM, apple pie and the 4th of July (almost) no one would disagree that diversity in the United States is a good concept. Unfortunately the U-M finds itself embarrassingly on the wrong side of the Constitution by substituting numerically based social engineering for quality-based qualification and outcome. The issue for many people is not giving some credit for "diversity" characteristics, including things other than race, but rather the disproportionate number of admittance points (20 out of 150) awarded for being a specified minority and a multi-track system that the University tries to hide in their arguments.

Although your publication timidly presents opposing opinions ("*Affirmative Action Is Upheld*," *summer issue—Ed.*), it does not deal with the harsh realities of the real world in which U-M has slipped in rankings and in the view of those not landlocked in Ann Arbor. Lee Bollinger and Prof. Patricia Gurin have further embarrassed our once elite institution with inane interviews and unsubstantiated statements such as "far ranging and significant benefits for all students." ACLU member Prof. Carl Cohen has been the only U-M voice of reason during the lawsuit, and of course he has been castigated for expressing his viewpoint. Perhaps *Michigan Today* could ask the new president to direct someone to answer them in a quantitative manner:

(1) How have the beneficiaries of racial and ethnic preferences performed academically?

(2) Have they pursued challenging majors such as the hard sciences, etc., or have they gravitated to fields such as sociology and Black studies?

(3) Has there been a positive or negative academic and social interaction between favored minorities and other groups, or has there been a substantial amount of self-segregation?

(4) How have the beneficiaries fared in graduate school and beyond?

In summary, diversity is a worthwhile goal if not artificially achieved and if it truly benefits everyone in a quantitative manner.

D.F. Reeves '59
Palos Verdes, California

The U-M's associate vice president for media relations, Julie A. Peterson, recently addressed the issues of diversity and quality of education in response to a question from the news media. There may be bigger universities than Michigan, and there may be better ones, Peterson noted, "but I would argue there is none with a greater breadth of academic programs that are excellent across the board."

"An incredible array of our programs are ranked in the top 10 in their respective fields," Peterson continued, "including business (2), social work (1),

engineering (6), education (7), dentistry (3), pharmacy (3), public health (4), information science (3), law (7), medicine (8), nursing (4), public affairs (7), classical studies (3), creative writing (6), history (5), philosophy (8), geology (5), African American studies (9), mathematics (8), microbiology (7), anthropology (1), archaeology (1), political science (2), psychology (2), sociology (3), and music (4).

"This year, U-M ranked second in dollar amount of research expenditures the world's universities, public or private. Research expenditures are directly connected to the volume of academic inquiry taking place on our campus. (Some would place Johns Hopkins ahead of the University of Wisconsin and us, but we usually discount Hopkins's Applied Physics Lab, which is really a federal lab but is on their campus.)

"We also have the largest living alumni body of any university in the world, which is a reflection of the large number of students we have been graduating over an extended period.

"Finally, we are widely recognized for our defense of two affirmative action lawsuits, which are expected to go to the Supreme Court. We have been acknowledged in the national press as one of the most racially diverse among the nation's top universities. As measured by both academic and racial diversity, we believe we occupy a clear position of leadership and can defend our statement that we are 'tackling more issues of greater diversity than any institution in the world.'"—Ed.

'Mel W. was great'

SUMMER ISSUE was just great. I read almost all of it! I was most appreciative of "Little Mel." I watched a lot of hockey at U-M and Mel W. was as great as your article. He was so good on the ice. Without a doubt this is certainly your best issue in a long time. Keep up the interesting stories.

W. Beute '65
Grand Rapids, Michigan

WHAT A wonderful article about "Little Mel" Wakabayashi in your Summer issue. I graduated in the class of '63 and '66 Law, but before Michigan I went to high school at Cranbrook in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, where I was on the first varsity hockey team. Our ambitious coach scheduled a game with a team in Chatham, Ontario, and we drove up there to play. While warming up we saw these two little Japanese skaters on the team who looked about 12 years old. It was Mel and one of his younger brothers. We lost the game 18 to 1, and I think Mel and his brother probably scored at least half of Chatham's goals. The only reason we were able to score a goal was because one of Chatham's players took a slap shot at the blue line, hit one of our players pads and careened back toward Chatham's goal and one of our players who had been too slow to catch up ended up with a breakaway and scored the only goal for our team. I was so delighted that Mel came to Ann Arbor and had such a distinguished career.

Roger A. Goldman '63
New York City

School of Social Work's Community-Based Initiative

'We can learn tons from a community'

By Jeff Mortimer

To some extent, says Larry Gant, the School of Social Work's Southwest Detroit Community-Based Initiative program is a throwback.

"It kind of harkens back to social work in the settlement house model, a very old concept that goes back to around 1900," says Gant, one of four core faculty members involved in the program, who is serving as this year's coordinator.

"You located students in the community and they lived in the community and took part in the community and interacted on virtually a seven-day, 24-hour basis. It was a total immersion approach. The CBI really recaptures that kind of spirit."

Not entirely, of course. Students don't actually reside in Southwest Detroit, an ethnically diverse neighborhood on the edge of the city's downtown, in part to avoid the kind of liability problems that eventually doomed the "immersion" notion. But they are much more immersed than in the more familiar system, where students are placed in social service agency jobs that might or might not have much to do with their course work, often resulting in little or no interaction between their classroom and "real world" lives.

Gant says it has amazed him that about a third of the CBI graduates so far have not only accepted jobs with agencies in the neighborhood but also elected to relocate there. "Frankly, I think that's awesome," he says.

Unlike most universities with such programs, Michigan is not itself sited in the city that its students serve. Given the history of academe's encounters with urban problems, that physical distance makes it even more essential that U-M faculty and stu-



Social Work students meet with their professor weekly at the Latino Family Services building in Southwest Detroit. The MSW students above are: Victoria Phanthai, Sarah Phillips, Amy Converse, Cindy Slagter, Tisha Fowler, Michelle Molner and Angela Lee.

Marica Ledford: U-M Photo Services

dents tread lightly and respectfully.

"A lot of universities and faculties have made some mistakes, sometimes well intentioned, but mistakes nonetheless," says Gant. "Many times in the past, the University has 'come bearing gifts.' It was patronizing and it was insulting. It presupposed that the community had absolutely nothing to share or to teach the University, and I think

that we universities and other institutions of higher learning can learn tons from a community."

The program was inspired in part by a 1999 report of the Alliance for Children and Families, an international network of social work organizations. The report called for a more community-focused approach to social work practice, and Michigan's School of Social Work was one of the first to incorporate that concept into its curriculum, launching the CBI with nine students in the fall of 2000.

CBI students, who can choose between 16- and 20-month programs, spend more time at community agencies (16 hours a week during the school term, 32 hours in the summer) than their conventional counterparts. They take some of their classes at those agencies' facilities and interact with area residents where they live. Because each "cohort" works in the same geographic area, students can network with each other as well as with a broad palette of neighborhood institutions and individuals.

The faculty have found themselves more engaged than they had anticipated, as well. Gant says one "lesson learned" from the first year's cohort was that "these students may have

Continued on next page

Community continued

resources and gifts, but they're still students. Bereft of active faculty involvement, there were some problems. We have to have active faculty involvement. It can't be faculty involvement from a distance.

"Researchers like myself and Lorraine Gutierrez [another of the core CBI faculty, with Barry Checkoway and Michael Reisch], who have active projects in the community, had to make the decision to be more hands-on," he adds. "It's better for the projects, better for us, better for the students. We are much more visible than we were the first year."

Gant lives in Detroit and teaches the CBI class that meets weekly in the Latino Family Services building there. That's where Cindy Slagter, in her second year in the program, works. She was assigned there her first year in the program, as an intern in health, education and prevention department, then returned of her own volition.

"You have the option of a different assignment," says Slagter, who majored in Spanish and psychology as an undergraduate at Grand Valley State University, "but I love the community here." Equally important, the work she's doing relates directly to her career path.

"I'm doing an evaluation of their needle exchange program," she says. "It's my passion. I speak Spanish, so I hope to go to California and work with needle exchange, substance abuse and Latinos. This works out perfectly for me; it ties together all my interests, and it was a way for me to integrate learning about the community and applying what I learn to course work."

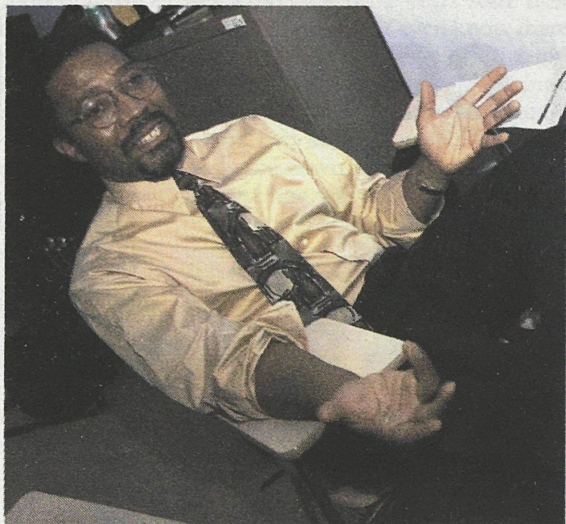
CBI, says Gant, "really kind of forces students to develop a network of agencies and services that cuts across service sectors. We have students who are comfortable navigating organizations in the mental health service sector, the housing service sector, substance abuse, community planning and the schools. It's really unusual how our students are able to get both good breadth but also very, very good depth. They get to really know the area in a number of different ways."

Slagter agrees: "That's the best thing about CBI—you not only learn about Southwest Detroit and its history but all the agencies involved with CBI and what they do."

Perhaps because such breadth enhances their efficacy, they've also been learning how their efforts can bear fruit. In a profession whose aim is to make a difference, that's as valuable a lesson as any.

For example, the Michigan Department of Transportation's plans to build what it describes as a "world-class freight terminal," called the Detroit Intermodal Freight Terminal (DIFT), in the neighborhood have been put on hold due to the work of two former CBI students, Ashley Atkins and Amy Israel.

Under the transportation agency's plan, a currently existing, modestly sized rail yard would be enlarged, creating a regional junction for trucks and trains loading and unloading international cargo. While the terminal would mean fewer trucks in the overall region, it would displace 80 homes and 70 businesses in Southwest Detroit, physically divide the community, and increase truck traffic on its streets by 800 percent in the next 25 years, with a concomitant increase in air pollution.



Marisa Ladford: U-M Photo Services

Gant says community-based social work programs restore the best practices of the settlement house model of the 1940s.

As part of her CBI studies, Israel (who moved to the neighborhood after graduation to work for the Bagley Housing Association) joined Atkins in putting together a DIFT Project Evaluation for the Community for a Better Rail Alternative (CBRA), a coalition of 800 people and 40 agencies that would like to see a different placement for the facility. CBRA has been using the project evaluation—which found, among other things, that an environmental impact study had not been done—as a tool for advocating within the political and civic structure, a tool that CBRA members would not have had the time to prepare themselves.

"That's one of our prouder moments with CBI," says Gant. "This is a very good example of a small focused project that had some impact and insisted that community voices and concerns be heard. In the long run, DIFT may be constructed, but I think that it will be implemented in a somewhat different way. It's not a *fait accompli* at all; I think it'll look very different."

The leaky school roof CBI students helped community members get repaired already looks different. So do the more than 300 garages in 22 alleyways, formerly covered with graffiti and gang slogans, that now sport murals painted by 250 community participants under the CBI-organized *Arts in the Alley* project.

Gant says he volunteered to coordinate the CBI this year because "I really have come to believe very much in this program. It does wonderful things for students, great things in the community and great things with community agencies." **MT**

Jeff Mortimer is an Ann Arbor freelancer and frequent contributor to Michigan Today.

Six For Dinner?

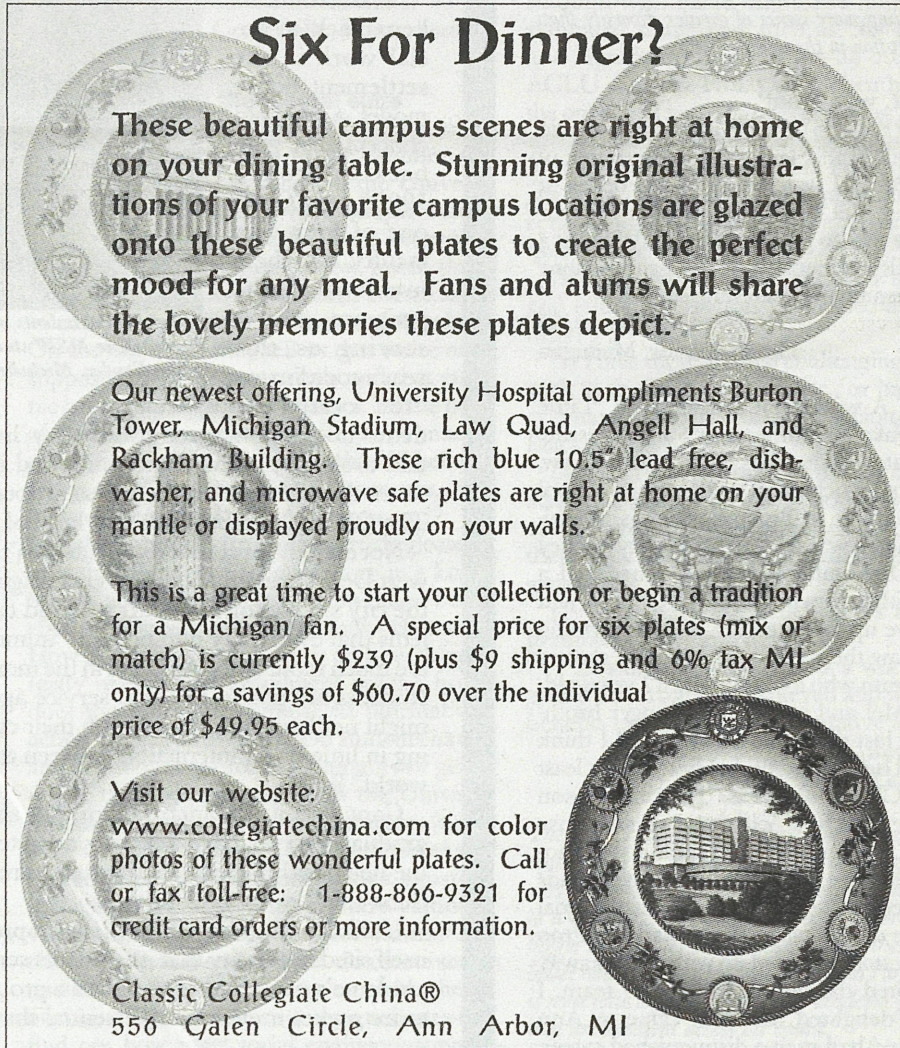
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By Judy Steeh
University News Service

If we have to name one area that has seen the technological advances of the last half-century, it could be the shrinking of the actual area that things inhabit—in other words, miniaturization.

Computing power that once required a room full of equipment can now be put on one tiny chip. Radios can be put into headsets. But telephones, while certainly smaller than they used to be, have a long way to go before they shrink to the size of Dick Tracy's "two-way wrist radio" or Jean Luc Picard's *Star Trek* combadge.

If Clark T.-C. Nguyen, associate professor of electrical engineering and computer science, achieves his goals, that "long way" will shrink as well, and truth will even surpass fiction.

"Sometimes I've even talked about communication devices that can fit onto a ring on your finger, although that probably won't happen till sometime into the future," says Nguyen (pronounced *nu-EN*). He has become internationally known for his pioneering research in microsystems technology, research that is expected to dramatically improve the performance and at the same time reduce the size of cell phones and other wireless devices.

Micromechanics and transistors

With today's technology, Nguyen explains, telephone makers have to deal with tradeoffs. Mechanical resonators work very well at selecting and holding the radio frequencies that carry wireless communications, but they take up a lot of room. To save space, many wireless device makers are using transistors to do much of the work best done by mechanical devices, but transistors provide poor sound quality and drain batteries quickly. Nguyen's goal is to miniaturize the mechanical circuits and combine them with transistor circuits to get the best of both worlds.

"Using microelectromechanical systems [MEMS for short], we can get excellent quality sound in a communication device that is much smaller than current phones and requires much less power to operate," he says. The goal could be an entire transceiver small enough to fit onto a single silicon chip one-centimeter square.

Some manufacturers are marketing "wristwatch phones" now, but Nguyen says they use conventional technology that results in "very short battery life, making them undesirable for most consumers; with its power-saving ability, MEMS technology will change this."

Nguyen thinks MEMS downsizing of integrated circuits may bring a new wave of miniaturization on the scale achieved in the transistor revolution of the 1950s, when large radios, TV sets and telephones were replaced by the transistorized models we have now.

Nguyen's technology has already attracted the attention of industry leaders, and he recently launched a start-up company to commercialize his research. The com-



Dick Tracy's
two-way wrist radio
will fit on a ring if
Clark Nguyen's
company reaches
its goal

Small Tech



Some components of the new wireless devices that Discera is working on are 80,000 times smaller than current devices, says Clark Nguyen in the company's Ann Arbor headquarters. *Business Week*, *the New York Times* and other publication have tabbed Discera as a 'company to watch' in the microcommunications industry.

pany, Discera Inc., is privately held and is a subsidiary of Ardesta, an Ann Arbor-based family of "small tech" companies.

Discera's goal is to develop micromechanical processor technology that will replace the passive components on a wireless circuit board with an integrated microsystem. Nguyen serves as vice president and chief scientist. Ann Arbor entrepreneur Vinay Gupta is the company president.

The company name aptly echoes its mission, Nguyen says. The name Discera stands for "discovering a new era," he explains, and "conjures up so many different directions." It derives from the Latin *discere*, which can mean both "to learn" and "to receive"—as in receiving a communication signal.

Like other start-ups, Discera has the full support of the University. "I am pleased that another transfer of U-M engineering research to the private sector will improve the quality of people's lives," says Stephen W. Director, dean of engineering. "Commercial applications of our work in microsystems will provide more convenience for consumers, present new opportunities to entrepreneurs, and create good jobs for the local economy."

Beyond the wrist phone

But there is more potential in Nguyen's MEMS research than simply phones you can wear on your wrist. "Tiny, fully functioning oscillator devices won't just replace the older, bigger parts," Nguyen says. "They will let us do things we couldn't do before and change the way any number of things are designed, from

computers and integrated circuits to wireless sensors."

Tiny sensors in agricultural fields, Nguyen predicts, will one day monitor plant health, dryness levels, even pests, and notify farmers when their crops need attention. This in turn could greatly reduce the volumes of fertilizer needed for a given crop field, decrease costs for farmers and dump fewer chemicals into the environment.

Cochlear or biological implants that restore hearing to the profoundly deaf could be made with more complex frequency processing, perhaps to the point that next-generation prosthetic devices will greatly extend battery life and allow patients to enjoy music again.

Military uniforms may feature tiny communication devices embedded in collars, permitting long-distance battlefield conversations and also serving as tags that remotely identify the wearer as friend or foe.

Automated houses may contain a network of low-power sensor devices that could "recognize you and automatically set up the background environment—turn the radio on to your favorite station, adjust the heat and lighting, etc.—to your personal preference," says Nguyen, looking even further into the future. All that's required is good signal quality and low cost, just the sort of advances Discera is working on.

Born in Texas, Clark Nguyen began his research in micromechanical vibrating resonator devices and circuits as a student at the University of California at Berkeley, where he received his undergraduate and doctoral degrees in electrical engineering and computer sciences. He joined U-M's faculty in 1995 and received in 2002 the annual Henry Russel Award in recognition of "distinguished scholarship" and "conspicuous ability as a teacher" in the College of Engineering. From 1995 to 1997 he also was a member of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)'s New Millennium Integrated Product Development Team on Communications, which roadmapped future communications technologies for the agency.

Paul Jernanski: U-M Photo Services

A London Provisioner's Day Book: 1550-1563

By Jared Wadley
University News Service



The funeral procession of the poet-soldier-diplomat Sir Philip Sidney from a contemporary illustration by Thomas Lant in 1588. Though drawn 25 years after Machyn's diary ends, the image represents the processions Machyn frequently outfitted and described. Sidney died from a leg wound suffered in battle. He had lent a friend the armor that might have saved him.

“I t’s almost like, ‘If we build it, they will come,’” says English Prof. Richard W. Bailey, alluding to the baseball fantasy movie *Field of Dreams*. But he and his graduate students aren’t building a baseball field but an electronic reconstruction, or hypertext, of a badly burned journal that offers a rare glimpse at everyday life in 16th century London.

Henry Machyn, a furnisher of funeral trappings, or “provisioner,” kept a journal from 1550, three years after the death of Henry VIII, to 1563, five years into Elizabeth I’s reign. The manuscript offers details on many topics such as sex, death, social practices, politics and religion, Bailey notes. Its significance, he explains, is not that it provides previously unknown information but that it provides much more detailed data, perhaps because Machyn was accustomed to keeping precise business records.

“The book is like a Webcam in the middle of London in the mid 1500s,” says Bailey, the Fred Newton Scott Collegiate Professor of English, who has written extensively on the history of the English language. The Web site is under construction at [http://](http://www.umich.edu/%7Emachyn/demo.html)

www.umich.edu/%7Emachyn/demo.html, where visitors can already sample a few day book pages. Once a publisher takes up the project, readers will have access to the original diary, a version with modern spelling and an explanatory commentary, Bailey says.

Machyn seems to have kept the information for his own pleasure, says PhD candidate Colette Moore, who has been working on the project since 1999. “His diary is one expression of the increased large-scale migration from the North of England to London,” she says. “and also the increased commercial and social contact of Northerners and Londoners. These movements of population affected the evolution of English.”

Machyn’s day book also reveals how thoroughly integrated government and the church were during this period of English history. A fascinating example occurs in the entry for November 5, 1557, when a man who had lent his wife out to other men for money was punished by being made to ride a horse backwards throughout London, led by his wife, while both he and she wore paper signs on their heads declaring their whoredom.

An antiquarian, Robert Cotton, kept the diary in the same bookcase that held his *Beowulf* manuscript. In the early 18th century, a fire damaged the library, charring or burning the outside margins and top of the 162-page text. Fortunately, before the fire, historian John Strype had published extensive selections, making it possible for someone to supply much of the missing 15 percent or so of the diary by consulting his works.

Something was missing from every page, Bailey says, “so reconstructing it presented difficulties that we have solved in a way that makes the electronic text more powerful than the print text. You can search all of it or just the transcribed part from the manuscript.”

The Strype manuscript was “inaccurate in things large and small—respelling words, rearranging the narrative,” Bailey says, “so our job is to locate where

Strype quoted the diary, which is scattered in two books that contain other copied documents as well.” As the students locate the missing bits, they transfer them to the diary and display the restored text in red in the hypertext.

The diary is an entry into a fascinating period of history, Bailey says, “as one can see by the popularity of films about Elizabeth I, for example *Shakespeare in Love*. Here we have a reporter on the spot describing pretty colorful details. And we’re giving ‘ordinary people’ the tools to read the text without knowing much of anything about the language of the day—for instance that *plasse* is a way to spell “palace.”

The Machyn project originated during Bailey’s 1995 graduate class on Elizabethan English, which focused in part on the language of daily life and how it sounded. Trial testimonies, which documented as exactly as possible what people said, yielded excellent samples of daily speech. Early diaries, though few, were another good source.

Bailey assembled a team of graduate students who learned to read Machyn’s idiosyncratic spellings from photographs of the text made during World War II. The University is one of the few repositories with a complete set of these films; they were taken, Bailey adds, at the British Library in the 1940s as part of the British Manuscripts Project, an effort to preserve British written culture from obliteration. Former U-M Regent Eugene B. Power directed the project.

Machyn’s text presented many transcription headaches, says Moore, whose job included the exacting proofreading of the original and reconstructed manuscripts. The handwriting, as the examples on this page show, is very confusing—letters like ‘ff’ and ‘ss’ look similar in Machyn’s handwriting, as do ‘e’ and ‘o’. These seemingly minor differences become important when

transcribing the text, because small variations in spelling can provide clues to regional pronunciation and dialect.

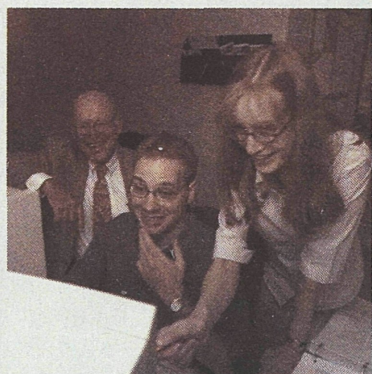
Elon Lang '02, research assistant and project Web master, worked on the technical aspects with Brian Rosenblum, electronic publishing specialist in the U-M Scholarly Publishing Office.

Lang's job was to match the data entry with Strype or, in other words, to fill in the blanks. "This is a step in unifying the historical past with the information age," he says. "Knowing English history provides an understanding of North American history before the pilgrims came to this country." He hopes the online text will one day enrich high school and college history classes.

Lang graduated this spring with a BA in English and Linguistics. His unusually demanding research experience as an undergraduate made him a prize recruit for the doctoral program at Washington University in St. Louis, Bailey says.

Bailey has been working with the U-M Press and American Council of Learned Societies to produce the hypertext version of the day book. **MT**

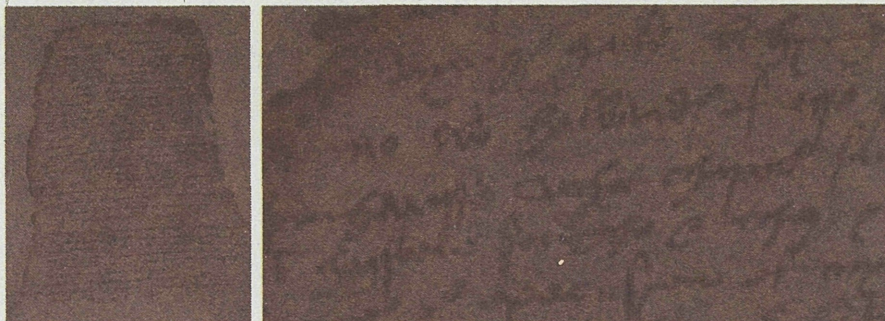
Professor Bailey invites readers interested in learning more about this project to e-mail him at rwbailey@umich.edu.



The Machyn diary contains few humorous episodes, most of them involving liquor, says Bailey (l), but in this instance a computer glitch amused Lang (c), Moore and their mentor.

Martin Vliet: U-M Photo Services

A FIRE DESTROYED 15% OF THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT



The red type in the following passage indicates reconstructed text, replacing burned sections. The number sign# indicates damage.

He [the Duke of Somerset] was beheaded soon after Eight of the Clock in the Morning; being brought to his Execution the sooner, to prevent the Concourse of the People, who would be forward to see the last End of one so well beloved by them. #

It was the #gretts compeny as* had bene syne

Th #e kyngs gard behyng ther ha#rnes, there were

a thousand # mo wt halbards of the prevelege of ye towre# **from Ratcliff,**

L #ymhowsse whyt chapell sant katerny strett#ford Bow

as hogston sordyche ther ye ij shreyffs behyng th#**ere present**

seyng ye execusyon of my lord ys hed to #**be smitten**

of aft- shortely ys body was putt in to a coff#**in and carried**

in to ye towre ther bered in ye chyrche off#**the north**

syd of ye qwyre of sant peters ye wyche I bese#**ech God**

haue mercy on ys sowlle amen ther w#**as a sudden**

rumbelyng a lytyll a for he ded as yt had# **been guns**

shuttyng grett horsys commyng yt a M ff#**ell to the**

grond for ffere for thay yt wher at ye on s#**ide thought**

no nodur butt yt one was kylyng odur y#**t they fell**

down to ye grond on apon a nodur wt ther h#**albardes**

they thought no nodur butt yt thay shuld#**[flee]**

sum fell in to dyche of ye towre odur plasy#**s**

a c in to ye towredyche sum ran a way# **[for fear]**

He [the Duke of Somerset] was beheaded soon after Eight of the Clock in the Morning; being brought to his Execution the sooner, to prevent the Concourse of the People, who would be forward to see the last end of one so well beloved by them.

It was the greatest company as had been seen.

The king's guard being there with their arms, there were a thousand more with halberds signifying the privilege of the Tower: from Ratcliff,

Limehouse, Whitechapel, St. Catherine, Stratford-Bow

as Hogston, Shoreditch, and the two sheriffs being present

overseeing the execution of my lord, and his head to be smitten

off, and afterwards shortly his body was put into a coffin and carried

into the Tower, there buried in the church of the north

side of the choir of St. Peter's, the which I beseech God

have mercy on his soul. Amen. There was a sudden

rumbling a little before he died as if it had been guns

shooting and great horses coming, that a thousand fell to the

ground for fear. They who were on one side could think of

nothing other than one [army] was killing another, that they fell

down to the ground one upon another, with their halberds.

They thought of nothing else to do but to flee.

Some fell into the ditch of the Tower or other places,

a hundred into the Tower Ditch. Some ran away for fear.

A MACHYN ENTRY

1557: A HUNTING ACCIDENT

The xvi day of junij my yong duke of norffoke rod
a brod & at Stamfford hyll my lord havyng a dage hangyng
on ys sadyll bow & by mysse ffortune dyd shutt yt
& yt on of ys men y'ryd a ffor & so by mysse
fforten ys horsse dyd fflyng & so he hangyd
by on of ys sterope & so thatt y^e horsse knokyd ys
brayns owtt w^t fflyngyng owtt w^t ys leges

The 16th day of June my young Duke of Norfolk rode
abroad and at Stamford Hill my lord having a pistol hanging
on his saddle bow and by misfortune did shoot it
and hit one of his men that rode before and so by mis-
fortune his horse did fling [him] and so he hung
by one of his stirrup[s] and so that the horse knocked his
brains out with flinging out with its legs.

Not just another pretty place in Matthaei Botanical Garden

A Leafy Labyrinth

By Joanne Nesbit
University News Service

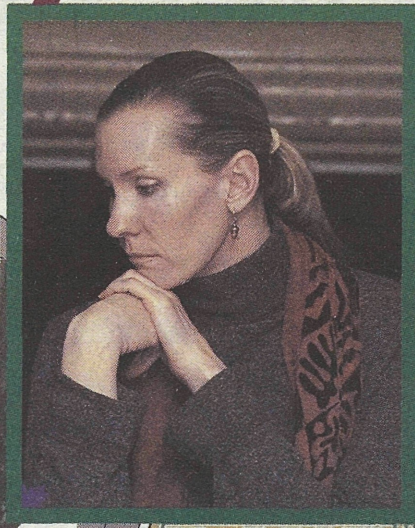


Photo Services; digital design by

Olynyk's design for the labyrinth at Matthaei Botanical Gardens evokes leafiness and movement, with a 'two-fold rotational symmetry' similar to a propeller blade.

When the artist Patricia Olynyk's labyrinth comes into fruition, nature, mathematics and visual design will flourish together in the vegetation of the University's Matthaei Botanical Gardens.

Labyrinthine gardens tend to have regular geometric shapes—usually circles or rectangles—to help pathfinders attain the desired experience of “centering” the self. But Olynyk has deviated from the traditional pathways and designed the Matthaei's labyrinth on the “repetitive, rotational, spiral and bilateral symmetries of a leaf.”

“Many aspects of the morphology of organisms—including plants—follow simple geometric formulae,” says Olynyk, an assistant professor in the School of Art and Design who often explores organic forms in her print/mixed media and digital media works.

Olynyk's design responds to her sense that “the advent of new technologies, ecological politics and recent developments in the life sciences have affected the ways in which we see nature and structures, how we experience our environment.”

After considering a number of possibilities, the angel wing begonia leaf, with its “multiple geometrical symmetries co-existing simultaneously within a single structure,” stood out for the artist as the ultimate representation of her vision. Olynyk's labyrinth embodies the mathematical formula that describes the angel wing's form.

“I have a love affair with numbers,” Olynyk says. “My work is always based on math and nature and plotted on growth patterns.”

In this instance, the plot will follow:

$$r = a^\theta$$

This simple formula—in which r stands for the length of a directed radius from the Cartesian origin of the spiral to a point on the spiral, θ is the directed angle from the initial ray (radius) to the point on the spiral defined for r , and a is a constant—describes both the spirals of a nautilus and the outline of various plant leaves, explains Brian Klatt, the Garden's interim director.

“As the leaf grows in a spiral formation from its center,” continues Klatt, who provided a biologist's point of view in developing the labyrinth, “the order of its development can be measured along equidistant radii, which increase in size. The principles of co-existent symmetry and disjuncture are perfectly represented by the two halves of the begonia leaf, which develop at different rates, and consequently represent a uniquely balanced asymmetry.”

The 5,500-square-foot labyrinth will lie between Matthaei's gateway and herb gardens. The decision to add it to MBG reflects a contemporary emphasis on constructing contemplative spaces. “The modern botanical garden has gone beyond being just ‘a pretty place,’” Klatt says. “Increasingly, our work reflects an emphasis on processes in nature and the many ways in which people, plants and cultures interrelate over time.”

Since at least 2500 BC, people have laid out labyrinths as terrain for contemplation. They came to prominence in the Middle Ages in both outdoor Persian varieties and indoor metaphorical gardens on the floors of castles and cathedrals, such as at Chartres.

The journey through a labyrinth is directed toward a central goal and the MBG's planned pathway is no exception. In this case the goal will be the Steiner Fountain, whose form derives from the four-petaled flower of the evening primrose, the plant on which the late Erich Steiner, former director of the Botanical Gardens, spent much of his research.

Benches beneath new hedges and additional plantings will give visitors an opportunity for reflective pauses on their inner and outer journeys.

When sufficient funding is achieved, “this will be one of the truly unique gardens in North America,” says Klatt, who estimates the cost of the project at \$500,000. “We are well on the way to this goal.” Readers who would like to contribute to the labyrinth may contact Klatt at (734) 998-7061.

MT

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