

Michigan Today

Star - Catcher

Aerospace Engineer Alec B. Gallimore

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The University of Michigan

**Plasmadynamics & Electric
Propulsion Laboratory**

By John Woodford

When the poet Ben Jonson challenged his readers to do something miraculous, he bid them to “go and catch a falling star....” If we interpret it as catching up with a falling star, that’s no longer a far-fetched achievement, as it was four centuries ago. Alec Gallimore and his team of comet-catchers in U-M’s electric propulsion lab are designing engines with the speed and durability to overtake many an astral body in outer space.

Gallimore’s story is one of speed in outer space, of the development of rocket engines that go faster and farther than any has gone before.

Let’s begin with the basics: Chemical propulsion (CP) rocketry was the way to go in the dawn of rocket science, Gallimore says in his office in the Francois-Xavier Bagnoud Building, where he is an associate professor in the Department of Aerospace Engineering. “Propelling a rocket involves heating a gas. In chemical propulsion, the heat is provided by an oxidizer, like oxygen, interacting with a fuel, like hydrogen. The ejection of gases from this reaction provides thrust to the rocket. The energy provided in chemical propulsion is limited because it takes a relatively large mass of fuel to achieve the needed levels. That limits the exhaust velocity. In the space shuttle, for example, the natural limit imposed by CP is less than three miles a second or about 10,000 miles per hour.”

Instead of accepting that natural limit of chemical combustion, scientists theorized that an electric propulsion system could put far more energy into the propellant via electricity. The pioneers in rocketry were aware of CP’s limitations. Both the Russian rocket scientist Konstantin Tsiolkovsky (1857-1935) and his American counterpart Robert H. Goddard (1882-1945) discussed the potential of electrical propulsion even as they worked on earlier phases of rocketry, Gallimore says. “They re-



NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory at Cal Tech.



Top: NASA's whimsical Deep Space 1 mission poster, developed in cooperation with Spectrum Astro Inc., JPL's primary industrial partner. Bottom: Artist's conception of Deep Space 1's encounter with asteroid 9969 Braille.

The future is now when it comes to Alec Gallimore's rocket engines

Catching a Falling Star

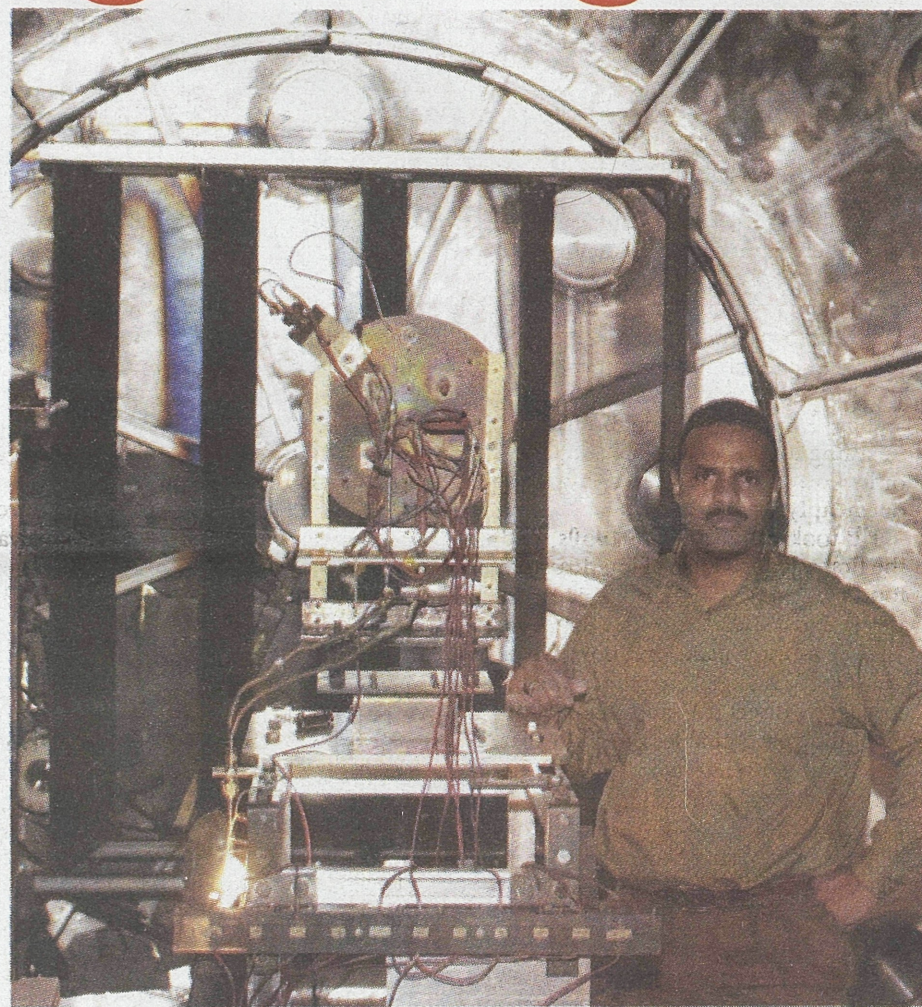


Photo by Martin Vloet, U-M Photo Services

alized that EP, as we call it, would permit us to move the gas at much higher speeds,” Gallimore explains. “In one form of electric propulsion, electrothermal, we use an arc that has about the energy density of a lightning bolt in heat. So the speed limit jumps to about 45,000 miles per hour.” Ion propulsion introduces even more energy and can go to 100,000 mph now, with faster speeds on the horizon. (See box on *Electric Propulsion*.)

“With electric propulsion, electricity heats the gas and the ions formed in that process supply the thrust—that is the basic concept,” Gallimore says. “Chemical propulsion produces higher thrust. Put in automotive terms,

Gallimore stands inside the large Vacuum Tank Facility built by Bendix Corp. in 1961 in preparation for a lunar mission. The cylindrical stainless-steel clad tank, 29 feet long and 20 feet in diameter, is the largest vacuum facility of its kind at any university in the nation. It achieves a vacuum similar to conditions 120 miles out in space. Bendix gave the facility to the U-M in 1982. Save for vacuum-drying books and documents damaged when the Economics Building burned down 20 years ago, the chamber lay dormant until 1992, when Gallimore established the Plasmadynamics and Electric Propulsion Lab. It is the best and largest university electric propulsion facility in the world.

you'd say its zero-to-60 miles per hour time is much greater than electric propulsion's. It takes EP much longer to get to a high speed. EP is used once a craft is in space. It can't provide the thrust to accelerate off the ground and into space."

Gallimore uses the analogy of the tortoise and the hare to compare the systems. "Chemical propulsion burns all of its fuel in several hours at most, then coasts at that speed in space. It's the hare. Electric propulsion takes weeks or months to build to its top speed. In the future, it may even take years before top speed is reached. But it will go several times faster. With the same amount of fuel it can speed spacecraft by factor of 10 over conventional chemical-propulsion rocket. For long-term travel the tortoise will overtake the hare.

"EP is better for interplanetary travel. It will take much less fuel to power an equivalent space craft, or let you propel a space craft that is much lighter than its chemical-fueled counterpart, or let you go several times faster. We say EP is mission-enabling and mission-enhancing, meaning it will let you do things you can't do now and/or let you do what you're doing now much more quickly or cheaply."

EP took off in the late 1950s, and the first advanced use of ion thrusters took place with the SERT spacecraft in the mid-1960s. More than 100 different craft are using EP now. Most are communications satellites linked to pagers, direct TV and that sort of technology. EP enables the controller to keep the satellite positioned in the right spot to provide effective service.

"The cost savings are significant," he points out, "when you consider that powering a spacecraft costs \$100,000 per kilo of fuel. Cutting fuel costs in half or more or sending up a double or triple payload at the same fuel cost appeals to businesses operating in space."

EP isn't used yet for manned spacecraft but is likely to be, because to send humans or even huge robotic payloads to Mars would be too expensive with a chemical system. The trip would require a series of huge liftoff rockets and take at least two years, according to Gallimore. "And since the rocket coasts, you have to get everything lined up with Earth's and Mars's orbits to ensure the shortest travel distance. With EP, you could get there

"For long-term space travel the tortoise will overtake the hare."

quicker, and you would have more flexibility as to the planets' orbital alignments as far as choosing your departure date. That's why EP is the propulsion system many people are thinking about with human exploration of Mars."

Other uses of similar high-energy ion beam technologies include making extra-hard alloys for tools, special metal tape and steel, high-strength glasses and the thin metal vapor barriers used to seal potato chips and other foods in extra-tight bags. The technology lets you accelerate particles at high speeds, so to make the bags, you direct an ion beam into a vapor of aluminum and then press it into the polymer that provides the air-tight seal.

A craft powered by nuclear electric propulsion (NEP) could be lighter and smaller than a solar EP craft, the kind in use now, but there are obvious difficulties in testing NEP technology. Researchers are experimenting with NEP with everything but the radioactive materials. "To go beyond, say, Jupiter," Gallimore says, "we will need power other than solar—which both chemical and electrical systems use—because there isn't enough sunlight to power a solar craft when you get past Jupiter."

Continued on page 4

ELECTRIC PROPULSION is a category. Just as a bicycle is a category that can include mountain, touring and racing types, electric propulsion is a category that includes *electrothermal* (a type like lightning bolts or "arc-jets"), *electrostatic* (ion engines) and *electromagnetic* systems.

Ion engines or thrusters have a potential top speed above 150,000 mph in space. Electromagnetic thrusters produce thrust through electric and magnetic body forces interacting with charged particles, or plasma. Plasma, sometimes called the fourth state of matter, is an electrically charged gas made up of charged particles, in this case from a field of positively charged particles, or ions, and negatively charged electrons.

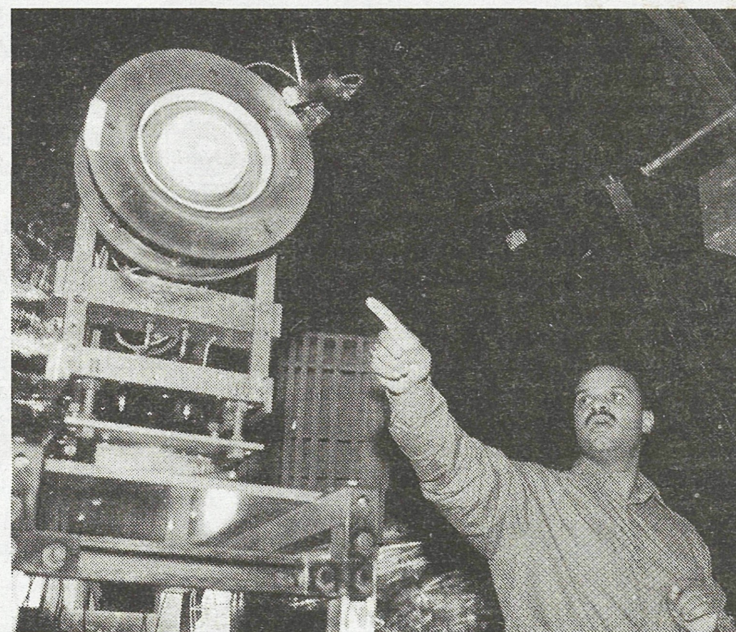


Photo by Martin Vloet, U-M Photo Services

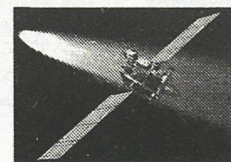
The ion engine Gallimore is pointing to is a functional model identical to the one on Deep Space 1. Launched in October 1998, the craft is now flying by comets and asteroids, cruising more than two times farther from Earth than the Sun is. The model in Gallimore's lab is soft aluminum; the real one is titanium. The thruster is no bigger than a large breadbasket. It produces as much thrust as a sheet of paper resting on your hand, but that's enough for the positively charged xenon ions to accelerate DSI to 70,000 mph. Call 1-(800) 391-6654 for a DSI update.

SOLAR ELECTRIC (ION) PROPULSION

DSI is the first spacecraft to use ion propulsion as the primary propulsion system. Solar electric propulsion (SEP) has proven itself to be wonderfully efficient. DSI's ion propulsion builds up gradually. By this December DSI will have consumed its fuel and be on its flight past two comets and on its way for more than 1.1 billion more miles as it heads for Comet Borrelly.

An excellent discussion of ion engines and the Deep Space 1 craft's journey through the solar system may be found at <http://www.grc.nasa.gov/WWW/EPL/DSI.htm>

NASA Electric Propulsion Laboratory



"It's almost like a person is born wanting to do propulsion."

Working at PEPL

Alec Gallimore remembers wanting to study advanced propulsion science before he even entered kindergarten near Paramus, New Jersey. "I read science fiction avidly and knew then what I wanted to be," he says. "The stories and articles made it clear to me that chemical propulsion wouldn't do for space travel. The movie *2001: A Space Odyssey* by Arthur C. Clarke, and Clarke's writings, made a big impact on me. I was four at the time but somehow knew that this stuff was for me. Clarke was an engineer and predicted many space technologies quite accurately. He referred to advanced propulsion requirements in many of his works."

Atlantic Research Corporation, Primex and Hughes. A chief challenge of EP is the need to make engines that won't erode from long-time use, such as the year and more required for long-term space missions.

"The exhaust from the engine moves at about 70,000 miles an hour," Gallimore explains, "so another subject of research is how that affects the spacecraft, itself. You have to aim the exhaust so as to avoid or minimize potential damage on the materials of the craft."

A third research area is the effect of EP on the signal of other devices deployed in space. "You don't want people's satellite TV pictures to be ruined by the operations of your engine."

Gallimore is interested in making EP more powerful and in testing the engines on the ground; to do so, researchers have to simulate a space vacuum, and his lab's Large Vacuum Test Facility is the most powerful of any university's. "We have a big chamber and can test an EP engine at one-billionth pressure of the air we breathe."

Although he doesn't read much sci-fi these days, Gallimore has still found some popular culture intrigues him. "I used to enjoy the TV show *Babylon 5* until it was canceled a few years ago. The writers consulted NASA's Jet Propulsion Lab for advice on scientific matters, and that made the show very interesting to me. Fiction and programs like that are great for young people. They look at the stories and when the heroes confront a scientific barrier, the kids say, 'Why can't we do that?' That's what I used to think when I'd read about space travel, 'Why can't we go there?' Which soon becomes, 'How could we go there?'"

He teaches propulsion to more than 100 undergraduate and graduate aero students and directs a lab composed of nine PhD students and three undergraduates.

"My students and colleagues grew up reading voraciously about science, technology and science fiction, just as I did," he says. "It's almost like a person is born wanting to do propulsion. Other engineering fields aren't necessarily that way. Many people evolve into chemical, electrical or other engineers after years of studying. But right from childhood, the propulsionists ask, 'Why couldn't they get there?' or 'How did they get there?'"

The partnership between fiction and science continues today, he says, when novelists and scientists are talking about whether humans can figure out how to travel faster than light. "That is a question of fundamental science, not engineering," he says. "Of course the 'engineering' problem we face now, of even

getting close to the speed of light, may not be solved for another 100 years at least. We can only go one-tenth of that speed now. But to go faster means changing the current limits we see on energy and matter relationships. Even if we could go at light speed it would take four years one-way to get to the nearest star."

NASA is interested in these very intriguing problems and funds some research in that far-out area, "into things like whether space can be warped as we see it in *Star Trek* and other stories," Gallimore says. "A good two-dimensional analogy is, suppose on a regular sheet of paper, you mark your starting point at one end and your destination 11 inches away. Then you figure how fast you'd have to go to get there in a given time, like four years to a star.

"But what if you could bend the paper so the start and stop points were perhaps only infinitesimally distant from one another? That is the theory of warping: the interdimensional distance is much shorter than the straight line. We can use plasma thrusters to leave our solar system, but it would take thousands of years to reach the nearest solar system. If we could warp the distance, however . . ."

MT

Engineer and author Arthur C. Clarke figured out the principles and promise of geostationary or geosynchronous orbiting systems in which a satellite tracks long the orbiting Earth at the equator. Keeping the space vehicle "stationary," that is, in the right track, is what ion thrusters do by controlling the flight path. The more efficient and durable the engine is, the longer the satellite can live in space.

After earning his undergraduate degree at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and his master's and doctorate at Princeton, Gallimore came to Michigan in 1992 and founded the Plasmadynamics and Electrical Propulsion Laboratory (PEPL).

Most PEPL funds come from NASA and the Air Force. Industry is also a source, but even industry funds tend to come from the government. PEPL develops electric propulsion engines and also tests engines of other developers, usually companies like

GM and 20 other firms back U-M in admissions lawsuits



Bollinger

General Motors Corporation filed a legal brief in July in support of the University of Michigan's defense of the use of affirmative action policies in student admissions.

The brief, filed in US District Court in Detroit, said GM's interest in the case rests in part on its employment of a large number of Michigan graduates, especially from the Business School and the College of Engineering.

GM vice-chairman Harry J. Pearce explained that "in doing research on whether GM should involve itself in the lawsuit, we have been impressed with a growing body of research that concludes that college students who experience the most racial and ethnic diversity in classrooms and during interactions on campus become better learners and more effective citizens. Those are exactly the types of persons we want running our global business."

Pearce added that GM was calling "upon others in corporate America who share our concerns to step forward and articulate their position," and on Oct. 16, Microsoft, Intel, Kellogg, Kodak, Steelcase, 3-M and 14 other Fortune 500 companies did just that.

Twenty companies added their names in support of the University by filing a brief backing the U-M's legal defense. U-M President Lee C. Bollinger called their action "further evidence that American businesses view our ability to maintain racial and ethnic diversity on college campuses as essential to their economic competitiveness."

The lawsuits, filed in 1997 on behalf of three white students who were denied admission to LS&A and the Law School, assert that the University unconstitutionally uses race as a factor in admissions. No trial date is set for the undergraduate suit. The Law School case is scheduled for trial in January 2001.

Honorary Degree For Václav Havel

By Jane R. Elgass
U-M News & Information Services

A powerful reading of excerpts of letters from Czech President Václav Havel to his wife while he was imprisoned in the 1980s for his writings and political dissent highlighted the Sept. 11 honorary degree ceremony and symposium for the poet, playwright and statesman. Regent Rebecca McGowan read the citation that conferred upon Havel the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Havel appreciated the dramatic reading by theater and drama Prof. Glenda Dickerson, and said in his response that he didn't realize how moving he would find the letters 20 years later.

In his acceptance address to a crowded Hill Auditorium audience, Havel cited the "discovery" in the 19th century of ancient manuscripts that "purported to attest the ancient roots of our nation's culture, the wealth of its history and the greatness of its myth-making creativity."

Philosophy Prof. Thomas Marsaryk (1850-1937), who later became the first Czechoslovak president (1918-35), declared the manuscripts a fake, a bold act that led many Czech nationalists to brand him as a traitor.

"Masaryk, who was already engaged in politics at that time, would not yield," Havel noted, "and did not succumb to the temptation to appear complaisant to the crowds. Undeterred by the risk of losing prestige, reputation and popularity, he stood by his conviction. He found it unacceptable, as a matter of principle, that awareness of national identity or the struggle for his people's legitimate rights ... should be based on a lie or fraud. To him," Havel added, "the only valid and viable cornerstone for his nation's new existence was truth."

"But what is truth?" Havel continued, noting that thanks to the information revolution, "pieces of information criss-cross the globe every second at a frantic speed, spanning our planet with an all-embracing coat of communication."

While there are advantages to this, Havel said that "it is of paramount importance to understand the fine difference between information and truth."

"To put it briefly and simply," Havel stated, "I believe that truth is also information but, at the same time, it is something greater. Truth—like any other information—is information which has been clearly proved, or affirmed, or verified within a certain system of coordinates or paradigms, or which is simply convincing. But it is more than that—it is information avouched by a human being with his or her whole existence, with his or her reputation and name, with his or her honor."

"...Masaryk's attitude demonstrates that genuine commitment to truth means standing firm no matter whether



Havel

it yields returns or not, whether it meets with universal recognition or universal condemnation, whether a fight for truth leads to success or to absolute scorn and to obscurity."

In opening the ceremony, President Lee C. Bollinger noted that the U-M has long had international connections and cited particularly Czech studies, which has a "rich cornucopia of courses and research."

He used the occasion to announce the Václav Havel Fellows Program, which will provide assistance for students in three categories: graduate or dissertation research in on the Czech Republic; graduate students who are citizens of the Czech Republic, and for dissertation research on topics deemed to "reflect the life, work, intellectual contributions and spirit of Václav Havel."

The University Library has created a Web site highlighting some of the Czech material from the Labadie Collection of Social Protest Materials within the Special Collections Library. The site contains material from the period following the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 and may be visited at www.lib.umich.edu/libhome/SpecColl.lib/czech.

A seminar on 'social memory' History is only as good as the materials used to build it

What is this knowledge called history? How is it remembered, assembled, recorded, documented, verified, altered or even destroyed? Those questions will attract approximately 90 scholars—almost two-thirds of them visitors transported in and out weekly from as far away as China—to the U-M's Advanced Study Center (ASC) in an academic year of presentations, commentary, argument and lectures in the seminar to beat all seminars: "Archives, Documentation and the Institutions of Social Memory."

Although one could say the seminar subject is history, organizers put that term aside, feeling it conveys too much assurance that we know what we're talking about when we use it. "What inspired all of this was frustration," explains Francis X. Blouin, professor of history and of information and director of the Bentley Historical Library, "frustration at the limits of what has been constituted as academic history—or 'history,' period—which implies that there is one past, and we just have to figure out what it was.

"We use the term 'social memory,' because it implies that there are many pasts and that we can benefit from knowing as many of them as possible."

Blouin, who is the seminar co-chair with William G. Rosenberg, the Alfred G. Meyer Collegiate Professor of History, points out that archives "define memory institutionally within prevailing political systems and cultural norms," thus they have tended to reflect the national contexts from which they emerged.

In recent years, however, "explosive changes in technology" have focused more critical attention on the forma-

tion and uses of social memory, Blouin says. What gets put in the documentary record and what gets rejected, ignored or tossed out will reflect decisions that could arise from a "narrow framework of technical concerns," he warns.

Both the methods and motives used to construct archives are of importance to all of us, not just archivists, since social knowledge derived from social memory is the basis of education, mass media, culture, religion, science and other human practices.

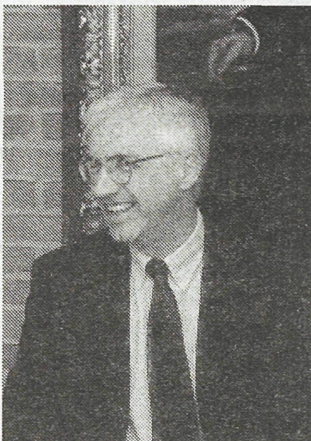
"How are current technological innovations likely to change what we know about ourselves, how we know it, and why?" Blouin and Rosenberg ask in the seminar description. "And how will (or should) new technologies affect the complex rules and regulations, both formal and informal, that currently govern archival access?"

The seminar has been two years in the making, all for about six graduate students and a dozen visiting and faculty fellows who will assemble once a week for 26 weeks. But the ASC is also offering eight public lectures and inviting observers interested in attending individual seminar sessions, space permitting.

Remaining public lectures are: Jan. 25, **Verne Harris**, National Archives of South Africa, "Of Fragments and Fictions: Resisting Neat Archival Theorizing"; Feb. 1, **Boris Ananich**, Russian Academy of Sciences, "Historians and Historical Source: The Problem of Reliability and Ethics"; March 8, **Joan Schwartz**, National Archives of Canada "Art, Science and the Business of Life: Photography and the 19th-Century Imagination"; March 22, **William Kirby**, Harvard University, "The Future of Greater China (In the Light of Its Past)"; and April 5, **Dipesh Chakrabarty**, University of Chicago, "Democracy and the Disciplines: The Case of History."

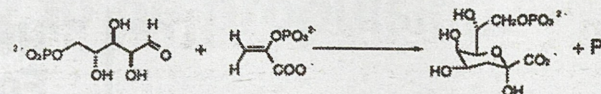
The Advanced Study Center is a unit of U-M's International Institute. The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation provided a \$100,000 grant for the 2000-2001 seminar. Various U-M offices and departments also contributed funds.

The seminar meets on Wednesdays 2-4 p.m. For a list of weekly topics or to request observer status, contact Michelle Austin at (734) 764-2268 or email asc.info@umich.edu. Also see the ASC at <http://www.umich.edu/%7Eiinet/asc/> on the Web.—JW.



Blouin

Potent antibiotic prospect is found by Pharmacy team



Reaction catalyzed by KDO 8-P synthase. Diagram: Journal of the American Chemical Society

By Nancy Ross-Flanagan

With growing concerns about drug-resistant bacteria, researchers are scrambling to find effective new antibiotics. After screening some 150,000 compounds, a University of Michigan College of Pharmacy team has found an especially promising prospect—a compound that is 10,000 times more effective than other known inhibitors of a key enzyme in Gram negative bacteria, the researchers report in the Sept. 27 Journal of the American Chemical Society.

Gram negative bacteria include *E. coli* O157:H7, the culprit in illness outbreaks linked to eating undercooked hamburger; *Legionella*, which causes Legionnaires disease; and *Vibrio*, the bacterium responsible for cholera.

The compound, known as PD 404182, targets an enzyme called KDO 8-P synthase, which plays a vital role in the formation of antenna-like lipopolysaccharides on the surfaces of bacterial cells. Lipopolysaccharides have numerous functions—helping bacteria defend themselves against antibiotics and host immune responses, for example. By inhibiting KDO 8-P synthase, it should be possible to disrupt lipopolysaccharide synthesis enough to disable or kill the bacteria, scientists reason.

The U-M team, explains Ronald Woodard, professor of medicinal chemistry and pharmacognosy, tested more than 150,000 compounds for their ability to inhibit KDO 8-P synthase, not knowing the structures or even the identities of the compounds they were testing. Through a series of increasingly specific tests, the U-M group ended up with one compound, PD 404182, that blocked KDO 8-P synthase more effectively than any other known inhibitor of the enzyme.

"This is just an initial finding," Woodard emphasizes. "We've still got a long way to go. But this finding—that it's 10,000 times more potent than compounds that other labs have rationally designed—is very exciting."

After demonstrating the compound's effectiveness in inhibiting the enzyme, Woodard's group tested it on living bacteria. While PD 404182 seemed to weaken the bacteria, it did not kill them. The reason, Woodard believes, is that the compound has a hard time getting into bacterial cells. The challenge now is modify PD 404182 in ways that will improve that ability.

Woodard's co-workers on the project are doctoral student Matthew Birck and Tod Holler of Parke-Davis Pharmaceutical Research. The work was supported by grants from the National Institutes of Health and in part by funds donated to the U-M College of Pharmacy in memory of Michael Cooperman.

Public Policy School named after President Gerald R. Ford

'Can't imagine a better place to hang around'

By Jane R. Elgass
U-M News & Information Services

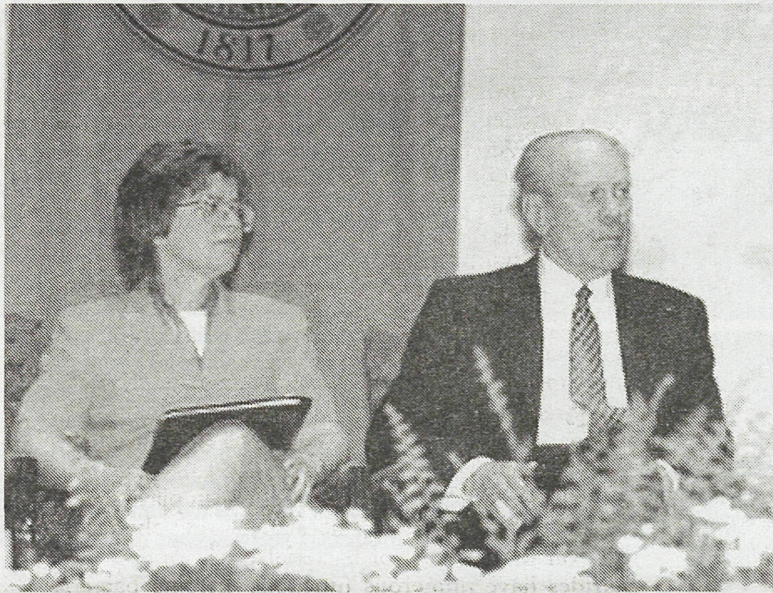


Photo by Martin Vloet, U-M Photo Services

Public Policy Dean Blank and President Ford.

"There is no higher honor for a man than to have a school bear his name, especially when it is dedicated to public service," former President Gerald R. Ford told a Hill Auditorium audience Sept. 12 at the ceremony making official the naming of the Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy.

"This is a very high honor and a wonderful occasion in my life," said the political science and economics graduate of the Class of 1935. "I am excited by the plans for the future and new partnerships among the Ford Library, School and Ford Museum." Noting that he had lectured at more than 200 schools since leaving government, Ford added, "I can't imagine a better place to hang around."

Ford, the 38th president of the United States, addressed about 2,500 people. The audience in-

cluded many members of his family and associates from his term as president in 1974-77, when he succeeded Richard Nixon upon the latter's resignation.

Commenting on the importance of public policy and policy-making, Ford said that he senses "a longing

for community among us that is especially strong in the younger generation. It is not long before they will be tested. ... Your America does not look the same as mine, but I hope the new generation will never lose faith in America, whose greatest weapons are moral, not military."

Today's young people, he said, will have to address entitlement issues, such as Social Security and prescription drugs. "Health care is a human priority," he noted, adding that the current presidential campaigns have put these issues at center stage. "We are being treated to more substantive issues than before."

Rebecca M. Blank, U-M dean of public policy, said in her address that the name change "helps us honor Gerald Ford and affirm our commitment to training students who are as committed to public service as he has been. It also raises the visibility of our School by associating it with one of the University's most prominent alumni and one of the state's most effective politicians."

Henry Kissinger, secretary of state in 1973-77 during the Ford administration, delivered the keynote address. Kissinger gave the audience an inside look at the sense of Ford as president, citing his skills as a thoughtful negotiator and his integrity, as well as explaining the context in which Ford had to operate.

Ford's presidency, Kissinger said, was during "one of the most tragic periods in American history," with a demoralized administration after Nixon's resignation and in the aftermath of Watergate; adversaries questioning the country's role as a defender of freedom; and allies uncertain where we were headed.

"The integrity of his convictions and his conciliatory nature" allowed Ford to "overcome the tragedy as if no other course were possible," Kissinger said. Ford "inherited a crisis of society, the worst crisis since the Civil War."

For more information on the events, see <http://www.spp.umich.edu/>.

Best fund-raising year ever

Michigan reported its most successful year ever for fundraising after receiving \$230.6 million in gifts from alumni/ae, friends, corporations, foundations and other organizations in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2000.

In making the announcement, U-M President Lee C. Bollinger pointed out that the total raised is significantly higher than the \$177 million raised last year and higher than a previous record year in 1998 of \$179.5 million. The \$230.6 million represents 106,702 donors, also a record number. Last year there were 102,988 contributors, the largest number up to that year. Alumni and friends provided nearly 70 percent of the gifts, while organizations provided more than 30 percent. This continues a trend of support increasingly coming from individuals, up from 41 percent in 1980 and 58 percent in 1990.

"This is a remarkable year, with new records set both in total dollars and in number of donors, demonstrating an increasingly broad base of support for the University and its programs," said Susan Feagin, U-M vice president for development. "These gifts help fund important academic initiatives and help bolster the University's financial stability overall."

Major contributions in the 1999-2000 fiscal year include gifts for wide-ranging purposes:

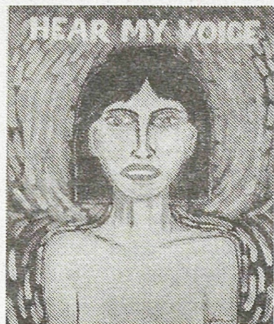
Two gifts, totaling \$10 million, encourage public service for U-M undergraduate and graduate students. One supports community service projects at the local, state and national levels while the other supports public service internships for students and encourages students to enter public sector jobs after graduation.

A gift of \$5 million from William and Inger Ginsberg and other members of the Ginsberg family. The Edward Ginsberg Center for Community Service and Learning at U-M supports and inspires students to work in public service activities during the school year. The Center was dedicated in September in honor of the 1937 graduate. Ginsberg's widow, Rosalie, and sons William and Robert and their wives Inger and Jan, made the gift.

An anonymous \$5 million gift for undergraduate internships in public service has been designated for undergraduates in LS&A; a debt reduction program for graduate students in the Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies who go into public sector work after graduation, and the expansion of a debt management program at the Law School for students who study in public sector/public interest work.



Feagin



I was introduced to the Prison Creative Arts Project through a

friend's invitation to the 1998 Art Exhibition. Before the show I was skeptical, anticipating mediocre paintings exhibited as a novelty under the idealistic heading of "Prisoner Art." What I discovered instead was often astounding talent, both in concept and technique.

In Cary Saterian's painting, a woman's eyes, opaque, haunted and unnerving, seemed to plead the disembodied words that floated above her head: "Hear my voice." Another work, by Charles Young, portrayed an African American man in shackles posing defiantly in front of the US flag. The title read, "Chaining of America—The Black Man's Nightmare." Not all artworks were overtly political; most were nature scenes, portraits, fantasies or pure abstraction. The media ranged from charcoal, acrylics, pastels and colored pencil to canvas or cardboard. All were created by Michigan prisoners, many during workshops facilitated by the Prison Creative Arts Project (PCAP), which grew out of a U-M English literature class.

Because most of the artists could not attend their own exhibition, reading their biographies posted below their artwork was like hearing disembodied voices pleading to be recognized. I began to realize that being dismissive of such programs is an easy route to avoid listening.

During the past 10 years, the PCAP has facilitated regular art, theater and creative writing workshops in Michigan prisons, juvenile facilities and some Detroit high schools. The idea for the group evolved from English 319: "Literature and Social Change,"

UNDERGRADS, FACULTY AND ALUMS TAKE ART BEHIND THE WALLS

Drawing Prisoners Out

By Sarah Beldo



The Prison Creative Arts team on retreat in preparation for the 2000-01 year. Front l-r: Liz Idris '00 with daughter Sophia, Melissa Birkle '94 and Ari Leichtman '02. Back l-r: Sabrina Alli '00, Sacha Feirstein '99, Janie Paul and Pilar Anadon '95.

Photo by Janie Paul

a class taught by Prof. William R. "Buzz" Alexander. It began in 1990, when a student asked Alexander if two inmates at Florence Crane Women's Facility in Coldwater, Michigan, could take the class. He agreed, and was pleased with the way this integration echoed the theme of the course.

Students Run Workshops

The next year, Alexander transformed English 319 into a way for students to run theater workshops in prisons for class credit. The popularity of that class spawned English 310, which allows students to run workshops for all the arts. Janie Paul, a lecturer in the School of Art and Design, coordinates a related visual arts-based class. In 1998, continued success inspired Paul to start a separate project in juvenile facilities and high schools, which has received several grants and much praise from the University and neighboring communities.

Alexander and Paul seem inexhaustible in their commitment to the rehabilitation of prisoners.

They are quick to cite America's rising incarceration and harsher penalties for nonviolent crime as the fuel of their determination. "Why are we doing this in America?" Alexander wonders. "We didn't grow up to expect to be the richest and the most-incarcerated nation. My sense is it's a national shame."

Scissors and Pens

Every PCAP volunteer I spoke with could rattle off statistics and legislation. As Pilar Anadon '95, a coordinator of PCAP within U-M's Arts of Citizenship Program, patiently answered my questions about which kinds of scissors and pens weren't allowed in the prisons, I got the sense that some of my questions were a tad sensationalistic, inspired by media images of prison life that don't extend much beyond crime thrillers and "Jailhouse Rock." When Anadon mentioned that a big goal of PCAP is to "demystify" prisoners, I realized that in addition to expanding participants' horizons PCAP exists to enlighten people like me, whose perception of prison is obscured by mythology.

Undergraduate students lead the bulk of the workshops. PCAP usually has 40 members, the majority of whom are students from different disciplines. A few, like Anadon, remain involved after graduation. Anadon joined the project after watching a female prisoner read a scene describing some of the pain that was ever-present in her life. "At first, it was difficult to watch. Then, I felt honored that she would share this with me, that she would take that risk. I learned what a risk can do, the ripple and effect."

Before being admitted to the prisons and facilities, all students and other volunteers must interview with Alexander and Paul. "We are very tough-minded during the interviews," Alexander says. "Students must bring total respect for everyone they will encounter."

Training Takes Weeks

Selected students attend orientation and several weeks of training. They are made to understand that the prison rules come first, even if they may seem unfair, and that they

should absolutely never compromise the security of the program by doing a favor for a prisoner. Students are also given different ideas for theater, art and writing exercises.

The next step is orientation at the prisons, where volunteers learn the routines, rules and safety precautions of the facility. Before each workshop a facilitator must fill out a "manifest," a detailed report of exactly what articles she plans to bring in to the prison.

Each visitor gets an ID and gets "shaken down" to make sure he or she is free of contraband and car keys. A guard checks the tongue, hair and shoes, and makes sure females are wearing a bra. At some prisons, facilitators must also cross the prison yard, which can make woman initially feel like the equivalent of being tossed to the wolves. "It's like the stereotype of a construction site, with catcalls and hooting," Anadon says. "It can be very intimidating, especially for women who have never experienced this kind of thing before." She is quick to add, however, that PCAP members feel that Michigan prisons provide excellent security for all volunteers.

Once inside, prison workshops function more or less like their collegiate equivalents. A typical ratio is two facilitators to 15 students. In a workshop, a facilitator might suggest writing a letter to someone on the outside or composing a short poem about childhood. Unlike most theater classes, PCAP's workshops are wholly improvisational and help prisoners prepare to speak in front of an audience.

Advice for Columbine Shooters

Prison writers and actors often focus on the hard realities of prison life or on current social issues, like AIDS, abuse, poverty, or crime. Anadon says, "The prisoners like to offer solutions to problems that are already out there. There's this desire to provide answers and reconnect with the community." In one play, prisoners scripted and acted out a conversation with the students who committed the fatal shootings in Columbine, Colorado, advising them to rethink their decisions and work toward going to college instead of toward violence.

At the end of theater workshops, prisoners perform for an audience of other prisoners and PCAP volunteers. Before it was disallowed by the Michigan Department of Corrections, prisoners' families attended the performances, where they were often astonished to see their loved one in such a different, more-redeeming, context. Performing helps prisoners "feel validated for something else," says Sara Falls '00, a PCAP facilitator. "They feel like something other than a criminal."

Many prisoners have never benefited from what most University students and graduates take for granted: strong role models who will identify and praise their individual talents. Falls, who has also student-taught in a public high school, noticed "a strong connection between students who learned to not value themselves as learners" and prisoners.

We're Number One!

According to the Sentencing Project, the United States is the world leader in the rate of imprisoning its citizens and for the disproportionately high number of Blacks, Hispanics and Native Americans in the imprisoned population. Currently, African American women are the fastest-growing sector in the correctional facilities. The Federal Bureau of Justice reports that the incarcerated population grew an average of 5.8 percent annually between 1990 and 1998, while politicians' rhetoric simultaneously promised to "crack down" on crime by building more prisons.

An Undeserved 'Perk'?

Not everyone agrees on the benefits of all aspects of the workshops, however. PCAP volunteers must remain flexible, because many legislators propose limits on prison "perks." The prisons disallow plays or writings containing ideas they suspect might upset their structure of discipline; however, officers have told Anadon they find that the workshops in fact "help prisoners let off steam and make security easier to manage."

Perhaps PCAP's most effective outreach in spring to the University and community is the Annual Exhibition of Art by Michigan Prisoners at Rackham, now in its fifth year. This year's show featured 281 artworks from 35 prisons. The exhibitions have attracted prominent prisoners-rights activists, such as Jimmy Santiago Baca and Sister Helen Prejean.

What PCAP gives in effort ("We work on the show eight months out of the year," Alexander says), the community meets with enthusiasm, buying this year a record \$11,500 worth of art. All money went to the artists, who also received a copy of the comments in the visitors' book. A videotape of the reception, which included shots of each work on display, was also sent to participating prisons. "Many prisoners just live for this show," Paul says. "They spend all year thinking about it."

Support Is Hardly Universal

As PCAP members know, suspicion of prisoners and the causes that support them is rife within America. Facilitators risk alienation from friends and family, who may be unsympathetic to their choice of activism.

Alexander explains that working with prisoners may create tension in peer groups, especially when volunteers return to their hometowns. Friends and family are usually curious, but they may also be judgmental. Furthermore, victims of crime may feel betrayed by efforts to "understand" prisoners.

Sara Falls tells me that one of the biggest challenges she has faced in the prisons is working with men who may have committed sexual assault. "I have friends who have been abused. And there are actually facilitators who are survivors [of sexual assault]. It can be hard. There are a lot of walls."

When she says "walls," I think of the literal as well as the metaphoric truth of her statement. What cannot be seen can be ignored. Some prison activists believe that the government uses prisons as containers for troubled people they have no interest in rehabilitating or reintegrating into society. Many prisoners have been abused or suffered trauma or violence before committing the crime that sent them to prison. Many PCAP volunteers told me that despite their training it surprised them to learn how hard it was to address so many varied and troubled histories, all in the same workshop, all trying to express themselves.

'It's Easy for Them Not to Trust Us'

Meanwhile, the prisoners make their own leaps of faith. Accustomed to being studied by academia, they must learn to trust that student interlopers—who often come from a different racial and/or socio-economic background—have a sincere interest in their lives. "It's very easy for them not to trust us," Falls says. "They think we just want to have something to tell our friends about, to say 'look at how good we are.'"

But once participants, especially juveniles, are shown respect and trust, they learn how to seek it again, Alexander has found. And once facilitators feel the positive effect they are having in others' lives, they also learn how to seek it again. Many of the PCAP volunteers develop an interest in educational reform, and some become teachers. Nearly all continue their activism with marginalized communities.

Terrence Campagna, a 1999 graduate of the School of Art, volunteers in juvenile facilities. He began volunteering in part because he had "the desire to work with people whom I had grown up in an upper-middle-class, white community being educated to fear."

Campagna relates a story about a boy in a juvenile facility who painted the Grim Reaper crying in a field of roses. The boy explained that Death was crying because he was surrounded by beauty; then the boy confessed that his friends didn't understand why he created artwork. As Campagna listened to the boy talk about his art, he was amazed to be "part of creating an opportunity where his voice was being appreciated and his talents, intelligence and sensitivity valued."

Ann Savageau, a lecturer in art at U-M's Residential College, who has taught in the program for two years, echoes this sentiment. She remembers a 19-year-old who, upon his release, told her of his plan to become an artist and teacher. She expresses disbelief that anyone could question the worth of the workshops and offers an additional, pragmatic reason to support programs like PCAP: "It's in our own selfish interest to make a difference in the prisoners' lives. These are people who may one day be on the outside, in our own community."

In other words, the voice on the canvas could eventually be the voice at the next table or behind you on the sidewalk—proximate, relevant and unmistakably human. **MT**

Sarah Beldo of Menominee, Michigan, received her BA in Creative Writing and English Literature in 1999. She is pursuing a career in writing and editing in San Francisco.

Funds From Foundation and State

PCAP relies on donations from local businesses and University organizations to buy materials and fund the exhibition. They have received grants from such sources as the U-M Arts of Citizenship Program, the Kellogg Foundation and the Michigan Council for Arts and Cultural Affairs, as well as from private patrons. PCAP also coordinates an annual scholarship fund drive for artists leaving prison, and raised \$3,500 in its first fund-raising effort.

A post-modern dean
grew up on a
pre-modern prairie

LSA'S SHIRLEY NEUMAN



**She's not ready
for a 'pink polyester
track suit and
blue-rinse hair'**

By Keith Taylor

Shirley C. Neuman's introduction to the campus at large was more as a scholar than as dean of the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts. An audience filled the Amphitheater of the Rackham Building to attend a "brown bag" lunch-hour lecture in an Institute for the Humanities series that would usually fit in a large living room. Let's face it: The campus community knew they'd be hard put to find another young dean anywhere in the United States who had grown up, as Neuman had written earlier, in "circumstances that precluded running water, electricity, a telephone, a car, the reading of books that could not be borrowed."

Since the title of Dean Neuman's talk was "Landscape, Memory, Autobiography," the audience expected to hear at least a bit of Neuman's own fascinating story. They weren't disappointed. The nature and meaning of autobiography had been central to Neuman's academic work since she returned to the University of Alberta, British Columbia, in the early 1970s to finish her PhD. As she said in an earlier interview, "At that time little work was being done on autobiography. Literature was still defined as high literature."

Neuman cited the works of Vladimir Nabokov, Jill Ker Conway, Michel Leiris and Gabrielle Roy as critical touchstones, but—true to the nature of her subject, as an example of content reflecting form, and perhaps knowing that she would satisfy the curiosity of many members of her audience—she used examples from her own life to illustrate the relationship of landscape and memory.

The first landscape in her imagination is that of a "subsistence farm" outside the town of Onoway, Alberta, some 45 miles northwest of Edmonton, the provincial capital. It was on those 330 acres, purchased by her father after World War II with the help of a Veteran's loan and close to the point where the North American prairie disappears into the northern forest, where Neuman spent her first 11 years without what are called the "conveniences" of post-World War II modernity.

As she pointed out in a dean's message in *LSA Magazine*, her childhood circumstances were "as much the result of location as of poverty." Even if her family had been able to afford some of those services, in that place during the late 1940s and early '50s, they simply weren't available.

In 1956 after her father became ill, the family sold the farm to a retired Royal Canadian Mounted Police officer who let the land they had tried to clear and farm revert to aspen trees. When better roads and faster cars shrank the

distance to Edmonton, the Neuman farm was "subdivided into acreage and called 'Aspen Estates.'"

Today, "horse-owning suburbanites who don't recognize the aspens as second growth" live on the old farmstead, Neuman said in her lecture, and when she returned to the site, she could not even find the creek where she played as a child. It had disappeared to make room for the new homes. In a very real way, "geography became autobiography," she said.

Those early years provided the example for Neuman's lecture, but they only begin the story of the dean of U-M's largest college, with more than 17,000 students and 1,100 faculty members. After the sale of the farm, Neuman's family moved a hundred miles south, to Olds and then Three Hills, small prairie towns where her mother supported them working as a nurse. Most of the small towns in Alberta are "siding towns," created after the construction of the railways, places where homesteading immigrants could be dropped and where their wheat crops could be picked up and carried off to eastern markets. In the 1950s they still had gravel streets and—if they had them at all—wooden sidewalks. The landscape appears flat even as it rolls gently westward toward the mountains. Although not as treeless as the dry lands farther to the east, there are still not many trees to break up the expansive horizon. People who have left these places remember them as formative. Neuman, describing her later work as a scholar,

said that much of it has centered on "the identity preoccupation: how does one position herself as a prairie person, a woman, a Canadian?"

Neuman entered the University of Alberta in the early '60s and quickly found an intellectual home in the Faculty of Arts, which is analogous to U-M's liberal arts college. "Before then, I'd never heard of such a thing," she said, laughing. "Imagine! I could actually study 'The Arts!'" She was part of the post-World War II democratization of university education, she noted, and added that "given my background, I could not have had my education or my career 20 years earlier."

The 1960s were prosperous years in Alberta, and the province supported the growth of its universities and its best students. Women still had difficulty being taken seriously in many parts of many universities, particularly in graduate school, and Neuman remembers the difficulties. "If you survived that time, you were tough," she remembers of some of her graduate school experiences. "Perhaps that's why so many of the women in academia in those years ended up in administration."

Neuman worked through her MA (with a dissertation on Gertrude Stein) before deciding to take time off. She worked as a book reviewer and was on the editorial board of a feminist journal called *Branching Out*. "It was part of the second wave of feminism that was developing in the early '70s," she says. She went to Europe and worked as a ceramicist for a year on her return. When she returned to Alberta in 1976, she was drawn back to the University and began her PhD. "In those days in Alberta, if you wanted an intellectual life, you had to be at the U. It was the only place I could find a community."

Shortly after finishing her PhD, she accepted a tenure-track position in her department. Although hired to teach American literature, her activities as a publisher and her own interests pushed her into the recently legitimized discipline of Canadian Studies. She had studied with novelist Sheila Watson earlier. She soon met Rudy Wiebe, a winner of Canada's top award for fiction, and Robert Kroetsch (an often experimental novelist whose work would become the focus of some of Neuman's scholarship).

In the early 1980s Neuman joined with other women at Alberta to ask for changes in the curriculum that would allow for classes in women's literature and women's studies. The administration told them that perhaps they "could find a place in the curriculum" for some of these courses. By 1986 Neuman had become the "founding chair" of the Women's Studies Program. "We had a tiny budget," she says. "Something like \$70,000. And, of course, there was still the attitude that women couldn't balance the checkbook." It was her first administrative success.

In 1992 she was appointed the chair of English at

Alberta, right at the time a round of legislatively mandated budget cuts hit higher education in the province. "It was awful, of course," she says now, "but it taught me the value of transparency. Some chairs tried to hide the information from their faculty. I gave Budget 101 talks and tried to keep everyone involved. The English Department was a highly verbal, difficult family, which managed to reach consensus on very difficult decisions in the face of significant budget cuts. It was excellent training for administration, although I may not have realized it at the time."

Neuman accepted an offer in 1996 from the University of British Columbia to become dean of the Faculty of Arts. "Vancouver is a beautiful, cosmopolitan city," she says. "I didn't particularly want to leave, and in fact used to joke about myself as retiring to a life of walking around the Seawall in a pink polyester track suit and blue-rinse hair."

Neuman had been in Ann Arbor only two months when she spoke to the campus about landscape, memory and autobiography. The University had searched hard for Dean Edie Goldenberg's replacement and succeeded at last in hiring Neuman away from the University of British Columbia, where she had served as dean of liberal arts since 1996.

When Michigan started calling in early 1999, Neuman wasn't immediately interested, but she looked at the budget and studied some of the work being published by leading faculty members. By the fourth call she told herself, "For god's sake, it's Michigan. They're obviously doing their homework. Go down. Maybe you'll learn something you can bring home."

She says, "What hooked me was first of all the tremendous intellectual vitality on this campus. Then there is the fact that interdisciplinary projects actually work here. That's very rare in North America. People give lip service to it, but then they get entrenched in their own fields." With her reservations about "whether I could be comfortable living in Ann Arbor" offset by the offerings of the University Musical Society, she made the move.

As Neuman nears the end of her first year and a half as LSA dean, she says she has learned a great deal about the College and the University. Over the next years she hopes to see the College "undertake further renewal of its undergraduate curriculum, particularly in the freshman and sophomore years." She is developing plans to build research infrastructure in several areas and faculty strength in several others. She thinks about how to address in research and teaching the new information technologies, and the "changing role of the international arena of our lives."

Because she sees herself as a beneficiary of the "democratization of university education," she sees that as the basis for the initiatives she has championed. She is convinced, she wrote in her introductory message to the College, "of the imperative to educate and draw our leaders from across our population—from among those who have behind them generations of intellectual, political, business and cultural leadership and who bring to their student experience the confident movement that long swimming in such water can engender, and also from those who come without economic or social advantage but who bring to their studies keen minds, new and varied experiences, new viewpoints and, often, social and political idealism." ■

Keith Taylor is the coordinator of the U-M undergraduate subconcentration in creative writing. His most recent book is an anthology he co-edited this year for U-M Press with Prof. John Knott, The Huron River: Voices From the Watershed.

Pioneering researchers will lead U-M's new Life Sciences Institute

By Sally Pobojewski
(U-M News & Information Services)

Jack E. Dixon, currently the Minor J. Coon Professor of Biological Chemistry and chair of biological chemistry in the U-M Medical School, and Scott D. Emr, professor of cellular and molecular medicine in the School of Medicine at the University of California, San Diego, and a Howard Hughes Medical Institute investigator, have been named codirectors and lead scientists of the U-M Life Sciences Institute.

"We are very fortunate, indeed, to have as directors two great scientists who possess the personal qualities to attract and support other great scientists at our University," President Lee C. Bollinger said in announcing the appointments. "They will be outstanding as scientific leaders and co-directors of the Institute, maintaining their own excellent research efforts while jointly building the new institute from the ground up."

The U-M Board of Regents approved the appointments at their Oct. 19-20 meeting.

Dixon will begin his new position on July 1, 2001, after completing his term as department chair. Emr will follow one year later. They will share administrative and management responsibilities for the Life Sciences Institute while continuing to direct their own scientific research laboratories.

"Today's scientific advances take place on the edges of disciplines," Dixon said. "We want to bring together people on the cutting edges of different fields to create something new and dynamic, which will be a catalyst for interaction between medicine, engineering and the life sciences on the U-M campus."

The two scientists, Emr said, plan to build a "broad research program in chemical biology, genomics, proteomics, and molecular genetics where faculty can work at the interfaces between chemistry, biology, engineering and computer sciences. We expect to hire faculty in areas that will complement the U-M's existing research strengths. In addition, we hope to provide many opportunities for research sabbaticals and visiting scientist appointments." (For a discussion of proteomics and related topics, see "The Protein Pro" and "A New Approach to Biology" by Ken Garber in *Michigan Today's* Summer 2000 issue.)

Dixon joined the U-M faculty from Purdue University in 1991. He served as chair of the faculty advisory committee for the U-M's Life Sciences Initiative. A member of the National Academy of Sciences, he is a pioneer in research on the structure and function of the protein tyrosine phosphatases and their important role in cellular signaling. He also has made fundamental contributions to scientific understanding of hormone biosynthesis and processing. Dixon received a BA from UCLA in 1966 and a PhD from the University of California, Santa Barbara, in 1971.

Emr's research focuses on the structure and function of intracellular compartments that perform es-



Dixon



Emr

sential biochemical reactions all cells need to survive. His work has led to the discovery of components of the machinery that sorts and delivers proteins to these compartments. He received his BS degree from the University of Rhode Island in 1976 and his PhD from Harvard University in 1981.

Currently under construction on Central Campus at the edge of the Medical Campus, and scheduled for completion in spring 2003, the Institute building will contain laboratories and offices for 30 science faculty—jointly appointed in academic departments—plus postdoctoral fellows, graduate students and staff. Financial support for the Institute will come from externally sponsored research, private gifts and a \$130 million fund established by the University. Anticipated construction costs for the 240,000-square-foot Institute building are \$96 million. Of the total \$226-million budgeted for construction and operations, \$150-million came from the U-M Health System with the balance from other University sources.

The U-M Life Sciences Institute will be deeply involved in the State of Michigan Life Sciences Corridor—a \$1 billion, 20-year project to invest in and promote life sciences research and business development, which is administered by the Michigan Economic Development Corporation. Institute faculty will work closely with researchers at the Van Andel Institute in Grand Rapids, Michigan State University, Wayne State University and Michigan companies on Corridor-sponsored projects.

Graduate students and postdoctoral researchers trained at the Institute will help provide the skills and expertise needed by Michigan's biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries. There also will be opportunities for U-M undergraduate students to work alongside Institute scientists in state-of-the-art laboratories, according to Dixon. "I learned how to do science by working in a laboratory at UCLA when I was an undergraduate," Dixon said. "It was the defining moment of my undergraduate experience and one that I hope we can share with many U-M students."

The Institute is a major component of the U-M Life Sciences Initiative—a campuswide effort to coordinate and expand research and teaching in such rapidly expanding fields as genomics, chemical and structural biology, cognitive neuroscience, biomedical engineering, biocomplexity and bioinformatics, as well as other areas of study that are influenced by the life sciences.

Additional information on the Initiative and the Institute may be found at: <http://www.lifesciences.umich.edu>.

By Jill Seigelbaum
and John Woodford

New sports program awards diligent amateurs

The Victors are Valiant In Clubs and Intramurals, Too

Steve Warner '00—
champion oarsman

During his first week on campus in 1996, freshman Steve Warner stopped at the rowing club's information booth and said he was interested in trying the sport. This summer, Warner, who got his BA this spring in cellular and molecular biology, became a world champion while rowing for the US National Lightweight Crew at the world championships in Zagreb, Croatia.

Although Warner, who credits coach Greg Hartsuff for much of his success, didn't make the Olympic team this time around, he is among a group of 20 or so lightweights who will begin training with a stipend in Princeton, New Jersey, pointing toward the 2004 Olympics in Athens.

At 6'4" and 162 pounds, Warner has the height and weight proportions that coaches prize in lightweights, who must average 154.3 pounds a man. He was also on the four-man lightweight boat that took fifth in the world, the US's highest finish ever.

"Steve was the stroke oar of the championship eights," Hartsuff says, "and they won convincingly over the British, Australians and the dozen other entries. He was the first Michigan male rower to ever row in the World Championships. I think he'll be 'the man' of US Lightweight rowing in the next quadrennium."



Steve Warner trains for 2004 Olympics.

Photo by Martha Vaet, U-M Photo Services

Approximately 1,100 students are active in the University's 38 club sports, the level below varsity athletics. That's about one and a half times more than the 730 in varsity sports. But nonvarsity athletic programs don't stop with club sports.

"Perhaps 12,000 students are active in the intramural program," says Jan Wells, associate director for recreational sports. "Last year 2,168 teams competed in 6,000 intramural contests." Add to those numbers the students involved in the drop-in sports program, the outdoor rec program and the challenge program (teamwork-building activities comparable to those in Outward Bound) and the grand picture would show 85 to 90 percent of all U-M students participat-

ing in some sort of campus athletic activity annually, Wells estimates.

"A couple hundred" more competitors could be added, says Betsy Sundholm, manager of the Billiards Room in the Michigan Union, if you count as athletes the students involved in the Recreational Clubs program she oversees. The program includes regional and national competitors in such activities as Foosball (the table-top, hand-operated soccer game), euchre, bowling and billiards.

Increasing involvement and skill levels in the student-run club programs brought a big change to the club sports program this year. In September U-M Athletic Director Bill Martin announced the formation of a tiered club sports system. Under the new system club teams that meet a newly established set of criteria can petition for elevation to "club varsity" status. Men's lacrosse and men's rowing are the first clubs to receive the status.

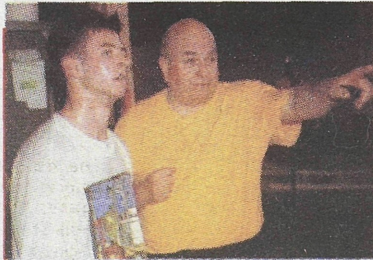
Martin said that after a one-year trial run with rowing and lacrosse, every intercollegiate club sport will have the opportunity to petition for club varsity status. Each team's eligibility and acceptance will be based on a set of criteria that includes budget, coaching, scheduling,

▼The 45-man roller hockey club is coming off a 14-5-3 season, says Capt. Jason Wells (center), an electrical engineering senior from Oak Brook, Illinois. He's flanked by Dr. Kenneth Anderson (l), an otorhinolaryngology resident, and Nick Fettman '01 of Ann Arbor.



▼Theresa DelGiudice '02 of Royal Oak, Michigan, astride Dress Grey. She is vice president and secretary of the equestrian squad. They are not an official club sport because U-M has no equestrian facilities. The team practices in nearby South Lyon and competes several times a year. "I've been doing it since I was 6," DelGiudice says, "but some join who've never been on a horse before."





▲ Theron Tingstad '01 and coach Pat Egan of the 50-man boxing club. Tingstad, the Midwest regional champ at 139 pounds, is a modern languages and pre-law major from Plymouth, Michigan.

practice time and student-athlete eligibility. Several women's club teams, including ice hockey and figure skating, have been identified as possible candidates in 2001.

Martin's announcement rewarded decades of effort by club teams that have become so popular and successful in regional and national competitions that some student athletes choose to attend Michigan to join the clubs. They know athletic scholarships are out of the question. They come for academics and to enjoy what lacrosse club head coach John Paul calls "virtual varsity" competition.

Last year, men's lacrosse compiled a 20-6 record en route to a

fifth-place national ranking and a one-goal loss in the national quarterfinals in the US Lacrosse Intercollegiate Association. The team draws 300 to 1,000 fans to Oosterbaan Fieldhouse for home games.

Coach Paul expressed excitement over the changes. "Our guys will finally be recognized for all the hard work they put in. They work so hard on the field and in the classroom to represent Michigan well. It's great to see the University acknowledge that dedication."

Paul says it irks him to hear that a club team has been "elevated" to varsity status, "because 99 percent of the time, that's not the case. A new varsity team is formed, with new coaches and student-athletes recruited in to play the sport, but the club team remains. A great example is women's soccer. When they were added a few years ago only six of the club players made the varsity team, and the women's soccer club never faltered. They still exist, although at a lower level now that they are second fiddle on campus."

The rowing team, coached by Greg Hartsuff and his assistants, beats most of the varsity teams they face. Last year they came in 12th in the national championships, defeating several Ivy League varsities. They were the only club sport in the top 20.

"The average GPA of the crew team is 3.3; many are engineers or pre-med. They are student athletes—but the student comes first, and that's true of most club athletes," Hartsuff says.

The new tiered system should dissipate some of the resentment that club athletes at U-M and elsewhere have felt toward the college varsity/nonvarsity caste system. Hartsuff thinks that the NCAA needs to "do something about the revenue coming into some college sports, which are really semi-pro leagues."

Both Paul and Hartsuff said that a number of club teams practice the same amount as a varsity team but work harder because they have to fundraise on top of their practice and academic schedules.

▶ The Proximity Mines defeat the M-Chuggers for the AB championship Inertube Water Polo match in one of the nine divisions of that Intramural Sports program. Intramurals draw 6,000 or so student athletes a year.

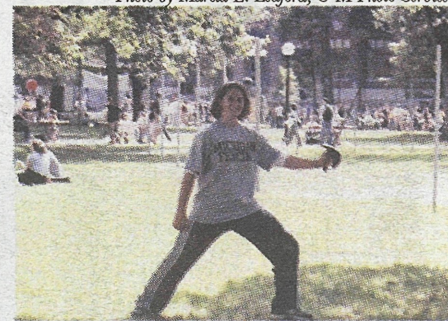


Photo by Marcia L. Ledford, U-M Photo Services

▲ Fencing Club captain, sabers unit, Erika Erlandson '03 of Ann Arbor. The club has about 35 members who compete in saber or epee.

On the other hand, they concede, club coaches and players enjoy their freedom from NCAA red tape and oversight.

Jill B. Siegelbaum '00 of Rockville, Maryland, a fencing club member who received her BA in religious studies, contributed to this story. She is now enrolled in New York University's law school.

Club Sports Teams

Aikido Yoshokai, Archery, Boxing (Men's), Brazilian Jiu-jitsu, Broomball, Crew (Men's Rowing), Cycling, Dance, Fencing, Figure Skating, Ice Hockey (Men's), Ice Hockey (Women's), Kayak, Kokikai Aikido, Lacrosse (men's), Lacrosse (Women's), Ninjitsu, Rifle Team, Roller Hockey, Rugby (Men's), Rugby (Women's), Sailing, Shorin Ryu, Shotokan, Skiing Downhill, Soccer (Men's), Soccer (Women's), Suibukan, Synchronized Swimming, Table Tennis, Tae Kwon Do, Tennis, Ultimate (Men's), Ultimate (Women's), Volleyball (Men's), Volleyball (Women's), Water Polo (Men's), Waterskiing

MT

▼ Eric DeLamarter '02 of Concord, Massachusetts, sweeps by what seems to be an appropriately four-legged Ram from Colorado State in the Lacrosse Intercollegiate Association national quarterfinals in May.



Photo by Dave Adams

▼ Broomball president Michael Austin '00 of Okemos, Michigan, says, "We're the nation's first collegiate broomball team." The team took second in the national Broomfest last year. Its 25 members are divided into men's and co-ed squads.



Photo by Marcia L. Ledford, U-M Photo Services

Born of protest, the U-M's Black Studies program has come of age

CAAS at 30

By Deborah Greene
(News and Information Services)

On April 9, 1968, five days after the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., the newly formed Black Student Union at U-M commandeered the Administration Building (now the LSA Building) for five hours. Most of the 100 or so students carried portable typewriters and text books to prepare for finals as their leaders negotiated with President Robben W. Fleming, Athletic Director Don Canham and others. That action presaged increasingly intense student protests at U-M and elsewhere across America in support of equitable and compensatory admissions and academic programming, as well as faculty and staff hires, on behalf of minority groups.

In 1969, a committee of faculty and BSU students developed a proposal for a Black studies center at U-M. William L. Hays, dean of LSA, directed J. Frank Yates, an assistant to the dean and doctoral student at that time (today, a U-M professor of psychology and business administration), to set the committee's work to paper.

Upon receipt of the document from Yates, LSA established a limited Afro-American Studies Program; but in January 1970, the first Black Action Movement student strike included among its list of demands the implementation of the full 1969 proposal. In July 1970, U-M Regents established the Center for Afroamerican and African Studies (CAAS).

Two months later, with 13 faculty gathered from throughout the University under the leadership of the historian Harold Cruse, a visiting professor at the time, CAAS officially opened its doors, offering U-M's first courses in the new undergraduate degree program in Afro-American and African Studies.

Cruse, author of *The Crisis of the Negro Intellectual*, vacated the CAAS directorship in under a year, only to return for a one-year stint in 1972. "It was my belief that the Black studies program should have been thoroughly founded on the experience of Black Americans in the United States,"



'The Center was founded on a very clear vision, a broad vision: to study peoples of African descent in the Diaspora,' says CAAS Director Jackson.

said Cruse, now U-M professor emeritus. "It really should be two departments [one for Black American studies, the other for African studies], otherwise there's no logic or consistency." Nevertheless, CAAS chose to follow a broad "pan-Africanist" or "African Diasporic" approach.

"CAAS was established a long time ago, and did well, but was badly rated a few years ago," the current dean of LSA, Shirley C. Neuman, said recently. "We've made a commitment at both the College and Provost level to make CAAS as strong as it once was, and much stronger."

A major part of that commitment was the recruitment of Prof. James S. Jackson as interim director in 1998. Jackson has since been appointed director of CAAS through the current academic year.

"The Center was founded on a very clear vision, a broad vision: to study peoples of African descent in the Diaspora," Jackson says. "It was designed to be interdisciplinary, to include not only Blacks in the Diaspora from the viewpoint of the humanities, but also from empirical

examination. We have tried to maintain that central focus and to understand Black culture throughout the world through comparative studies in areas such as ancient African archaeology, the Caribbean, North America, Europe and so on. Over the last two years, we have put meat on the bones of that framework."

Since assuming leadership of CAAS, Jackson has focused on building the future of the 30-year-old Center. "I have a very simple set of objectives; I want to project CAAS into two communities," Jackson says. "First, we are looking at the larger University community in two ways—by affiliate relationships and joint faculty appointments in areas like communications, English, history, psychology, American studies, sociology, anthropology, and film and video."

Jackson's second objective is outreach. "Locally in the Ann Arbor area, regionally in places like Detroit and also nationally in terms of our relationships to a number of different kinds of projects—we're now talking about a relationship with a number of Historically Black Colleges for preservation of archival materials because many HBCs haven't been able to preserve archival materials like papers, books and so on. Many of these things go back a hundred years. There's a growing national tragedy here. So we've been talking about how CAAS can be involved, how members of our faculty can work with them to preserve their materials." A test run of this project is in process with the assistance of the Ford Foundation, which is underwriting CAAS's efforts to archive its own historical documents. Jackson hopes eventually to involve U-M's Bentley Historical Library archivists in the HBC preservation effort.

Jackson's third objective focuses on the African Diaspora. "This is one of the questions our faculty is discussing. How do we come to conceive the relation-

Photo by Bill Wood

"It's impossible to grasp a full understanding of African peoples around the world without understanding how they got there. It is the context for understanding everything else."

ship of Blacks in different parts of the world? How do we think about Africa, in the ways in which it is divided up and broken up and the kind of ravages of that whole colonial past and its impacts right now? It's impossible to grasp a full understanding of African peoples around the world without understanding how they got there. It is the context for understanding everything else."

In 1999-2000, CAAS faculty updated the Center's entire undergraduate curriculum and developed an academic minor, both of which are operational this fall, as it achieved a substantial portion of its faculty hiring goals. "We brought in a lot of faculty, and these faculty are doing some marvelous things," Jackson reports. "The idea was to move from about six positions to about 20 very quickly, then to begin a series of very targeted hires that would focus on filling in the rest of the palette."

Today, CAAS has 28 appointed faculty and 33 faculty associates in 25 academic disciplines. Two of CAAS's newest faculty are Prof. Augustin Holl and Assoc. Prof. Elizabeth Cole '93 PhD.

Holl, who has a joint appointment in anthropology and is curator of the West African Collection in the U-M Museum of Anthropology, moved to Michigan from the University of California-San Diego. He brought with him approximately 1,700 pounds of artifacts to begin the collection, which he plans to augment in cooperation with faculty and students at the University of Ouagadougou in Burkina Faso. "My role here with CAAS probably will involve development of a field station [to be designed by U-M architecture Prof. James A. Chaffers] in West Africa so our students can be trained in the field. It is my hope that this will be expanded to other disciplines, such as social anthropology and perhaps natural resources. This is at the margin of the Sahara and the savannah, so it is a very fragile environment."

Cole, with appointments in both Women's Studies and CAAS, returned to U-M after teaching at Northeastern

University because, "I thought being in the two programs would be an opportunity to collaborate interdisciplinarily with colleagues in new and stimulating areas. A lot of places are talking about interdisciplinary studies, but Michigan is removing structural barriers." She is the first member of the faculty to receive a program-to-program tenure-track appointment, rather than through a link with a department. Her most recent work looks at racial identity and Black college student adjustment.

"LSA Dean Shirley Neuman and Provost Nancy Cantor have invested substantially in CAAS's faculty development activities," Jackson says. Late last year, the LSA Executive Committee approved the Program Enhancement Initiative (PEI), a sort of "super program" status within the College that conferred extraordinary standing upon CAAS as well as the programs in Film and Video, Women's Studies, Comparative Literature, and American Culture. Under PEI, "we have the right to request positions from the College. We have the right to hire people 100 percent in CAAS, if we so desire, and we don't have to have partnership with any department. We have a right to put people up for tenure, and a right to retain people with tenure here," Jackson says. "And we have the right to request department status if we so desire. That is a discussion for our faculty; but one thing about being a center rather than a department is that your boundaries are porous. You can reach out to different places and do different things with people in anthropology, music, architecture, film and video, history, English, psychology, sociology, communications, and so on."

"I'm very optimistic about CAAS's future," says Neuman. "They have hired wonderful young scholars into the program, they are connected all across the University, and they're building strong programs." Plans actively under consideration for CAAS's future include a multilevel graduate program that will offer professional certification, as well as interdisciplinary master's and doctoral programs. **MT**

'Too Garrulous' for Engineering

"I started out in engineering as an undergraduate," says James S. Jackson, Daniel Katz Distinguished University Professor of Psychology, "but that's a lonely career, and I'm much too garrulous for that." Jackson quickly switched to psychology, completing his BS at Michigan State University. He joined U-M in 1971 while he was completing his PhD in social psychology at Wayne State University. Since then, he's had little risk of finding himself alone during his "19-hour days."

His ongoing roles include director of the Program for Research on Black Americans within the Research Center for Group Dynamics at the Institute for Social Research; principal investigator of the landmark National Survey of Black Americans (1979-1980); professor of health behavior and health education; faculty associate in the Institute of Gerontology; director of the African-American Mental Health Research Center; and visiting researcher at L'École Des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales in France.

In February 2001, Jackson will lead a team of co-investigators into the field to record the status of Black America at the beginning of the 21st century, conducting an in-depth examination of 7,000 persons, including the first thorough look at the "model minority" phenomenon among Afro-Caribbean-Americans.

Jackson has published numerous articles, and is the co-author of *Aging in Black America* (1993) and editor of *Life in Black America*.

In addition to his research, teaching and writing, Jackson's service to the University has included stints as associate dean of the Rackham School of Graduate Studies, chair of the recent Athletic Director Search Committee and member of the 1997 U-M Presidential Search Committee.

"No matter how static and despairing the present looks, the past reminds us that change can occur. At least things can be different. The past is an unending source of interest, and can even be a source of hope."—Natalie Zemon Davis, 1997 address to the American Council for Learned Societies.

Before U-M President Lee C. Bollinger quoted this creed of the historian Natalie Zemon Davis '59 PhD, he provided a context to show that it was more than an academic observation on her part.

"It was at Michigan," Bollinger noted, "that Natalie and [her husband] Chandler became the target of accusations by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Deeply concerned about academic freedom and civil liberties, Natalie Davis had researched and done much of the writing for a pamphlet that attacked the unconstitutional activities of the House Committee on Un-American Activities [HUAC]. The University of Michigan Council published the pamphlet anonymously for the Arts, Sciences and Professions. Chandler had signed the check for the printer, who gave this information to the FBI, which led to the charges that Chandler and Natalie were Communists."

The Davises arrived at Michigan in 1950, he to join the Department of Mathematics as an instructor and she to pursue her doctorate in history. In 1952, Natalie and fellow graduate student Elizabeth M. Douvan (now the Catharine Neafie Kellogg professor emerita of psychology at U-M) wrote *Operation Mind*, the pamphlet that attracted HUAC's wrath. When Natalie and Chandler returned later that year from France, where she'd gone for dissertation research, the US State Department seized their passports at their Ann Arbor apartment.



Chandler Davis

It was a time of firings, intimidation, blackballing and imprisonment of persons who belonged to, or who would not say they no longer belonged to, or who refused to identify members of the Communist Party USA. The State Department charge read: "You are informed that the passports of yourself and your wife were

An interview with Natalie Zemon Davis '59 PhD

'Something Always Bubbles Up'



Photo by Erwin Schenkelbach

Alumna Davis was on campus to deliver the annual Jacobson Lecture. In introducing her, President Bollinger noted that earlier this year, she received the international Toynbee Prize, which is considered the Nobel Prize of the social sciences.'

taken up since the Department desires to give consideration in the light of the recently promulgated amendments to the Passport Regulations to any further travel which you may contemplate. In this connection you are informed that it is alleged that both you and your wife are Communists."

Although the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) held that mere membership in any group could not be a proper reason for firing a faculty member, the Association of American Universities (AAU), the umbrella group of higher-education administrators, had declared officially in 1953 that membership in the Communist Party "extinguishes the right to a university position." (The AAU dropped the statement in 1970.)

In 1953, the Davises learned from HUAC that Chandler would be one of 15 U-M faculty members or graduate students who would be required to testify on political

charges. U-M President Harlan Hatcher negotiated with the investigators and ultimately, in 1954, three "unfriendly" U-M faculty were subpoenaed and tried. Two (see accompanying story) declined to testify on the ground of the Fifth Amendment's protection against self-incrimination. Davis, however, rested his refusal on the First Amendment guarantee of freedom of association and expression. He ultimately lost his First Amendment case for contempt of Congress at the US Supreme Court level and was sentenced to six months in the federal prison at Danbury, Connecticut.

Now let's fast-forward from those events of 1954 to today. Both Davises were on campus in early October. Natalie, professor emerita from Princeton University and professor of medieval studies at the University of Toronto, came to deliver the Marc and Constance Jacobson Lecture for the Institute of the Humanities. And Chandler was in Ann Arbor for the annual tribute to him and his two fellow defendants, Clement Markert and Mark Nickerson, both of whom died recently. Since 1991, the annual Davis, Markert, Nickerson Lecture on Academic and Intellectual Freedom has been sponsored by the Academic Freedom Lecture Fund, the U-M chapter of the AAUP, the faculty Senate Advisory Committee on University Affairs and the U-M Office of the President.

Michigan Today's John Woodford interviewed alumna Natalie Zemon Davis at the Institute for the Humanities:

Michigan Today: Let's begin with your 1952 pamphlet, *Operation Mind*, which was a catalyst in the events of the 1950s. What did it say?

Natalie Zemon Davis: Libby [Prof. Elizabeth Douvan] and I were grad student members of the campus Council on the Arts, Sciences and the Professions, which included professors, staff and students whose ideas were left of liberal and who were willing to work with Communists. But it wasn't a Communist thing. The group just met now and again—those were times in which progressives were a small group. She and I did the research and writing. Chan typed it up. We had quotations showing the House Un-

American Activities Committee was not going after people because they represented a political or security threat, but to try to stop them from expressing their ideas and principles. Later that year, when they lifted our passports, they interrogated Chan about *Operation Mind*. That disappointed him a bit. He said, "Here they are going after me, and they aren't even basing it on the things I wrote!" He points out that the fact they took away my passport along with his proved they wanted to punish people who were not even on the hit list delivered to the U-M administration.

You and your husband were caught up in this turmoil for almost 10 years. Did it hurt you emotionally or professionally?

I was in my 20s and early 30s when the McCarthy era was causing problems, a period when I was having children and working on my PhD—projects and experiences so primal and absorbing that I didn't have time to get very upset by the campaign against my husband, friends or myself. But as a social historian who always focuses on how individuals figure out how to resist by creatively making use of options available to them, I was a bit perturbed to learn later that individuals could be trapped in a conspiracy organized by powerful figures. In his interview in the documentary about those days [*Keeping in Mind—The McCarthy Era at the University of Michigan* by Adam Kulakow '89], Harlan Hatcher gave me pause when he said he had conferred with the FBI on how to handle the HUAC investigation and on who would be offered as sacrifices. They decided the outcome beforehand from on high, or attempted to, and I told Chan that really bothered me, but he said that in that case Clement Markert's escape was an important victory because it wasn't supposed to happen.

Does the furor back then, the clash between partisans of the left and right with plenty of people pulled this way and that in the middle, seem odd or futile when you look back at it now?

History has never failed me in this regard: There is never going to be a time that someone won't come up with utopian ideas. Over the 2,000 years that I know, someone was always coming up with wild ideas. It might be the result of reflection and tough reasoning. Or the impulse may not be conscious; it might come through a dream or a waking vision or through voices, or it might take the form of a fairy tale or legend. When I look at the turmoil of the former communist states now, it reminds me of early violent feudalism, when people were desperate, people were stealing everything and anything they could. But even during such times you meet people trying to think in new ways about human values. Something always bubbles up.

Part of your reputation as a historian seems to rest on your ability to see these "bubbles" of human resistance and to reinflate them for your readers.

I've always had a strong interest in rituals of inversion. One type of such are the charivaris and similar festivals in medieval Europe. While working on another topic, I

read about charivaris conducted by printers in France. They dressed up in costumes and were led by someone dressed as the "Lord of the Misprint." Behind such actions were rational demands for wage hikes, better working conditions and so on. I asked a friend of mine in anthropology how to find out about festivals and learned of the work on folk customs by Arnold Van Genapp, a French anthropologist. Most social historians at the time were not interested in festivities and carnivals. I never forgot about that festival. I found the English had similar festivals, one in which they followed the "Abbots of Misrule." Such rituals rested on the idea of telling the truth while disguised as a way to find a way to reconciliation rather than in exclusion. But a charivari could end in a revolt or a tarring and feathering. In the main, the participants could go back to living together. I have a nagging concern with instances in which the world is turned topsy-turvy.

Look at the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in South Africa. That is a creative mode today where we don't have the carnivalesque option of releasing feelings comically as a way to reconcile. I see the Truth and Reconciliation meetings as one of the greatest social experiments of our time. People are not dressed up in disguises and yet are telling painful truths to one another. As Desmond Tutu says, it's a way to seek 'amnesty without amnesia.' When the hearings are on TV there, the whole country is riveted to them. They are seen as a performance.

Do you see any counterparts to rituals of participatory playfulness or inversion in our society today?

Speaking broadly, the Calvinist regimes stamped out playfulness. Other societies, too, have contracted the scope

for playfulness. Some even attempt to contract the field of humor. Look at the Soviet Union. Telling jokes was an act of resistance there.

I've become interested in humor in concentration camps recently. Of course that was a somber time, but survivors report on the telling of bitter jokes in the camps. At Terezin in Czechoslovakia, at the Theresienstadt camp, an inmate who was a composer, Viktor Ullman, wrote an opera in 1944 with a libretto by another inmate, Petr Kien. It's called *The Emperor of Atlantis*. The camp officials initially supported the project.

In the story a wicked emperor declares a total war, and the character Death goes on strike, saying he's being overworked because the emperor's war is "too mechanized and too modern for me." The emperor declares that he has defeated Death. But he soon sees that if no one dies, that also causes problems—disease, prolonged suffering, crowding, antagonism—so he pleads for Death to come back. Death says OK but the emperor must be the first person to die. The emperor has a conversion and says yes. It shows that even there, in such conditions, people reflected with humor on the human issue of death in a way that saw death as a consolation and that also expressed a naive hope that an evil man might convert. The Nazis stopped the opera at the dress rehearsal stage, apparently deciding that similarities between the emperor and Hitler were too close. They took Ullman and Kien to Auschwitz and gassed them two weeks later.

In North America today perhaps the confessional daytime television shows serve some function of playful inversion. Sure, they are appalling. But they are unfortunate examples of making the private and the intimate public. In early days of Christianity they had public confessions. These daytime shows are topsy-turvy and crazy versions of that. Some can find them funny, although the audiences clearly look down upon, jeer at and condemn the confessors. **MT**



Davis is most widely known for her book *The Return of Martin Guerre* (1984), which she wrote after consulting on the film of the same name. This year she has published *Slaves on Screen: Film and Historical Vision and The Gift in Sixteenth-Century France*.

Illustration: From the *Roman de Fauvel*, facsimile reproduction, Broude Bros., NY, 1990.



Davis has explored 'rituals of inversion' like the charivari (or shivaree' in English) and other carnivalesque practices in medieval Europe. Costumed commoners boisterously humiliated newlyweds to assert community control over them, or satirized authority figures as a way to press social demands. The first known use of the term and depiction of a charivari (in the form 'chalivali') is from the *Roman de Fauvel*, a French musical and literary satire circa 1310, shown here.

'It did happen here'

By Joel Seguire
(U-M News & Information Services)

Taking a cue from a phrase well known to law students—"The law is a seamless web"—two-time Pulitzer Prize-winner Anthony Lewis addressed "Freedom, The Seamless Web" as the keynoter for the 10th annual Davis, Markert, Nickerson Lecture on Academic and Intellectual Freedom.

The symposium at the Law School celebrated the 10th anniversary of the lecture series dedicated to three faculty members who were suspended from the University in 1955 for refusing to give testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee in 1954.

Following their suspension, H. Chandler Davis and Mark Nickerson eventually were terminated. Clement Markert was reinstated to the faculty. All three went on to distinguished academic careers. Davis, the only one of the three still living, was present and offered remarks on his experience. Also on the scene and giving their own perspectives were Markert's daughter, Samantha Markert-Schreck, and Nickerson's son Stephen.

Davis said the "in-house inquisition" that had aimed to find all three defendants "unfit for University service" had failed to remove Markert because "vocal opposition to the repression" by a few faculty and students had proved strong enough to save Markert's job. "It's a pleasure to see some of that valiant band here today," he added.

Lewis, a *New York Times* columnist, began by observing that although there is "no island of freedom for intellectuals in a totalitarian system" like that in Stalin's Russia, impulses to curb freedom of thought and expression have arisen in the United States, too. "It can happen here. It *did* happen here," Lewis said, adding that "academic and intellectual freedom cannot be separated from freedom of thought and expression in society as a whole."

After World War II, he said, "Academics went to prison for refusing to testify about their beliefs and associations. And, as I hardly need to say on this occasion, some great universities were, to put it politely, less than courageous in protecting the intellectual freedom of their faculty members."

In our society as a whole today, Lewis said, "we are as free to say what we think as we have ever been and freer than any other people on earth. But it would be a great mistake to believe such broad freedom is unchallengeable."

To illustrate his point, Lewis traced the history of attempts to limit free speech in the United States after the passage of the First Amendment in 1791. In 1798, the Federalist Party began playing on fears of the Jacobin terror in revolutionary France by connecting Thomas Jefferson, leader of the opposition party, with that revolution. Thus began the "paranoid strain" in US politics that, according to Lewis, weaves throughout our history.

The Federalist congress passed the Sedition Act designed to silence opposition newspapers in the run-up to the election of 1800. "Many of the leading Jeffersonian editors were prosecuted and imprisoned under the act before it expired on Inauguration Day, 1801," Lewis said.

Moving to the period of World War I, Lewis cited the Espionage Act of 1917, which prohibited interference with mobilization efforts. Under this legislation, said Lewis, Eugene V. Debs, a Socialist Party candidate for president, was convicted and imprisoned for praising three jailed draft resisters. "This and many other cases prosecuted under this act were all upheld by the Supreme Court on the ground that speech with a 'bad tendency' could be stopped, though some dissenting opinions began to appear," Lewis added.

First Amendment law has seen many changes over the years. "The way the Supreme Court has decided free speech cases has so much to do with the changing nature of our society." It is more affirmative now, he said, exemplified by Justice Hugo Black in a 1959 dissenting opinion, later quoted in the famous 1964 libel case, *New York Times v. Sullivan*, that "it is a prized American privilege to speak one's mind, although not always with perfect good taste, on all public institutions."

At present, Lewis continued, "we have a surprising new phenomenon—a transformation of attitude about free speech" between the political left and right. "There are now forces on the traditionally liberal left seeking to limit speech, especially on campuses in the form of speech codes," Lewis said. "Speech codes hinder robust debate that should of all places take place on campuses."

The University of Michigan Press has recently published *Unfettered Expression: Freedom in American Intellectual Life*, edited by Peggie J. Hollingsworth. It contains the first nine lectures in the series, including President Bollinger's 1992 address, "The Open-Minded Soldier and the University." For information about the book, lecture series and availability of the video documentary about the events of the 1950s at U-M, see <http://www.umich.edu/~afif/> or contact the Academic Freedom Lecture Fund at 3625 Daleview Dr., Ann Arbor, MI 48105, or call (734) 769-0376.



Anthony Lewis

Photo by Gregory Fox

LETTERS

BEING A retiree of a national lab and the widow of a Doctor of Philosophy, Chemical Engineering (1964), I read with relish "The Protein Pro, A New Approach to Biology" and "There's Plenty of Zing in String Theory" (Summer 2000 issue). It is uplifting to read that the University of Michigan is playing a vital role in so many new thresholds of science. Further, it is invigorating to realize that while my husband's and my own careers were dedicated to one area of science (nuclear) that slowly ebbed over the years, new and equally exciting vistas shine before the Michigan students of today. The wonderful aura of the research atmosphere on the Michigan campus will forever be one of my fondest memories.

Virginia Obenchain '59, '62
Idaho Falls, Idaho

I have very much enjoyed reading *Michigan Today*. Rather than being full of "fluff" about U-M, it gets into detail about what faculty and alumni are doing in the real world. It is very interesting reading, and makes me feel proud to be associated with U-M. Keep up the great work! I got the summer issue about a week ago, but the online edition is still showing the spring. Can we get the on-line version faster? I wanted to refer some friends to specific articles.

Jeff Lebow '80, '81MS, Ind. & Op. Engrg.
Atlanta
Our online edition at <http://www.umich.edu/~newsinfo/> is created from the material assembled for the print version. It can't be placed on the Web until the materials return from our printer, hence the delay.—Ed.

THE PICTURE of the youthful Frank Robbins in your summer issue (Grace Shackman's "Activities of the Apostles") was a treat to me; Mr. Robbins was one of my life's benefactors. In February 1952, my academic counselor at The College of William and Mary, where I was a sophomore, decided that the place for me was the University of Michigan, with its Hopwood Room and its outstanding English professors (like Marvin Felheim and Clarence Dewitt Thorpe, from each of whom, even though I was a chemistry major, I was indeed able to take an unforgettable course).

This counselor was J. T. Baldwin, who had taught botany at U of M. Professor Baldwin telephoned his friend Frank Robbins and said, "Martha Bennett (Peggy) Wells's courses, campus activities, jobs and grades have been as follows; will U of M take her, now?" Mr. Robbins promised to find out and soon called back saying, "The Dean of Women says that if your Dean of Women will call and recommend her, we will take her."

Upon that call to Dean Deborah Bacon, I became a sophomore at U of M, with no written application, no orientation (too late, alas), no dorm room, and no winter coat. My gratitude for the education (and jobs and scholarships) I received at Michigan is unceasing. (And my grand roommate, Jo Rohleder, lent me a pea jacket until my parents could send me a winter coat.)

Martha Bennett (Peggy) Wells Stiles '54

The Irish and the British

MANY THANKS for the summer issue. Allow me to comment on the article "Children of War." The caption under the picture of children in Belfast is hardly appropriate for a scholarly publication. The artist, Lin Baum, allows her biases to show through loud and clear. She states that, "British soldiers were everywhere ... training rifles on pedestrians." I wasn't with her to see, but this sounds, to be frank, absurd. Such conduct by a regular patrol would further inflame animosities and precipitate a riot; hardly what the troops are trying to achieve.

Also, "You took your life in your hands if you absentmindedly carried a Catholic newspaper into a Protestant bar." True, but would there be any different response if one walked into an IRA-dominated bar with a Protestant paper? There are thugs on both sides. Finally, the two boys depicted in the photograph, "were living in a Catholic area so dangerous that the bus driver said he wouldn't even charge me for taking me there." Why, I wonder. Had Miss Baum informed the driver that she was going to expose "British oppression," and he liked that slant?

Miss Baum states that she keeps materials and experiences from her trips out of her class work as an art teacher and concluded, "Students don't want an ambush of political state-

ments." Neither do U of M graduates, particularly when the statements are so obviously one-sided.

Henry Kennedy '67 PhD
Chapala, Jalisco, Mexico

PS. My doctoral dissertation subject was entitled "Politics In Northern Ireland."

Lin Baum replies: British troops began to be seen as an occupying force whose objective was to maintain the Unionist status quo by the early '70s. In terms of my experiences in W. Belfast, British soldiers would routinely be three together, each training his rifle on a pedestrian and following them down the street. Your astute observation that such conduct would "inflame animosities" was quite true. The caption regarding the newspaper was incorrect. What occurred when I asked to buy a Catholic/Republican paper in central Belfast was the salesman was extremely uneasy, looking over his shoulder several times and hastily folding the paper to insure the masthead would not show. On the bus trip, the driver waved my money away and volunteered instructions not to walk down "that road" and to take the next bus out of the area ASAP. Furthermore, being part Anglo-Irish, I did not go to the North to expose "British oppression" (your words). My focus was and continues to be the welfare of children and the impact of violence and

war on them. Lastly, in terms of my respect for my students, I believe there is a difference between enrolling in an art class and turning to an article titled "Children of War," which one may choose to read or not.

Those labels, again!

I'VE FOLLOWED the comments in *Michigan Today* on spouse names on mailing labels. I recognize this isn't exactly the most important topic you deal with, but there is a downside to only having the alum's name on the label. My spouse was critical in the completion of my degree at Michigan while she worked as a professor at Washtenaw Community College—not only because of her income, but also her encouragement to continue and finish! Beyond that we are partners in making decisions on things like what charities we make gifts to annually and in the future (if statistics are any indication, she will outlive me and make the final determination on where our estate ends up). We enjoy *Michigan Today* and I, for one, hope you continue to give this recognition to spouses as appropriate. And, if that's not enough to sway you, we both graduated from that other large university south of Ann Arbor in a ri-

val state where they seem to have figured out how to give us both recognition in every contact they have with us!

W. Alan Wentz '76 PhD
Germantown, Tennessee

AS PARENTS of Michigan alumni who receive *Michigan Today*, we appreciate this mag very much and even wish for additional info on keeping us updated in regards to the school.

Jim and Mary Vanderploeg
Wyoming, Michigan

YOU HAVE a very impressive school, this site reflects the accomplishments of the faculty. It also reflects that your alumni put their education to practice. I am interested in receiving your publication if this is possible.

Seth Becker
Los Angeles

We are happy to provide complimentary subscriptions to Michigan Today to all who are interested in reading about the University of Michigan.—Ed.

I AM writing in response to Ben Ebling '56 (Letters, Summer issue). In my previous letter (Spring 2000) I used the term "people of color" to refer to Hispanics, Blacks or African Americans, and anyone else who is generally considered a minority in this country. I would agree with Mr. Ebling that there are many Hispanics whose skin is as white as his; however, there are just as many whose skin is brown. I would sincerely doubt that any Hispanic would consider themselves to be White Anglo-Saxon Protestants, even if they would classify their race as White.

Vickie Ellison '81
Columbus, Ohio

Strings and proteins

MY SON, Michael, received today the summer issue. Almost the entire issue was of great interest to me! I found it so exciting because a book club I belong to and another study group are on these topics: string theory, proteins and physically and emotionally healthy children.

How can I get a copy of *Michigan Today* for me? I send my son's copy to him (he lives and works in China). Could I be so bold as to ask for 20 copies for my reading group? These ladies are just like me; they will just "gobble" it up and be so appreciative.

Maureen S. Gallagher
Winnetka, Illinois

We are happy to place non-Alumni/ae on our complimentary mailing list and to supply extra copies of Michigan Today, when quantity permits, for educational purposes.—Ed.

I HAVE just finished reading the Summer 2000 issue and wish to express my appreciation for this publication from the University of Michigan. Each issue is like a mini post-graduate course, which supplies interesting

continuing education. I learn about things related to my profession and previous University experiences and also about matters totally unrelated but of interest and importance. It has been a long time since 1943!

I was attracted to the lead article "There's Plenty of Zing in String Theory" by Gordon Kane. My undergraduate exposure to chemistry and physics still provides some sense of awe. I often wonder "What Makes Matter Matter," and this essay provokes my curiosity as well as my frustration that we still don't know the answer. I read it several times and noticed what may be an error like one I once made in a paper published in a professional journal. It was overlooked by my proofreader and the editorial staff of the journal as well.

There is an explanatory paragraph beside the illustration of the Standard Model which states: "The neutron is made of protons and neutrons bound together." The body of the paper tells us that the strong force binds quarks into protons and neutrons, which combine into nuclei. I believe that the first "neutron" in the quoted sentence probably should be changed to "nucleus" and that a change should be made if the paragraph is reprinted.

The typo I mention in no way detracts from the value of the publication and I look forward to the next issue!

Fred W. Robinson '43
E-mail

You are right, thanks. It should have been the "nucleus is made up of protons and neutrons." We'll make the change in our Web edition.—Ed.

YOUR SUMMER issue is the most informative I have seen. Rather than butcher mine, I could use up to four more copies for family and friends.

M.M. Craig Spitz '42
Marietta, Georgia

The dashing Buck Dawson

AS AN undergraduate and Phi Gam from 1952-1956, I was completely in awe of Buck Dawson [author of *When the Earth Explodes*, reviewed in *U-M Books -Ed.*], who occasionally stopped by the fraternity house at 707 Oxford Rd. Buck with a cane and a black patch over his eye overflowed with enthusiasm and charm. He was a delightful raconteur and bon vivant. Being married to U-M swim coach Matt Mann's daughter only added to his mystique. I enjoyed the summer issue of *MT*.

Casper O. Grathwohl '64 Law
Niles, Michigan

Age of Michigamua

I READ with interest the article "Michigamua Protest Ends" in the summer issue. Please be advised that Michigamua was founded in 1902 and is over 95 years old, not "over 70 years ago," as reported.

I agree with coach Red Berenson in that our rituals are meant to honor Native Ameri-

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cans for their wisdom, courage and respect for the land.

Richard L. Pinkerton '55, "Pump'um Paw"
Tribe of 1955
Exec. Secy., Michigan Union, 1954-55
Fresno, California

I VERY much enjoyed your summer issue. It reflected the breadth and depth of intellectual and other activities on the campus. I particularly enjoyed the articles by Gordon Kane ("String Theory") and by Ken Garber ("The Protein Pro"), both of which succeeded marvelously in the difficult task of communicating, in language understandable to a completely nonscientific layman like me, something of the excitement percolating in the fields they discussed.

On a different level, you report on the end of the Michigamua protest stimulated a question on which I hope you can provide me with some information. I am a 1963 LSA graduate, and when a U-M student, I was privileged to have been elected to Druids, an all-campus undergraduate honorary society like Michigamua. (In those days, Druids was considered secondary or junior to Michigamua in prestige and recognition). Like Michigamua, Druids was assigned a private meeting room in the Union Tower. On several visits to the Michigan Union in the years since I graduated, I inquired of staff as to whether Druids still existed and met in the Union and whether I could have access to its meeting room, but none of the Union staffers to whom I spoke has ever acknowledged having any knowledge of either Druids or Michigamua.

Can you answer my questions about Druids? Is it still active on the Ann Arbor campus? Does it still meet in the Union? If it is no longer active, when did it cease to exist? If it is still active, can you provide me with the name and address of its current officers, whom I may contact to inquire about the organization's current activities?

Robert M. Berger '63
Highland Park, Illinois

A staff member of the Michigan Student Association reported that MSA records of official student organizations go back to 1997 and that they don't include the Druids nor indicate when they dropped from the rolls. This means, she said, that the group is now "either unofficial, secretive or has ceased."—Ed.

"But groups have occasionally re-emerged after dormancy," she said as reassurance, and added that although MSA has no names for Druid contacts, the Bentley Library or the Daily may have source material. Perhaps other ex-Druids among our readers can help you.—Ed.

Spelling gene defective

IN YOUR article, *What Makes Life Life?*, you quote Prof. Phil Andrews's comparison of the Genome Project with a revolutionary moment in history: the invention of the printing press. I would like to bring your attention to the spelling of the name *Gutenberg*. The man credited with the invention of the moveable type is Johannes Gutenberg, who was

born sometime before 1400 and died in 1468. The difficulty in English is that we pronounce the two spellings virtually the same, whereas in German, where the pronunciation and meaning are quite distinct, it is easy to tell the difference. You can show your appreciation of the man who made the publication of your writing possible by remembering how to spell his name.

Nancy Hanson
Royal Oak, Michigan

The misspelling "Gutenberg" slipped by us. Thanks.—Ed.

Athletics in the Forties

MY COMPLIMENTS for printing John Kautz's ('42 ED) letter in the Summer issue. It was an extremely well written commentary on the coaches' role during that period in U-M athletics and especially their positions in the School of Education.

In those days, Ray Fisher was not only varsity baseball coach but also freshman basketball coach. Bennie Oosterbaan was not only varsity basketball coach but also the end coach in football and an assistant in baseball. Cliff Kean was varsity wrestling coach and an assistant in football. This was the normal austerity program in keeping athletic budgets low in dire economic times during the student-athlete era.

As a former varsity basketball player on Michigan's '41, '42 and '43 teams, I can relate to Kautz's remark, "Droll and somewhat mechanical presentations seemed to be the pattern of Cliff Kean and Bennie Oosterbaan."

After my sophomore year I had completed my required pre-dental courses but decided to spend one year in the School of Education, take advanced ROTC in case dental school was not a reality and play another year of basketball. I had to take an Introduction to Education course as a requirement along with one other course, so I chose Baseball, in which, as Kautz indicated, class instruction consisted of guest lectures by head coaches and field practice, when weather permitted, with assistant instructors. All other courses were electives in LS&A.

For me, baseball class was a way to learn a little more about Ray Fisher, who had been our frosh basketball coach, and Ernie McCoy, our top assistant to Bennie on the basketball team.

John must have observed Fisher, Kean and Oosterbaan at work at what they did best in Yost Field House: giving group and individual instruction to their athletes. I used to see J. Kenneth Doherty at work with John's track team and Kean with his wrestlers and Fisher with indoor baseball practice in Yost, and recognized their quiet but effective methods of teaching student athletes of the day.

In the '40s student athletes, especially Phys. Ed students who played team sports, would play more than one sport to make their coaching résumé look good for hiring purposes. MSU (Michigan Agricultural College in those days) recruited me out of a small Upper Peninsula high school as a basketball-only

player. Michigan did not bother to recruit me for they knew they would have all-around athletes encouraged by alumni to attend the U of M. Michigan athletic alumni in turn received good support in finding good coaching positions in high school, other prep schools and small colleges, as well as in large universities, through the influence of Michigan coaches and administrators. Other athletes had good business connections through influential alumni, so the long hours of practice away from class paid off for many student athletes.

Leo H. Doyle '43 Ed, '45 DDS
Lansing, Michigan

Control of the car

I WAS alarmed to read the article about UMTRI in the summer issue of your newsletter, touting the benefits of adaptive cruise control (ACC.) I myself am afraid to use ordinary cruise control in my car, since one can easily become mesmerized and drowsy when allowing the car to do its own thing. I often think that some of the wild driving that I see (cars failing to slow down when passing and cars wending in and out of traffic) may be due to drivers whose cars are on cruise control and who don't want to interfere with their speed by breaking.

Since I have read that there may be as many accidents caused by drivers falling asleep at the wheel as by those driving while under the influence of alcohol, it seems to me even more perilous to develop a car on which we rely to slow or stop when encountering traffic. (My friend enquires if it will also slow the car, which comes up too close behind us?) No longer having to brake or accelerate invites the mind to wander or the driver to relax his attention or reflexes. I would rather be in control of the car, with warnings built in, if need be, but not to have an automated ride with no responsibilities. Cruise control may be all right for the wide-open spaces of the West, but on our crowded highways I think it is "a dangerous experiment," to quote a previous review of your publication.

Harriet R. Meiss
New York City

A 'noble person' unrecognized

WHEN I was in architecture school in the 1950s, no one had heard of Raoul Wallenberg—his name was never mentioned. We had no idea that such a noble person had walked our hallways and studied in our classrooms. Now, when we think of him, the question, why was he arrested, always comes to mind. It's difficult for us to understand how a Swedish diplomat, whose work was solely humanitarian, could have been imprisoned and never released.

In the NYC Public Library there are 25 books on Raoul Wallenberg. Those that I've read have dealt with this question of his arrest, and some of their answers are presented below.

1. His explanation to the Russians that he was helping the Hungarian Jews would have

seemed to them incredible, if not absurd, since they were almost as anti-Semitic as the Germans. Humanitarian programs were completely foreign to Stalin's Russia and would have appeared to them as a "cover" for espionage operations.

2. Finding German and Hungarian Nazis with Swedish passports (probably obtained on the black market) bearing his signature would have figured heavily against him.

3. Arrests were common in Hungary—even innocent Jews liberated by the Russians were sent to Siberia. The Swiss legation had a similar humanitarian program, and their secretary was also sent to Russia. The head of the Red Cross was held for months in Budapest.

4. It would have gone against him with the Russians that the Wallenberg family had owned property in Russia before the Revolution and had been accused of backing the White Russian forces.

5. Working for and obtaining funds from US agencies would not have been in his favor, even though the United States was one of their allies. They may have known that Iver Olsen, the man who recruited Wallenberg to work in Budapest, had been a member of a US security agency.

6. It's unlikely that they would have believed that a rich Swede from one of the most famous capitalist families in Europe would have spent war years in Budapest saving Jews, when he could have enjoyed a safe life in a neutral country.

7. They may have considered him a "big fish" that they could mold into a spy or use for an important prisoner exchange.

After his arrest, most reports claim that he was moved from prison and eventually died in the mid 1960s, a broken man. But newly released prison documents indicated that the notorious interrogator Lt. Col. Koppelyansky had control of Wallenberg from the time of his arrest in 1945, and after two years failed to get what he wanted (possibly to turn Wallenberg into a Soviet agent or to obtain information regarding his alleged spying activities).

These documents also tend to indicate that Wallenberg did not die of natural causes, as the Russians have claimed, but was murdered in 1947 by his tormentors. More information regarding Wallenberg's imprisonment is to be released later this year by the Swedish government.

Roy A. Euker '58
New York City

A Daily type

MY FIRST attempt to work on the *Michigan Daily* was instantly vetoed. I did not know how to type! Only a temporary setback. I enrolled in Hamilton Business College until my typing skills measured up to the requirements of the Women's Department. Back then women were not eligible to become managing editor of the *Daily* or to work in the so-called Men's Departments such as the sports section.

In 1936 I became the women's editor, which entitled me to such interesting assign-

ments as interviewing Lily Pons backstage at Hill Auditorium and entertaining Leopold Stokowski at the Pretzel Bell. The Pretzel Bell was THE gathering place for *Daily* staff, and I will never forget the wild, wild night at the Pretzel Bell when Prohibition ended and we drank REAL beer.

My experience on the *Daily* led to a PR job in New York and later to a freelance job on the *Detroit News*, and finally to a three-year stint in the women's department of the *Detroit Free Press*.

Marriage, three children, and I kept on writing. My first sale—you guessed it—a diaper-wash magazine. Later, sales such as *McCalls* and *Yachting* and finally 10 young adult books in a permanent collection of Michigan Literature at Grand Valley State College. Also one adult suspense novel in collaboration with Virginia Sloan Gillette, who attended U of M as well as Elmira College.

For me, it all started back then at the *Michigan Daily*, among my happiest memories in a long happy life.

Josephine M. Wunsch
Grosse Pointe Park, Michigan

Dishwasher to The Apostles

I REALLY enjoyed Grace Shackman's "Acts of the Apostles" in the summer issue. I hope

you will find some of my memories of interest.

In the fall of 1934, three graduates of Jackson Junior College enrolled as juniors at U-M. We had rooms with a Mrs. Parks, who was the cook at the Apostles Club. Mrs. Parks gave us board jobs at the club; one of us took care of the heating plant, and the other two were dishwashers. I was one of the dishwashers for the next two years.

During this time I knew all of the Apostles (about 20 in number), but the years have dimmed my memory of their names. I do, however, remember Drs. Case, Cross and Robbins and Professors Cuncannon, Halford and VanderDelde. Each member always sat in the same place for meals, and Dr. Case had the honor of sitting at the head of the table.

Mrs. Parks was a very good cook, and at a time when area restaurants offered meal tickets to students for four or five dollars a week the Apostles paid nine dollars a week. As a result the meals were excellent, and we, as kitchen help, enjoyed the same food as that prepared for the Apostles. Each Apostle had his own preference for breakfast, served from 7:30 to 9:00, and Mrs. Parks knew what each one wanted. The only meal not served was Sunday night.

The house on Church St. had rooms for six Apostles. Professor Halford, who was the

treasurer, occupied one of them. Mrs. Parks's sister, Mrs. Judson, took care of the rooms and the house.

When I entered the Business School in the fall of 1936, I realized graduate school and five hours a day at the Apostles Club did not go together, and I gave up the board job except for occasional fill-ins. In spite of my association with the Club I did not know much about its beginning and past history so that part of your article was of great interest. I am the only one left of the three I mentioned and probably one of a few who might have had similar experiences with the Apostles Club.

Norman B. Davey '36, '38 MBA
Jackson, Michigan

I WAS pleased to find "Activities of the Apostles" in the summer issue. I notice that my brother, Dr. H. Mark Hildebrandt, is quoted and I wish to add my "two cents worth": As children growing up in a faculty family we often heard references to the Apostles and became acquainted with many of them. We played with their children, saw them entertained in our home, recognized them as friends of our parents, knew them as neighbors. For example, Wilfred Shaw lived on Hill Street, just around the corner from our house on Cambridge Road. His daughter, Penelope, was a contemporary and classmate of mine. Joseph Hayden and his family lived on Onondaga, a block away. Our brother Paul played with his son Ralston both before and after their stay in the Philippines. The Bursley house was a little farther out on Hill Street and there were occasions when we played in their yard.

Alexander Ziwet (whose name is pronounced "zee-vet") was a guest at Sunday dinners in our house; he was already retired as professor of mathematics. I have the impression that our father, Theophil H. Hildebrandt, who came to the University as an instructor in the Department of Mathematics in the College of Engineering in 1909, was something of a protégé of Ziwet's. (There was a separate Department of Mathematics in LS&A until 1934, when THH became chairman of the combined departments.) In the illustration entitled "Apostles at card play," the man identified as "C. A. Hibbert" was probably Vibbert, a professor of philosophy, I believe. His daughter, Madeleine, was also a contemporary of mine. Perhaps sometime you can publish a complete, preferably annotated, list of all the Apostles through the years of the club's existence. I am sure that my contemporaries and I would find it enlightening.

Theodore W. Hildebrandt '42, '47 MA, '56 PhD
Greensboro, North Carolina

I CERTAINLY enjoyed the entire Summer issue. The "String Theory" and "Protein" Pro articles were intriguing, and it was nostalgic to read about the *Michigan Daily*, where I worked at the Women's Desk as headline

writer and night editor in the mid-1940s.

What caught my eye and curiosity, however, was the photo of the 1915 "Apostles" with the name "Bursley" in the caption. I connected it with Joseph A. Bursley, who was Dean of Students during my years at Michigan (1943-1947). I immediately looked up Dean Bursley in my 1947 *Ensign* yearbook. His photo on p. 15 looks remarkably like the young man in the 1915 Apostles photo wearing a gray suit and looking directly at the camera. Could the names be out of order? Is the Bursley mentioned any relation to Dean Bursley? I remember Dean Bursley and Dean of Women Alice C. Lloyd with respect and affection.

Another Apostle mentioned in your article was Prof. Preston Slosson, who truly was an amazing and memorable teacher of history. How wise the University was to share this exceptionally gifted man with freshman students. He lectured without notes and made European History come alive. His classes were packed. During World War II Professor Slosson also had a 15-minute radio program during which he analyzed the war news. Observers reported that he would arrive about 20 minutes before airtime, look over the day's newspapers and then proceed to comment on the political and historical ramifications of the day's events, again with no notes.

If you haven't featured Preston Slosson recently in your publication, I think readers would appreciate your doing so.

Ellen (Hill) Taylor

Grand Junction, Colorado

Grace Shackman replies: *There were in fact two Bursleys who were members of the Apostles—Joseph, a professor of mechanical engineering who became the first dean of men, and Philip, a professor of French, who was identified as the Bursley in the photo in the document I copied. They may well have been related, but I didn't come across any information on that point. I copied the names for the picture exactly as the Bentley Library had them. It is possible, of course, that whoever originally ID'd them made a mistake.*

Michigan Today Online

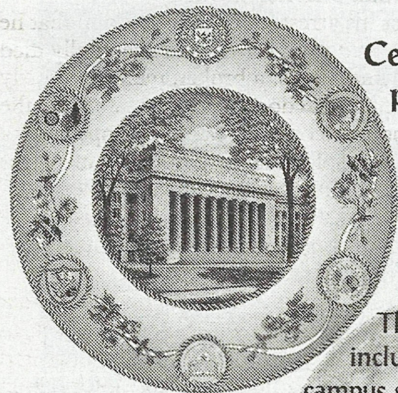
I AM writing from the Alumni and Development office at the University of Ottawa. I found that the online version of your alumni magazine was extremely well done. We are in the process of putting ours up online, and if you could give me any information as to problems you encountered (or any other helpful hints) it would be greatly appreciated.

Elizabeth Wylie

Research and Communications Assistant
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

Our online edition at <http://www.umich.edu/~newsinfo/MT/mtfpg.html> is designed and composed by Roger Sutton, manager of broadcasting media and information technology, News and Information Services, and his staff—Ed.

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CEW at 35

History and Mission of the CEW

This is the last of several articles in the 2000 volume of *Michigan Today* on the U-M Center for the Education of Women, founded in 1964 through the joint efforts of alumnae and the administration. (See *Spring 2000 issue*.)

For more information about the Center, write to CEW at 330 E. Liberty, Ann Arbor, MI, 48104; phone (734) 998-7080, or visit its Website at <http://www.umich.edu/~cew/welcome.html>.

From nontraditional student status
to the PhD to U-M faculty

Making It All the Way

By Sarah Beldo

In 1978, Sandra Graham-Bermann was a 27-year-old single mother of two enrolled in Michigan's Undergraduate Honors Program, planning to study psychology. With her family to care for, the road to academia seemed paved with potholes. But she had always dreamed of journeying exactly where she is today. First in her family to attend college, she now holds the post of associate professor in the Department of Psychology and Women's Studies Program.

"As a single parent, I was looking everywhere for sources of support," Graham-Bermann recalls. What she found was the Center for the Education of Women (CEW), the campus resource for nontraditional female students. The CEW, Graham-Bermann says, "gave me encouragement, partly financially, but also professionally. It gave me professional recognition and promoted the idea of being a scholar. It helped me realize I could be a professor. Before you get there, you have to be able to imagine yourself there."

After graduating from the Honors Psychology program, Graham-Bermann coded data for several years, then enrolled in U-M's graduate program in personality and clinical psychology. She received her PhD in 1987 and focused on clinical psychology, working particularly with children.

In earlier research, she had uncovered a surprisingly large number of families who faced domestic and sibling violence. Curious to discover more about the inner lives of children in such families, she began to study the effects of violence on children—including child abuse, domestic violence, sibling violence, media violence and community violence.

In a 1996 study, Graham-Bermann found that "children in families of domestic violence may be further damaged and harmed" if they receive no structured support and continue to be exposed to "negative role and relational models."

For families who face violence, Graham-Bermann believes firmly in intervention. In 1992, she developed an innovative intervention program called "Kids' Club" at U-M's Safe House, which "helps children learn to cope with stressful events in families, identify feelings, safety strategies and improve self-esteem." The program is run in five cities, and Graham-Bermann travels the country teaching those who work with children how to address three primary questions: What do kids know about violence? What can you do about violence? How do you handle feelings about violence?

Despite a career that gazes at a sadder face of America's families, Graham-Bermann insists that she finds her studies uplifting. "When you just study problems, you can learn a lot about people's strengths. The children are incredible. A lot of them manage lives, though they struggle," she says.



Graham-Bermann

Photo by Paul Jaronicki

She cites social groups, strong relationships with other adults and religious activity as some examples of how abused children pull through.

As part of her pursuit for additional attention for children's concerns, Graham-Bermann serves as a research consultant to the US Department of Justice. She believes that Washington, despite its earnest buzz about family values, "could and should be accomplishing much more on behalf of children's rights."

She ardently recommends the ratification of the UN Convention on Rights of Children, which deals with violence, war and the effects of war. (See "Children of War" in Summer 2000 *MT*.)

"The government should pour money into prevention of children's harm, rather than into reaction," Graham-Bermann says. "Children have the worst medical care in the world. We need to care for all children, including the poorest and the youngest." Additionally, she says, funds should be directed toward Head Start and other educational programs that reach troubled children at a young age, and toward community interventions similar to the ones she coordinates.

True to the spirit that brought her to her post, Graham-Bermann enjoys providing students with a positive role model akin to those she once sought and received. She has taught undergraduate courses on marriage and aging and graduate courses on child therapy and gender's role in clinical therapy. "Teaching comes easy to me," Graham-Bermann says. "Writing is what's hard. I enjoy mentoring graduate students and young professionals."

From where she stands now, Graham-Bermann has only grateful praise for the mentorship of the CEW. "Some people feel that we've already had the rules, people have benefited, and now the problems have gone away. This is not true. Women make less money, they are harassed and discouraged," she notes. "Additionally, women have the primary responsibility for family and the home. It was affirming to have the CEW around, which understands these particular needs."

MT

Other CEW interns who went on to get their doctorates and join the U-M faculty

Ruby Beale, adjunct professor, School of Business Administration, lecturer in Department of Psychology, assistant to the dean, LS&A. Jacqueline Mattis, assistant professor, Departments of Psychology and Women's Studies. Lorraine Gutierrez, associate professor, School of Social Work and Department of Psychology. Susan Juster, associate professor, Department of History. Bonnie Hagerty, associate professor, School of Nursing. Cleopatra Caldwell, assistant professor, Health Behavior and Health Education Department in the School of Public Health. Sylvia Hacker, associate professor emeritus, Schools of Nursing and Public Health.

U M

B O O K S

Suggested reading: books by U-M faculty and graduates, and works published by the U-M Press. Our Web Edition contains information on many other U-M Books.

THE RADICAL NOVEL RECONSIDERED
Series edited by Alan Wald, University of Illinois Press.

In the decades between the two World Wars American activist/writers created a new genre—the radical novel—dedicated to showing that life should and could be better for more Americans, not just the wealthy and powerful. Mainstream presses published a number of these works, especially after the Depression. But the onset of the McCarthy era, during which several leftist authors went before the House Un-American Activities Committee and had their lives uprooted, saw these novels tossed into the attic of literary history.

In 1995, the University of Illinois Press decided to dust these books off and give them new life in a series called the Radical Novel Reconsidered. The scholar chosen to edit the resurrection project was Alan Wald, professor of English and chair of the American Culture program at Michigan. Wald, a specialist in the 20th century cultural left, is the author of five books including *Writing from the Left*, *The Responsibility of Intellectuals* and *The New York Intellectuals*.

Wald says the series focuses on undervalued works published between 1920 and 1960 with a concentration on the 1940s and 1950s. Many of those authors are still alive, he

says, “and I want to see them get some recognition while they can still appreciate it. My hopes are to get as many out-of-print leftwing novels—particularly those by women and writers of color—back into circulation as I can.” To date, the series includes 14 titles, and Wald says he has 200 more titles on his growing list of potential reissues. A synopsis of four of novels will convey some of the qualities of the genre:

The Great Midland (1948) by Alexander Saxton. Stephanie Koviak, of working class origins, teaches at a major university while pursuing a doctorate. By day she is among the “aristocracy of scholars”; by night she teaches classes at a Communist Party-sponsored night school. Her husband returns after two years fighting in the Spanish Civil War, and Stephanie finds herself “widowed” by his attention to his other love, the Party.

The Big Boxcar (1957) by Alfred Maund. An example of the genre of travelers’ stories, in the tradition of *The Canterbury Tales* or *The Decameron*, this work places a group of disparate African Americans in a boxcar headed North. To pass the time and quell their anxieties, they decide to tell stories with the proviso each will be about a white man.

The People from Heaven (1943) by John

Sanford. This portrait of a backwater upstate New York village in the pristine Adirondacks begins one night with the arrival of a mysterious Black woman whose real name is never discovered. She becomes known as America Smith. Her presence reveals the true nature of each person’s character through his or her interactions with her.

To Make My Bread (1932) by Grace Lumpkin. The women of an Appalachian family forced to move to a mill town become embroiled in the Gastonia textile workers strike.

For more information about the series, contact bookstores, publisher or visit <http://www.press.uillinois.edu/series/rnr.html> on the Web—**Monica Finch**.

SOCIAL SECURITY: THE PHONY CRISIS
By Dean Baker ’88 PhD and Mark Weisbrot ’93 PhD, University of Chicago Press, 1999, \$22. The authors use economic data and clear nontechnical prose to argue that the Social Security system would not be saved by privatization and that future generations will not suffer from the cost of continued provision of national old age and health insurance. “The privatization, or even weakening, of Social Security would indeed be a big step toward transforming our political culture,” they say, by attacking the sense of “shared obligation to provide security for everyone against the hazards of old age, disability, sickness or injury.”—**JW**.

SIX MILE MOUNTAIN: POEMS BY RICHARD TILLINGHAST
Story Line Press, Ashland, Oregon, 2000, www.storylinepress.com, \$13.95 paper.

The strands of lyricism, grit and strong emotions woven in his work have never stood out more strongly than they do in this collection by U-M’s Richard Tillinghast, professor English Language and Literature. As the poet Eavan Boland notes on the book jacket, these poems appear to be about places, enchanting places.

But their force drives them beyond the presumed destination, and they turn out to be about displacement, and it is “the pain and waywardness of that displacement which makes these poems, finally, so compelling.”—**JW**.

The world is a man with big hands
And a mouth full of teeth.
The world is a ton of bricks, a busy signal,
Your contempt for my small talk.
It’s the crispy lace that hardens
Around the egg you fry each morning
Sunny side up.

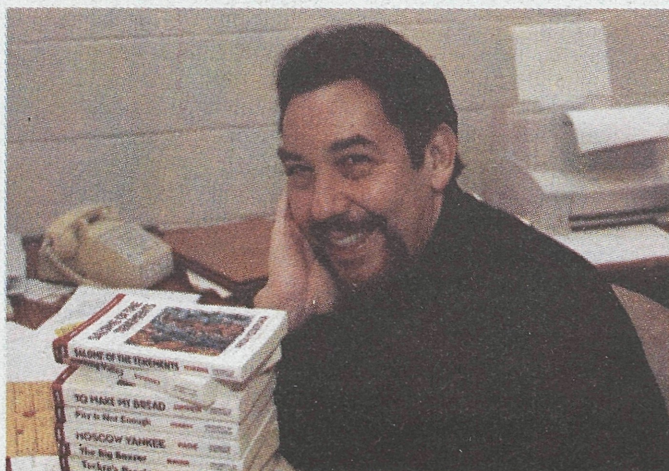
The world is the last week of August,
The fumes that fizz up into the heat
When you fill your tank
On the way to work late, again.
The world is “Please take a seat over there.”
The world is “It’ll have to come out.”
The world is “Have a nice day.”

Opening stanzas of “The World Is,”
from *Six Mile Mountain*.

HALFWAY UP THE MOUNTAIN: THE ERROR OF PREMATURE CLAIMS TO ENLIGHTENMENT
By Mariana Caplan (BA in Cultural Anthropology), Hohm Press, Prescott, Arizona, 1999, softcover, \$21.95

Caplan offers spiritual seekers advice on finding “true” teachers, confronting disillusionment on the path, spotting frauds and egotists among spiritual leaders and recognizing the difference between mystical experience and enlightenment. Her experiences living and working in the native villages of Central and South America, India and Europe help her provide down-to-earth tips for those who find their path up the mountain to be a bit

Continued on page 24



Wald

Photo by Paul Jaronksi

U-M BOOKS

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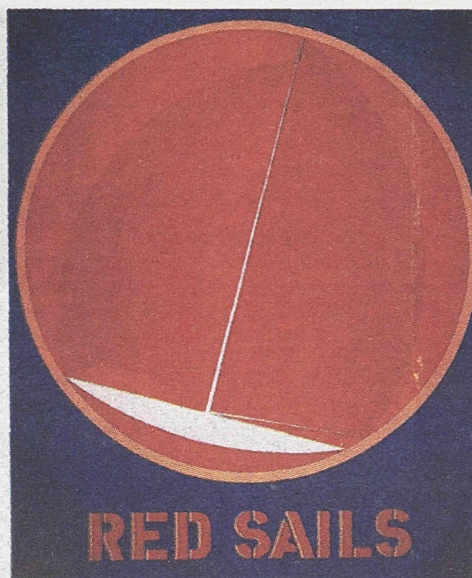
more arduous and complicated than they expected. In addition to her own views, Caplan interviews 15 of the Western world's most well-known spiritual teachers and four prominent psychologists.—**SB.**

THE JOURNEY: STORIES BY K.C. DAS
Translated by Phyllis Granoff, the U-M Centers For South and Southeast Asian Studies, Ann Arbor, 2000, paper \$19.95.

Das writes in Oriya, a vernacular language that has produced some of India's most important works of literature—particularly those dealing with social justice and the struggle toward India's independence. Das, however, has a more introspective focus; his stories deal with the complexity of human relationships, infused with black humor and a mixture of compassion and irony. A former government official, Das is at his best when probing what he calls “the strangeness of things, in terms of the divide between appearance and reality, in all kinds of personal, interpersonal and social situations.” These are stories of human ambiguity, in all of its beauty and frustration.—**SB.**

EXTENDED CLARINETS
By Roger Garrett '83 BM, '87 MM, CD recording, Novitas Records, Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Illinois, 2000, \$10.
Garrett, a U-M doctoral candidate, is featured on the very rare basset horn and the bass clarinet and contra alto clarinet on this CD he produced. He is professor of clarinet and music education and conductor of the concert and Titan bands at Illinois Wesleyan University in Bloomington. More than a half dozen other leading performers in the clarinet family also blow on a CD that affords special delight to fans of the licorice stick. You may purchase or order this title at bookstores and music stores. Outside the USA, consult Novitas Records international information page.—**JW.**

Blanton Museum of Art, U. of Texas, Austin; gift of Mari and James Michener (photo by George Homas)



Highball on the Redball Manifest (1961) and *Red Sails* (1963) are autobiographical works from Robert Indiana's mid-30's. His paternal grandfather was an engineer on the Pennsylvania RR, and his maternal grandfather rode the rails as an insurance salesman. A fond early memory was of his father playing 'Red Sails in the Sunset' on the piano. Alumna Susan Ryan's study of Indiana has 50 color and 135 black and white illustrations.

ROBERT INDIANA: FIGURES OF SPEECH
By Susan Elizabeth Ryan '92 PhD, Yale U. Press, 2000, \$45.

As pop as a pop artist can be, the Hoosier who named himself after his home state (his family name was Clark), is best known for his LOVE paintings and sculptures that have become mass American icons. As Ryan shows, however, Indiana's work arises from a deep engagement with the rhetoric of the American dream, and his vision is informed by a passionate involvement with American literature. Regardless of the tremendous commercial success and widespread familiarity of Indiana's seemingly simple imagery, Ryan, an associate professor of art history at Louisiana State University, interprets his work as enigmas that conceal or unlock complex personal and national meanings.—**JW.**

HARNESSING COMPLEXITY: ORGANIZATIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF A SCIENTIFIC FRONTIER
By Robert Axelrod and Michael D. Cohen, the Free Press, New York, 2000, \$26.

The spread of an Internet hoax through a college campus, the delicate dance of nations engaged in arms control, the frenetic but efficient world of Wall Street trading—all are examples of systems that are hard to control, in which outcomes are virtually impossible to predict. The very complexity of such systems makes it difficult for an individual player, whether a person, a business or an entire country, to know what actions to take—so much depends on what the other participants do and how their strategies change over time. U-M professors Axelrod and Cohen have devised an approach to “harnessing” complexity, turning it into a tool for desirable change.

This book offers a practical method that managers and policy makers can use to analyze situations, generate useful questions and formulate new plans of action. Axelrod, one of the world's top experts on game theory and cooperation, is a recipient of the MacArthur “genius” awards. Cohen, a professor of information and public policy, is a leading scholar of organizational learning.

Written for lay readers, *Harnessing Complexity* is aimed at “those who want to improve the world, as well as marvel at it,” and it assumes no previous background in complexity theory.

Drawing examples from business, epidemiology, information technology and other areas, the authors outline the Complex Adaptive Systems approach. A Complex Adaptive System is one in which many participants—perhaps even many kinds of participants—interact in intricate ways that continually reshape their collective future. In such systems, participants keep revising their strategies, trying to adapt to shifting circumstances. As they do, they constantly change the circumstances to which other participants are trying to adapt.—**Nancy Ross Flanagan.**

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