

Michigan Today

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The University of Michigan

National reputational survey ranks U-M among eight best research universities

The University of Michigan ranks among the top eight U.S. research universities—and third among public institutions—in a major national survey of graduate department reputations and the number of faculty publications.

In a 1970 survey of the same departments, the U-M was tied for 10th place—with Columbia—in the number listed among the nation's 10 best.

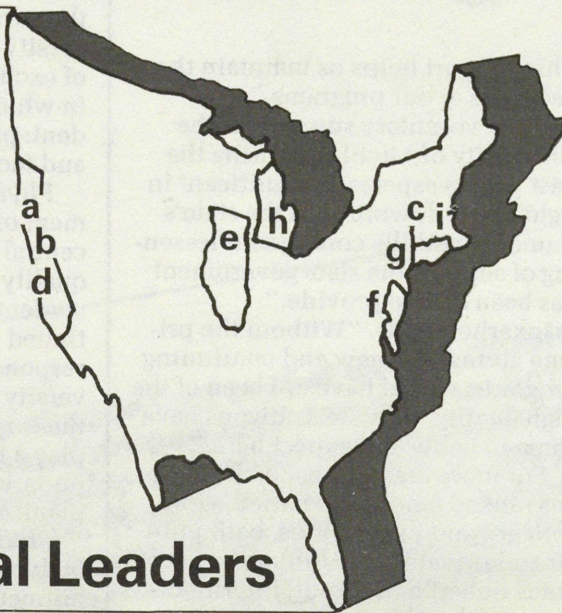
The new survey, "An Assessment of Research-Doctorate Programs in the United States," was published by the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, an ad hoc group consisting of the American Council of Learned Societies, the American Council on Education, the National Research Council, and the Social Science Research Council.

The somewhat controversial two-year effort attempted to evaluate the quality of nearly 2,700 doctoral programs, and encompassed more than 288 universities. Some 5,000 faculty members from across the nation participated. Disciplines within five categories were evaluated: physical sciences, humanities, engineering, biological sciences, and social and behavioral sciences. Across the board, U-M placed among the top 20 in all but four disciplines evaluated.

Faculty members in 32 fields of study were asked to rate the quality of their peers at institutions across

| Institution | Number of Top 10 rankings |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| a Berkeley (public) | 28 |
| b Stanford | 25 |
| c Harvard | 22 |
| d UCLA (public) | 18 |
| e Chicago | 17 |
| f Princeton | 17 |
| g Yale | 16 |
| h MICHIGAN (public) | 15 |
| i MIT | 15 |

The National Leaders



the country, providing a survey of how institutions are perceived at successfully educating professional scholars and researchers.

Fifteen U-M departments were ranked in the top ten in their fields in this area, exceeded only by Berkeley (28 top 10 ratings), Stanford (25), Harvard (22), UCLA (18), Chicago and Princeton (17), and Yale (16).

Michigan tied with MIT with 15 top 10 ratings, while Columbia and Wisconsin trailed slightly with 14 top 10 departments.

The 15 U-M departments ranking among the 10 best in reputation by peer faculty members nationally are: anthropology, art history, botany, civil engineering, classics, French language and literature, history, mechanical engineering, music, philosophy, physiology, political science, psychology, sociology and Spanish language and literature.

U-M's anthropology and political science departments led the nation's institutions in the number of scholarly articles published by their faculty members, both ranking first among the top 10. Six other departments were ranked among the top group of the 23 disciplines evaluated this way: cellular and molecular biology, economics, geo-science, history, psychology and sociology.

In commenting on the survey, U-M Vice President for Academic Affairs Billy E. Frye notes, "I am delighted by the excellent showing our faculty has made in this survey, if we view the results across the board. It shows our strengths, such as in the social sciences, as well as some perceived weaknesses, as in some of the physical sciences.

"All of us at Michigan can be proud that, even in a period of declining state support for this institution, our faculty's reputation is among the very highest in the nation.

"This survey provides yet another reason behind our efforts to enhance our state support. The U-M is an institution vitally needed as the State of Michigan comes back from an era of fiscal problems," he adds.

A detailed presentation on the rankings appeared in the Feb. 7, 1983, issue of *The University Record*. A limited number of copies are available by contacting the Editor, *Michigan Today*, 3510 SAB, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

Alumni renew commitment, pledge to aid U

Some 400 alumni from across the country returned to the Ann Arbor campus last fall for the formal dedication of the new Alumni Center building, and to re-dedicate themselves to their University.

Their renewed commitment to their alma mater took place during a day-long alumni leadership conference, "A Commitment to Excellence."

As Alumni Association President Frederick C. Matthaei, Jr. noted in his opening remarks, "Our objectives are to have a complete exchange of information about the concerns and problems facing the University and what we as alumni can do."

Briefings on 'State of U'

With that charge, those attending became true participants in a unique series of give-and-take sessions which provided detailed accounts of the University's strengths, the challenges of its fiscal crisis, and suggestions of ways alumni could be of greatest service to the University.

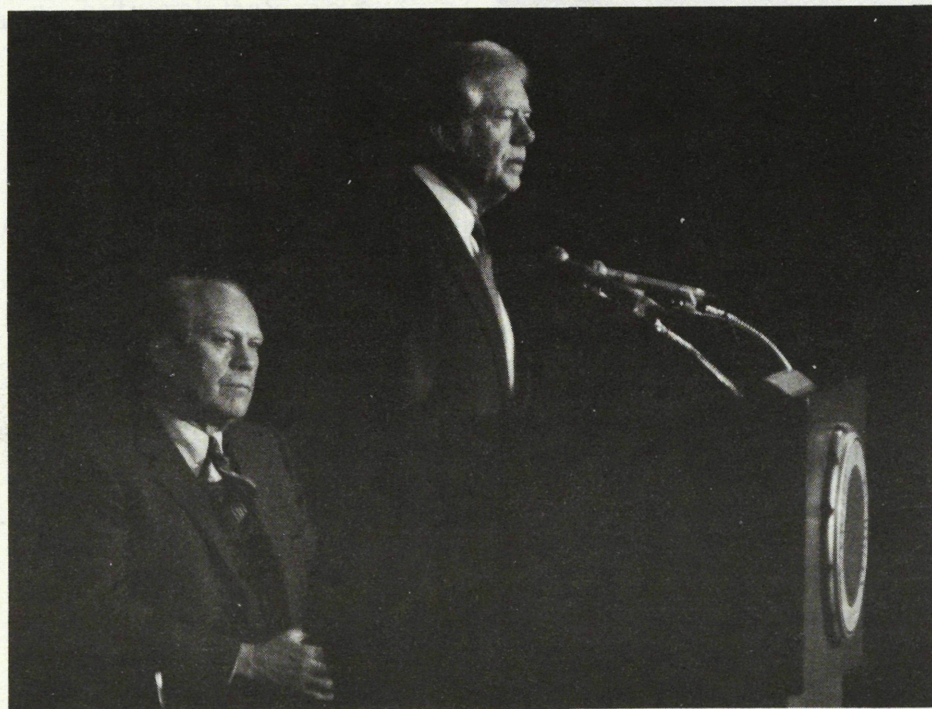
Speakers included the Regents of the University, President Harold T. Shapiro, Richard L. Kennedy, vice president for state and community relations, and Billy E. Frye, vice president for academic affairs. Luncheon speaker was outgoing Michigan governor William G. Milliken, who challenged the alumni leaders to accelerate their search for ways to support their and the University's commitment to excellence.

Alumni roles addressed

Probably the most important portion of the program directly involved the alumni leaders themselves. In working task group sessions, they addressed the role of alumni in three principal areas: enhancing private support of the University, increasing public understanding and support of the University, and the role of the Alumni Association, as well as alumni, in providing counsel to the University administration.

"This special reunion of the University's family is a rare event in U-M's history, and has provided all of us—the Alumni Association, the University administration, and, most importantly, the alumni body—with a sharper focus, with a series of workable plans with which we can work together to build on the U-M's strengths and find solutions to the problems challenging Michigan's tradition of excellence," notes Robert G. Forman, director of the Alumni Association. "We can now move ahead with renewed enthusiasm to do what is necessary to help Michigan remain great."

Ford, Carter visit U-M in 'historic' appearance



Former U.S. Presidents Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter took time out from co-chairing a national conference at the Ford Library in February to address an invited audience of more than 1,000 U-M students and faculty. Ford and Carter were in Ann Arbor for the First Presidential Conference on the Public and Public Policy. Students from many areas, including the departments of political science and economics, the Law School and Graduate School of Business Administration, questioned the two on a variety of national and international issues in a session moderated by U-M President Harold T. Shapiro. And the former presidents also made history of sorts. President Shapiro noted that it was the first time any two presidents of the U.S. had appeared together on a college campus since Thomas Jefferson invited James Monroe to the University of Virginia during Monroe's presidency.

The Vital Margin

88,810 say 'yes' to Michigan

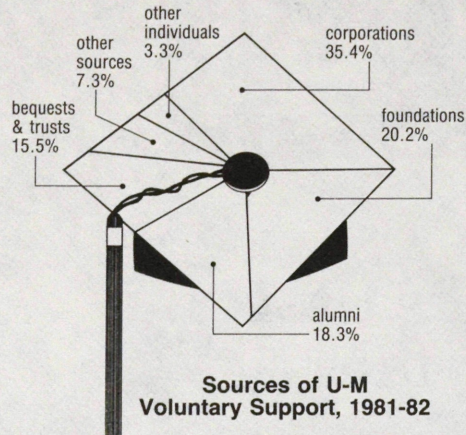
A 17 percent increase in the number of individuals supporting the U-M during 1981-82 was an important factor in a record-breaking year for voluntary support of the University.

Private support totaling \$45,579,000 was received during the fiscal year, reports James F. Brinkerhoff, U-M vice president and chief financial officer. The total represents a 40 percent overall increase when compared to 1980-81.

Individuals set records in both the number of gifts and in gift dollars received: 88,810 individual donors gave more than \$8.3 million to the U-M, representing 18.3 percent of the total contributions. "Increased fundraising efforts by the University's schools and colleges, as well as Central Development Office programs, contributed to a record high 37 percent participation rate of our alumni solicited in the annual giving programs," Brinkerhoff points out.

Of the nearly \$45.6 million total, \$16,113,000 came from corporations, \$9,200,000 from foundations, \$7,063,000 in bequests and trusts, \$9,864,000 from individuals, and the remaining \$3,339,000 from other sources.

"This upturn in private giving is tremendously heartening to us," notes U-M President Harold T. Shapiro, "especially in light of the economy's effects on this University.



This support helps us maintain the keenness of our programs."

"The voluntary support of The University of Michigan during the past year is especially significant in light of the downturn in the state's economy and the consequent lessening of support the state government has been able to provide," Brinkerhoff adds. "Without the private giving, our new and continuing programs would have not been of the high quality the state's citizens have come to know and expect here."

For more than a decade, the U-M has ranked among the nation's top colleges and universities, both public and private, in voluntary support, notes Robert E. Debrodt, interim director of development.

Private giving anchors U-M plan

In his opening address at last November's alumni leadership conference, "A Commitment to Excellence," U-M President Harold T. Shapiro emphasized the importance of the U-M's unique role: its joint commitment as "a public University absolutely committed to scholarship and academic excellence." He noted that the fiscal challenge facing the University requires a re-commitment to the unique mission of the U-M. "If the U-M does not stand for quality and public responsibility, it does not stand for anything. It is our privilege to make sure that our heritage not only is sustained, but advanced," he added.

Shapiro assured the alumni leaders that despite the threat posed by the current fiscal crisis, "The University of Michigan remains a center of excitement," and cited three areas in which the excitement is most evident: physical facilities, students, and faculty/programs.

Physical facilities: The enhancement of U-M's physical facilities is central to its ability to provide a high quality educational environment for students and faculty alike. Continued alumni commitment has been responsible for the numerous University buildings recently added to the campus, and will continue to play a major role in those recently underway and others still in the planning stages.

Students: The current student body reflects "a new level of commitment. Never have we had a better student body, in qualitative terms, than we have now. Never have we had a better diversity," Shapiro stated. The threats to that quality and diversity can be headed off by alumni assistance, in identifying and recruiting quality students, and working to establish and enhance financial aid programs.

Faculty/Programs: "The U-M has never had a better faculty than we have at the moment," Shapiro said. But even more exciting than the distinction of the faculty is the emergence of program changes that signal the University's commitment to the future—the establishment of the Center for Robotics and Integrated Manufacturing (CRIM), the total reorganization of the School of

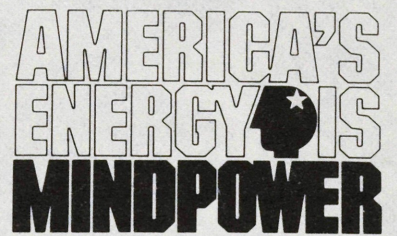
Social Work curriculum, and a renewed commitment to the importance of the humanities to the entire University community.

Shapiro also outlined the three ways in which the University has chosen to respond to the current fiscal crisis challenging the continued excellence of the U-M.

First, internal priorities have been set and, as a result, some areas are experiencing cutbacks, while additional support is being shifted to higher priority areas. "If we cannot speak to everything with quality and distinction," Shapiro stated, "we will speak to fewer areas."

Second, the University is looking for vehicles of government support to supplement the support that is currently being lost.

And, third, the University is more dependent than ever on private support, an area in which the U-M has excelled in the past. "U-M alumni have been more generous than any public university could ask for—and more generous than at some private institutions," the president acknowledged.



Grads fare well in job market

Despite a sluggish national economy, University of Michigan graduates appear to be faring well in the job market. The prospects have been particularly promising among graduates of some of U-M's professional schools.

The Law School placement office estimates that 80 to 82 percent of the 1982 graduates had found jobs within one month of graduation, with "virtually all of them finding jobs eventually," according to Nancy L. Krieger, director of the office.

Job placements for College of Engineering graduates are also at a high level, with 80 to 90 percent finding employment by early summer, notes Donald Peterson, placement director for the College. The highest demand was for electrical and mechanical engineers.

At the Graduate School of Business Administration, 67 percent of the MBA May graduates were employed by July. Margaret Carroll, the school's placement director, echoes Krieger's sentiments. "Virtually all of our MBA degree holders find jobs by fall, though typically about 15 percent do not report their positions to us."

A recent U-M study found that the University "enrolls the largest pre-professional student population in the country. Fifty-eight percent of U-M students who apply to medical schools gain acceptance, 79 gain acceptance to law schools, and 66 percent are admitted to dental schools.

"Certainly the quality of the student body at the University contributes to the success of Michigan students," notes Louis C. Rice, director of pre-professional services in the U-M Office of Career Planning & Placement. "In addition, the quality of the academic programs is clearly recognized around the country as highly competitive."

Private gifts support awards

Outstanding faculty honored

Seventeen University of Michigan faculty members have been honored this year for distinguished scholarship, teaching and service with awards totaling almost \$19,000.

Funds for two of the awards, the U-M Distinguished Faculty Achievement Award and the Faculty Recognition Award, are made possible by the private gifts of alumni and friends to the Michigan Annual Giving Fund of the U-M Development Office.

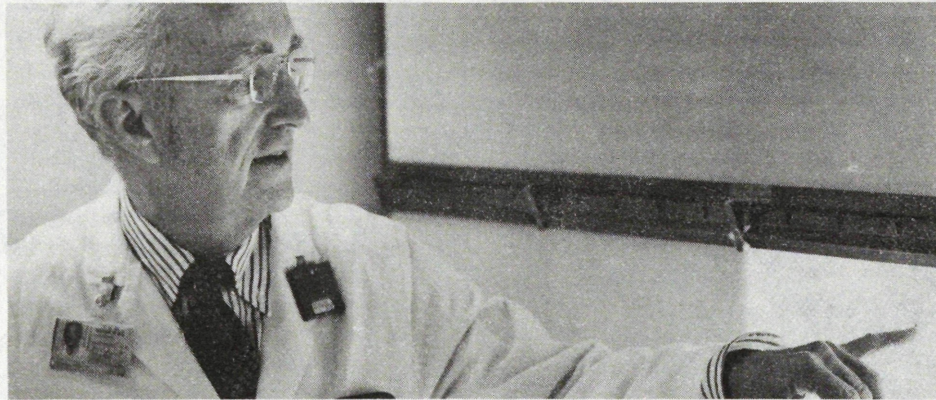
Five faculty members received the Distinguished Faculty Achievement Award, presented for "distinguished achievement in teaching, research, publication, creative work in the arts, public service, and other activities which bring distinction to the University." They were: William H. Beierwaltes, professor, internal medicine; John D'Arms, professor of classical studies; David M. Gates, professor, biological sciences; Gustav Meier, professor of music; and Constantinos A. Patrides, professor of English.

The Faculty Recognition Award, given to junior faculty members for their "impact on the life of the student body as a teacher and counselor", was awarded to James E. Dapogny, associate professor of music; Carol Ann Kauffman, professor of internal medicine; Deborah Rabinowitz, associate professor, biological sciences until last May when she joined Cornell University; Lee H. Somers, assistant professor of physical education; and Alan M. Wald, associate professor of English.

Six faculty members were honored with the AMOCO Foundation Good Teaching Award for "excellence in undergraduate instruction." They were: William R. Alexander,



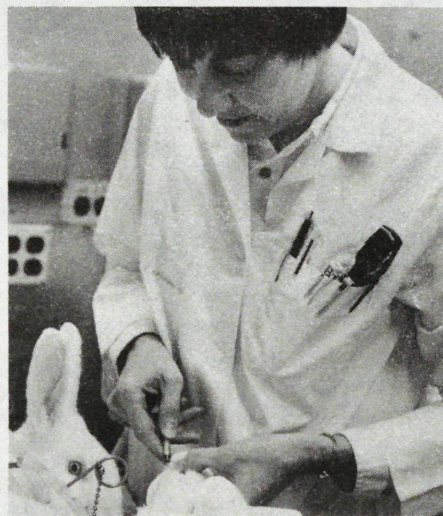
Gustav Meier



William H. Beierwaltes

associate professor of English; Helen L. Erickson, assistant professor of nursing; Karl T. Hecht, professor of physics; Peter G. Hinman, associate professor of mathematics; Michel C. Oksenberg, professor of political science and Donald R. Peacor, professor of geological sciences. Funds for this award are provided by the AMOCO Foundation through the U-M Development Office.

Linda E. Fisher, assistant professor of natural science at UM-Dearborn, was awarded the Josephine Nevins Keal Fellowship, established by a bequest from Josephine Keal, who received two degrees from the U-M.



Carol Ann Kauffman

Bonds, kids, and a 'PET' medical milestones

Many milestones and remarkable achievements have been marked by the U-M Hospitals and Medical School over the years, in patient care and the advancement of medical research. And events of the past year proved no exception.

The December sale of bonds for the U-M's Replacement Hospital Project (RHP) by the State Building Authority was a welcome year-end "milestone" for RHP planners. The bonds will finance a major portion of the state's share of the project. According to U-M Hospitals officials, the successful sale means that financing of the RHP has cleared a major hurdle, and sets the stage for a bond sale by the Hospitals and efforts to raise \$20 million in private gifts.

The RHP has been underway since October 1981 and is slated for completion in 1985. "Sidewalk superintendents" passing the project site are now watching the installation of 1,000 precast concrete wall sections that will encase the patient tower of the new hospital. So far, 59 firms, including 51 from Michigan, have been awarded construction contracts totaling \$105 million by U-M Regents.

October saw the Hospitals' Holden Perinatal unit celebrate an anniversary and a first.

The unit marked the 10th anniversary of its opening with a reunion for about 1,000 of its "graduates" and their families.

Holden, a combined maternity and infant intensive care unit (ICU) for women with high-risk pregnancies and for premature and critically-ill infants, had its start in the mid-1960s when the University's first infant ICU was established in the main hospital. The current facility, specially constructed to meet the needs of both mothers and infants, and linking Women's Hospital and Mott Childrens Hospital, was built and equipped with a \$4.5 million gift from the James and Lynelle Holden Fund of Detroit.

One of the most recent "gradu-



More than 1,000 Holden Perinatal Units "graduates" and their families took part in the 10th anniversary reunion last October. Since the opening of Holden, which also serves as a regional infant intensive care unit, more than 4,110 infants have been successfully treated at the facility.

ates" of Holden, and a very special record-breaker, is Karla Kimsey of Ypsilanti, Michigan. She entered the record books on September 4 when she received a kidney transplant 17 days after her birth. She was discharged from the hospital on October 1, the smallest infant ever to receive a kidney transplant.

"If Karla continues to do well," notes Dr. Darrell A. Campbell, Jr., the transplant surgeon who led the team of physicians who performed the six-hour operation, "this means we will now have the capability at a specialized medical center such as this one to help infants who would otherwise have been given up for dead."

December also saw dedication ceremonies for the Medical School's Cyclotron/PET Facility, a \$6.5 million machine that lets doctors view the ongoing process of life inside the brain.

The PET (positron emission tomography) scanner utilizes radioactivity to sense chemical changes in the brain that correspond to thinking, hearing, seeing and remembering.

"The ultimate goal of our project is to understand brain disease," adds John W. Keyes, Jr., M.D., director of the facility. "Many brain diseases leave no trace on conventional x-rays, but they do show up on the PET, because it senses brain function rather than brain structure.

The U-M Cyclotron/PET Facility has received three different grants to pay for its construction and first five years of operation. The National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke awarded a \$7.87 million grant in 1979. The Kresge Foundation followed with a \$1 million grant in 1980, and the U-M itself added \$2.2 million.

Nobel winner visits campus

Nobel laureate Czeslaw Milosz is the Visiting Walgreen Professor of Human Understanding during the winter term at U-M.

Milosz was awarded the Nobel prize for literature in 1980, specifically for his Polish poetry. He became more than a poet with the publication in 1953 of his widely acclaimed "The Captive Mind" which attempted to explain how the human mind functions in Soviet-dominated Eastern Europe.

The Mary Ann and Charles R. Walgreen, Jr. Endowed Professorship for Human Understanding is one of 27 endowed chairs at the University. These special chairs, made possible largely through the generosity of private gifts, provide an opportunity to bring scholars of special note to the campus to share their views and teachings with students and faculty alike, and also honor the persons named to them.

The Walgreen Chair, a gift to the University in 1968, is one of the more far-reaching professorships. In announcing the gift, Mr. Walgreen stated that "in full recognition of the fact that both political and sociological factors are relevant to the subject of human understanding, it is our wish that emphasis is placed upon study of the underlying causes of lack of understanding between people."

Allan F. Smith, U-M vice president for academic affairs at the time of the gift to the U-M, noted that, "This professorship offers the opportunity to influence every discipline, student and faculty member at the University, far beyond the customary impact of a single professorship."

Smith's thoughts are echoed by LS&A Dean Peter O. Steiner, who adds, "Prof. Milosz' appointment will afford an exciting opportunity for faculty and students to explore the underlying causes of lack of understanding between people. We believe his presence will bring great distinction to the Walgreen Chair."

Genetics Center to focus campus-wide research expertise in areas seen vital to future economic development of state

A Center for Molecular Genetics has been established at the U-M, to strengthen the University's research and teaching in the field which, many agree, "will be to the science of the rest of this century what atomic physics was to the first half."

"A revolution in the way we think about biology is occurring due mainly to advances in molecular genetics," notes Billy E. Frye, U-M vice president for academic affairs, and Charles G. Overberger, U-M vice president for research. "Recent advances in experimental technology for genetic engineering—recombinant DNA and hybridoma techniques—have led to a fundamental revolution, a virtual explosion of knowledge about the regulation of life's processes."

Frye and Overberger note that the U-M already has "a productive and broad presence in molecular genetics. The new Center provides more coherence and leadership to a fine base which has already been established. A creative, productive and eminent program in molecular genetics is within our reach," they add.

Support for the Center will come from a variety of sources. Significant

amounts of funds for space, faculty members and student support have come from both the University's central administration and several academic units.

Thurnau Trust a catalytic agent

Financial support for the Center has also been provided by funds from the Arthur F. Thurnau Trust. The Thurnau Charitable Trust was a gift to the U-M in 1981, established by U-M alumnus Arthur F. Thurnau, to be held in perpetuity for the University. Last fall, the University administration decided to designate \$750,000 from the Trust, over a five-year period, to strengthen and expand research and teaching in molecular genetics. Five graduate students, and two post-doctoral researchers, known as Thurnau Fellows, are already receiving support from the Trust's funds. Two junior faculty members, designated Thurnau Assistant Professors, are being recruited.

Focal point for information, funds

Operational since its approval by U-M Regents in November, the Cen-

ter provides a focal point for numerous activities related to molecular genetics teaching and research.

Dale Oxender, acting director of the Center and professor of biological chemistry in the Medical School, notes that a major thrust of the Center's activities so far has been to provide a coordination point for over 40 molecular geneticists who were scattered through 14 departments in seven schools, colleges, centers, and institutes. Monthly seminars among the researchers have already resulted in several joint projects. A newsletter distributed to Center researchers, other scientists on campus and a nationwide network of companies interested in the field keeps everyone updated on current techniques.

Creation of the Center also provides an opportunity for a coordinated approach to seeking funds for special projects. The geneticists currently working through the Center have grants totaling some \$8 million, most of which were sought and granted on an individual basis. The Center will allow a more cohesive approach to solicitation of

support, from both private and government sources.

Help for State's economy is goal

Another major thrust of the Center is promotion of links with business and industry, to provide new research opportunities for members of the Center and to assist in the commercial application of molecular genetics.

"The scope of the influence of genetic engineering on biology is enormous," note Frye and Overberger. "If this University is to stay ahead in basic biology, it is essential that it be in the forefront of this new and creative field.

"Furthermore, biomedical, industrial and agricultural applications have already demonstrated their great potential through the proliferation of companies exploiting molecular genetic technology," they add, "and one of the goals of the Center is to assist in the application of molecular genetics to industrial and business use in order to bolster the economy of the State of Michigan."

A SPECIAL REPORT

Public Higher Education and the State of the State

The Deficit: A Monumental Challenge Faces Michigan

The Legislature of the State of Michigan faces a historic challenge. It has been urged by the Governor of the State to approve a tax package that would, in Mr. Blanchard's words, "rescue Michigan from the precipice of bankruptcy and bring her back onto the solid ground of financial responsibility."

Michigan's colleges and universities which, again in the Governor's words, "have already felt the cold steel of the knife," may feel cold steel again, as the Governor's proposal includes a \$225 million reduction in the total State General Fund appropriation with \$25 million earmarked for public colleges and universities, \$2 million for community colleges, and \$5 million for private colleges.

A devastating alternative

While no cuts are welcomed, should no tax package be approved, the alternative could be a \$157 million cut this year for higher education. That sum is arrived at by simple division, as follows:

The state budget deficit is estimated as high as \$900 million, which is 20 per cent of the entire \$4.5 billion State General Fund. An across-the-board cut to all state services would take 20 per cent of higher education's \$785 million fiscal 1983 appropriation: i.e., \$157 million.

Michigan's colleges and universities already have survived an avalanche of fiscal problems during the past two and one-half years in the form of five separate mid-term reductions in state appropriations. In 1981-82 alone, the reductions to state four-year colleges and universities were equivalent to the withdrawal of all tax support from five of the 15 state campuses having enrollments of 68,347 students.

"Adjustments" have been made

The response throughout the state system has been a series of on-campus adjustments, singular to the priorities of individual campuses but uniform in many ways: the phase-out of selected degree programs, elimination of faculty and staff positions, diversion of funds from maintenance to operations, hefty increases in tuition, and new initiatives to raise private funds.

In general, the strategy has been to scale down and to do so with the least possible harm to what is still recognized, along with the California colleges and universities, as the finest public education system in the country. While systems can be favorably compared, current state investments in them cannot. This year California's general fund will appropriate \$135.35 toward higher education for every man, woman, and child in the state. Michigan will appro-

priate (before any additional cuts) \$85.28.

While that comparison is short term and between just two states, what about history and the national scene? Since 1972, Michigan's rate of investment in higher education has ranked 49th among all states. Only Illinois has invested less.

"The school systems now limping toward bankruptcy and the universities lopping back their courses and programs are the building blocks for whatever future Michigan has.

"Look at your schools, look at the colleges and universities, look at the 17 per cent of your neighbors who are unemployed, look at the lines at the soup kitchens and the mental health clinics and consider the impact on them of future budget cuts. In the debate over how to balance the budget, the question for Michigan is not only what we can afford to pay, but how much more we can really afford to cut."

--"In Our Opinion," *The Detroit Free Press*, January 30, 1983.

"The simple fact is that we are running out of time--and no one else can save us but ourselves. We cannot solve our problems through false budget forecasts. We cannot depend on the predictions of an auto industry recovery. We cannot make temporary budget adjustments. We cannot look to Washington—with its \$200 billion deficit—to rescue us.

"We can only look to ourselves and each other. We must stand up for Michigan and stand together for Michigan. For either we begin to build our future now and together or we will not have one."

From "The State of The State" message delivered by Governor James J. Blanchard on January 26, 1983.

Low revenue/high tuition

Over that decade, tuitions at Michigan colleges and universities have become among the highest in the land. That situation, notes University of Michigan President Harold T. Shapiro, "reflects a state policy to lower public investment in higher education and asks the student to shoulder an increased burden."

In part, the direction for the next decade may be set in Lansing within the

next few weeks, for the Governor, in his message, recognized higher education as "more important than ever to our short and long-term economic survival." This past December, in an article in *The Detroit News*, Michigan State President Cecil Mackey, Wayne State President David Adamany, and Shapiro "admit(ted) the reputations of their institutions...ride heavily on what the new governor and state lawmakers do in Lansing."

'Resolved to support you'

In a letter to the Governor, written on the eve of the State of the State, the 15 presidents and chancellors of Michigan's public four-year campuses urged "that the State's budget this year maintain and improve present support for higher education. Revenue increases adequate to this purpose should be state policy, and we are resolved to support you and give you our fullest assistance in sustaining such a policy."

This Special Report deals with the fiscal situation as it concerns Michigan higher education right now. In a January 9 interview in the *Oakland Press*, Shapiro expressed the greatest concern of all. "Our real worry is where is the State of Michigan going to be in the next decade? What kind of state, what kind of economy, what kind of region do we want here...."

WHAT VALUE HIGHER EDUCATION?

To the people? To the State?

What do the citizens of America want most from their colleges and universities? The answer: an opportunity to attend college.

According to a survey conducted last October of "American Attitudes Toward Higher Education", an overwhelming majority of Americans feel that the opportunity to attend college should be made to all qualified students. Eighty-four percent of Americans agree that all young people who have the ability and motivation necessary to profit from higher education should be given the chance to pursue a college education.*

The survey also found a majority of Americans believe that the major reason people choose not attend college is not that they choose a technical education or prefer not to go, but that they can't afford it. And, when asked whether they themselves could afford a college education for their children, only a small minority (11.1 per cent) of those who hope to do so said "Yes." More than half are not sure they can, and the rest have some concerns.*

Education no priority

The national situation is aggravated in Michigan, and not solely due to inadequate state appropriations resulting from the serious economic recession of the last three years. The problem is more than a decade old, and partially the fact that, even in the "good years," state policy makers have not treated education in general and higher education in particular as a priority item in the appropriations process.

More than a decade of declining tax support for higher education has made the cost of attending a public college or university today more than 50 per cent higher than the average of other states. Resident tuition at the University of Michigan is now one of the highest in public education. The cost to attend Michigan State and Wayne State are comparably higher than at similar institutions in the United States. And, in fiscal 1982, the rest of the system had, in the aggregate, the sixth highest tuition rate among states.

Over 10 years ago, after building what had been considered with California one of the two outstanding systems in the nation, Michigan began to cut back the percentage of state tax revenue it spent for higher education. And tuition grew.

Last fall, the average annual resident tuition at a Michigan public college or university was \$1,540. The national average was \$979.

Michigan ranks 39th

In a state system, the costs of college are shared by the state (through tax revenue) and the family and student (through tuition payments and loans). The more support from the state, the lower the tuition. In Michigan, the proportion of state support has been dropping precipitously and now, in fiscal 1983, (and before any further budget cuts), Michigan ranks 39th in per capita state appropriations for higher education and 40th in appropriations per \$1,000 of personal income.

But 39th and 40th against whom? How well are those states funding higher education that are considered our toughest competitors for new industry and new business? How much is spent in California, with strong aerospace and computer industries already in place? How much in North Carolina, where an academic research triangle has become a locus for high technology industry? How much in the "Sun Belt," aggressively building its higher education system, often at the expense of Midwestern and Michigan faculties?

Other regions invest

The figures in the chart on this page illustrate the disparity. They denote per capita appropriations: the amount earmarked for higher education relative to the size of the population. California, even after Proposition 13, has budgeted over 60 per cent more per person for higher education than has Michigan.; North Carolina, about the same; and Texas, an even larger sum. As the chart attests, the states that are leading the Sun Belt surge, as well as the one with the fastest growth rate in the Midwest (Minnesota), have been investing heaviest in their colleges and universities.

For public higher education in 1983 the issue is not simply whether or not or how much to cut funds again, but whether the cumulative trend toward less tax support and more tuition burden finally will be reversed once the fiscal ship of state is back on course.

For the State of Michigan as a whole in 1983 the issue is not simply preserva-

"In dollar terms, the most conspicuous losers in the competition for state resources during the last decade have been educational programs. Typically, a one point increase in the Michigan unemployment rate is translated into a 5 per cent cut in four-year college funding, a 2.5 per cent cut in community college funding, and a 3.7 per cent cut in the general School Aid Fund."

--Michigan's Fiscal and Economic Structure, -- Dr. Harvey E. Brazer, 1981.

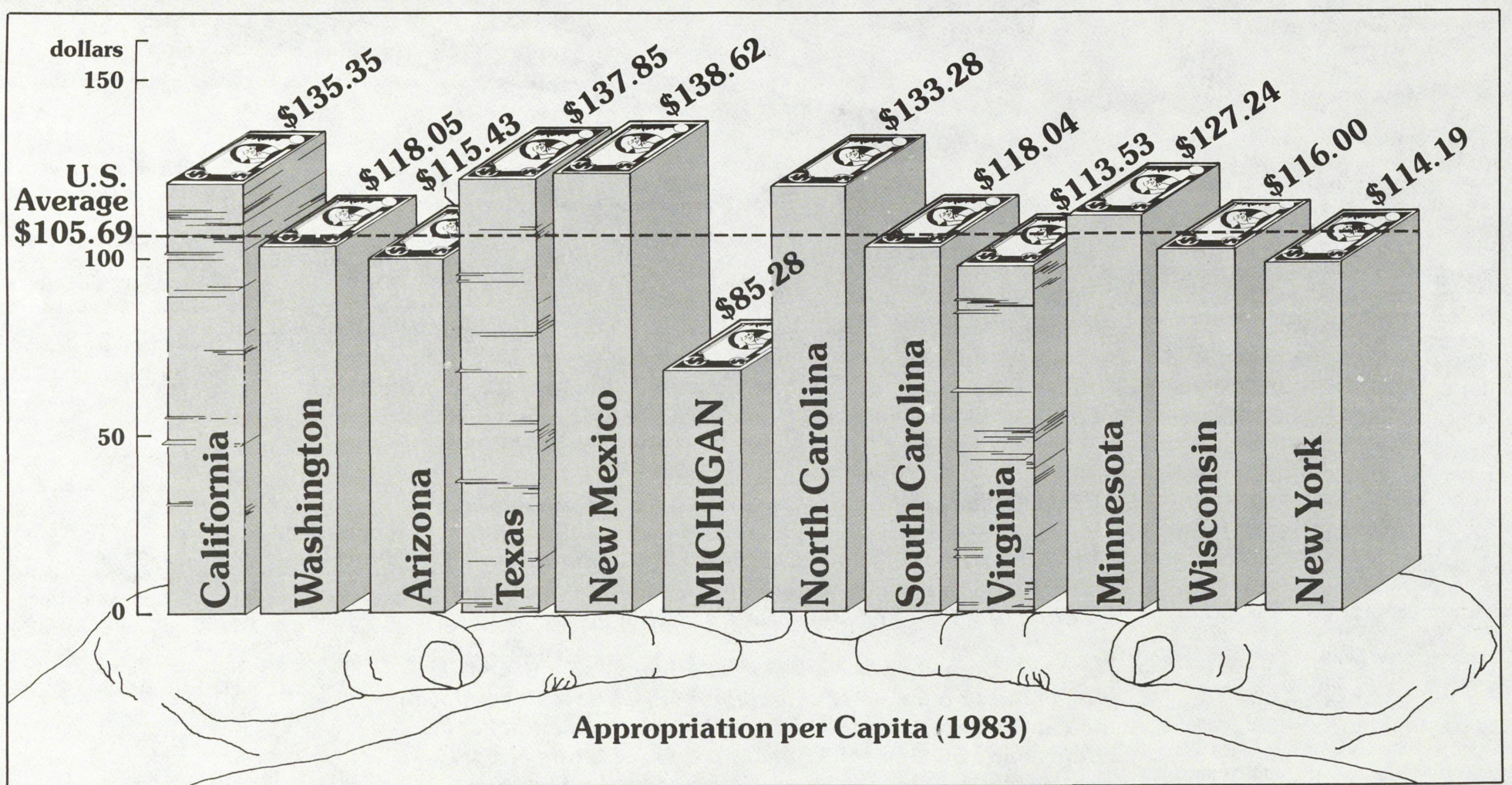
tion from fiscal bankruptcy. Bankruptcy, David Adamany, the new president of Wayne State University, recently reminded us, "has many faces."

"Any society which will not pay the cost of training its future generations for productive work already has declared a form of economic bankruptcy, which is irreversible, and is only delayed for a moment."

*American Attitudes Toward Higher Education," conducted by Group Attitudes Corporation, New York City, Oct. 1982.

Michigan rankings are based upon recommended fiscal 1983 higher education appropriations of \$785 million. Executive orders may yet lower the rankings. Source: *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, October 20, 1982.

HOW 12 KEY STATES SUPPORT HIGHER EDUCATION*



For the current fiscal year, state governments have set appropriations for higher education at per capital levels as high as \$356 (Alaska) and as low as \$37.60 (New Hampshire). While other factors affect these figures, including relative demand for public assistance, per capita expenditure is one indicator of a state government's priorities. This year, if there were to be no further cuts in state appropriations, Michigan's per capita spending would

still be \$20 below the national average and would rank 39th among the 50 states. In other words, with a population of over 9.2 million citizens, if higher education were funded at the national per capita average, Michigan would increase its support by over \$180 million. It would take over \$380 million to catch up to Minnesota.

Source: *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, October 20, 1982.

Some Questions and Answers About the State Economy

Most Michigan citizens are aware that the Michigan Legislature is considering one or more combinations of tax increases and spending reductions to deal with the State's operating deficit. The following series of questions and answers provides perspective -- in capsule form -- on the size of the problem and its impact on higher education.

Q. How large a deficit is expected in the State General Fund?

Current estimates range from \$900 million to \$650 million. The Governor has estimated \$900 million; the Financial Crisis Council, \$750 million; and, recently, the Senate Fiscal Agency has suggested \$650 million.

Q. What percentage of the state budget do those estimates represent?

However you want to measure it, the deficit is extremely large. The total General Fund was budgeted at \$4.5 billion, so the deficit could range from 14.4 - 20.0 per cent.

Q. Is that all the State owes?

No. There is also an \$800 million cash flow shortage carried over from past years.

Q. Why can't the State simply carry the deficit over to next year?

First, it would only dig a deeper financial pit for the future. Legally, it also is unconstitutional: The State must balance its books by the end of each fiscal year.

Q. Why can't we just cut services?

The deficit, said the Governor, "is a threat which can undermine our every effort to create jobs, to diversify our economy, to preserve our resources, and to improve our quality of life." The State cut \$778 million from the budget this past year, and has reduced its payroll by more than 10,000 jobs. According to Governor Blanchard in his State of the State message, if every state employee were laid off for the rest of the year (shutting down prisons, mental institutions, social services, and all state police operations) only half the deficit would be covered. That illustrates the scope of the problem. As the Governor stated, "We would pay an enormous price."

Q. Does the Governor plan to erase the entire deficit through a tax increase?

No. He has called for \$225 million in spending cuts along with the tax increase.

Q. Didn't we have an increase in state taxes last year?

Yes. One percent was added to the income tax for six months. But it was a temporary tax and expired last September. There has been a 10-cent per pack cigarette tax increase, and a 2-cent per gallon gasoline tax increase.

Q. Why is the budget in such disastrous shape?

The State General Fund comes primarily from tax revenues. Despite systematic cuts and reduced benefits to people over the past two years, compared to any other state in the country there has been a disproportionate impact of the recession in Michigan. According to the Governor, if Michigan's unemployment rate were only at the national average, "We would have a balanced budget or a manageable deficit, but...the sheer volume of those on relief is driving our state into an everdeepening deficit."

Q. What is the Governor's tax plan?

Along with the \$225 million in spending cuts, he would permanently raise the state income tax rate by 1.50 per cent of taxable income. He also has suggested a temporary one-quarter percent increase to resolve the cash flow problem.

Q. How much new money would that bring to the State?

About \$675 million would be brought in by the permanent increase. The other one quarter percent would expire when the State's cash flow shortage is eliminated.

Q. With such an increase, how would Michigan state taxes compare nationally?

Overall, in 1981 (the last year for which we have such a comparison) Michiganders paid \$667 per capita in state taxes, ranking 17th nationally, and only \$14 over the national average.* Because Michigan wages are high, a fairer comparison might be the percentage of personal income paid to each state, including sales and income taxes. In 1981, Michigan ranked 32nd.**

A simple comparison of percentages cannot be made because only four other states (Indiana, Illinois, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania) have flat tax rates based upon income, and four as a flat percentage of an individual's federal tax (Nebraska, Rhode Island, Vermont, North Dakota).**

Q. How would the tax rate compare with the past?

Actually, the level of state taxation has been reduced by over \$1.5 billion in the last decade. This is because of the property tax "circuit breaker", other increased income tax exemptions, and the elimination of state sales taxes on food and drugs. In 1980 (again, the last year for which statistics are available), after circuit breaker adjustments were made, the average income tax rate in Michigan was reduced from 4.6 to 2.7 per cent.*

Q. What if the economy suddenly turns around?

Most government officials and lawmakers predict a very slow recovery. While they may disagree on the dimensions of the recovery, and some may project a better year in automobile sales than others, even the most optimistic prediction of the state deficit is \$650 million.

Q. What will be cut in the Governor's \$225 million proposal?

Higher Education, \$25 million; School Aid, \$25 million; Social Services, \$60 million; Revenue sharing to local governments, \$15 million; Mental Health, \$18 million; Capital outlay, \$25 million; Private Colleges, \$5 million; Community Colleges, \$2 million; other State Departments, \$50 million.

Q. What would higher education be cut if no tax increase passes?

The share could be between \$105 and \$157 million. That range is based upon an across-the-board cut throughout state services depending upon how large the final deficit proved to be.

To put that range in perspective, even the low end is as large as the entire operating appropriation for Wayne State University this year.

*Source: Tax Foundation, Inc., Washington, D.C.

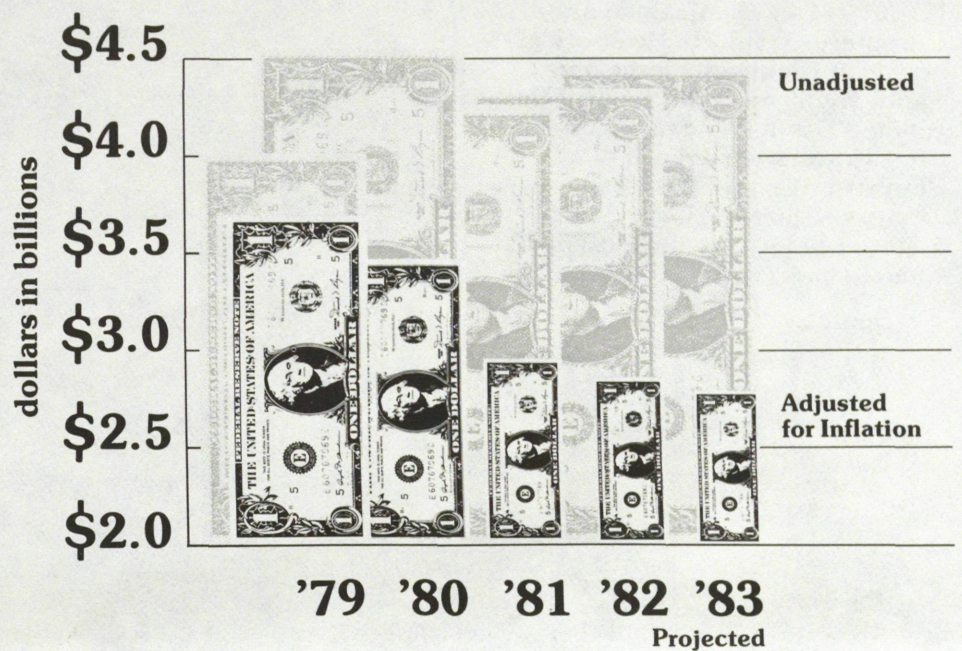
**Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

"I understand the financial situation in the state. I understand that adjustments have to be made. We expect to have to make adjustments and to play a responsible part, but it's our obligation to remind the state that Michigan, despite everything, is still one of the richest states in the country. Despite severe unemployment and despite extraordinary hardship in certain areas of our population, per capita income in Michigan, even today, certainly places us among the richest states. If we're having a fiscal crisis, it's not because we don't have the resources. It's because we're not willing to devote our resources to public service."

"The people of Michigan ought to understand that."

-- Dr. Harold T. Shapiro, President, The University of Michigan, January 9, 1983

Michigan Budget Trends



After a two-year decline in real dollars, the Michigan State General Fund could be back almost to where it was in fiscal 1980—about \$4.5 billion. In fiscal 1979, it was \$4.03 billion. However, adjusted for inflation using 1979 as a base year, the \$4.5 billion today is "worth" less than \$3 billion. And that's without a further cut.

"We're mortgaging the future, the things like electrical engineering and computer science. That is what northern California has done well, Massachusetts has done well, and their economies are booming along in those regions simply because they have invested well in those areas. We need genetic technology. It is going to be a revolution that sweeps this country in 20 years."

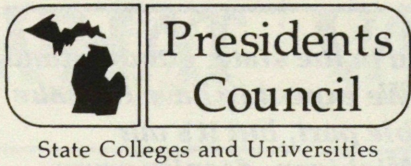
-- Dr. Dale Stein, President, Michigan Technological University, January 18, 1983

"When I first came to Michigan, it was clear that much of the intellectual resource, the brainpower, was resident in Michigan, but we didn't provide the nesting ground for it and it just left us....If we don't provide the nesting ground, we're going to have the same problem 10 or 15 years from now wringing our hands and saying why didn't we do something to retain that intellectual resource."

-- Dr. John X. Jamrich, President, Northern Michigan University, January 31, 1983

"Michigan State University and the rest of higher education in Michigan already have endured major cutbacks, withdrawals and executive orders that jeopardize the quality of our academic programs and threaten the economic, social, and cultural future of the State. It is time for the State to seek permanent solutions to our fiscal crisis and avoid further damaging cuts to higher education. If the State takes such an approach, despite the difficult years that still lie ahead, we can view the future with a new sense of hope at Michigan State University."

--Dr. M. Cecil Mackey, President, Michigan State University, February 11, 1983



Presidents Council of State Colleges and Universities

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NORTHERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY



Wayne State University



DEARBORN



CUTS + INFLATION = - \$147 MILLION

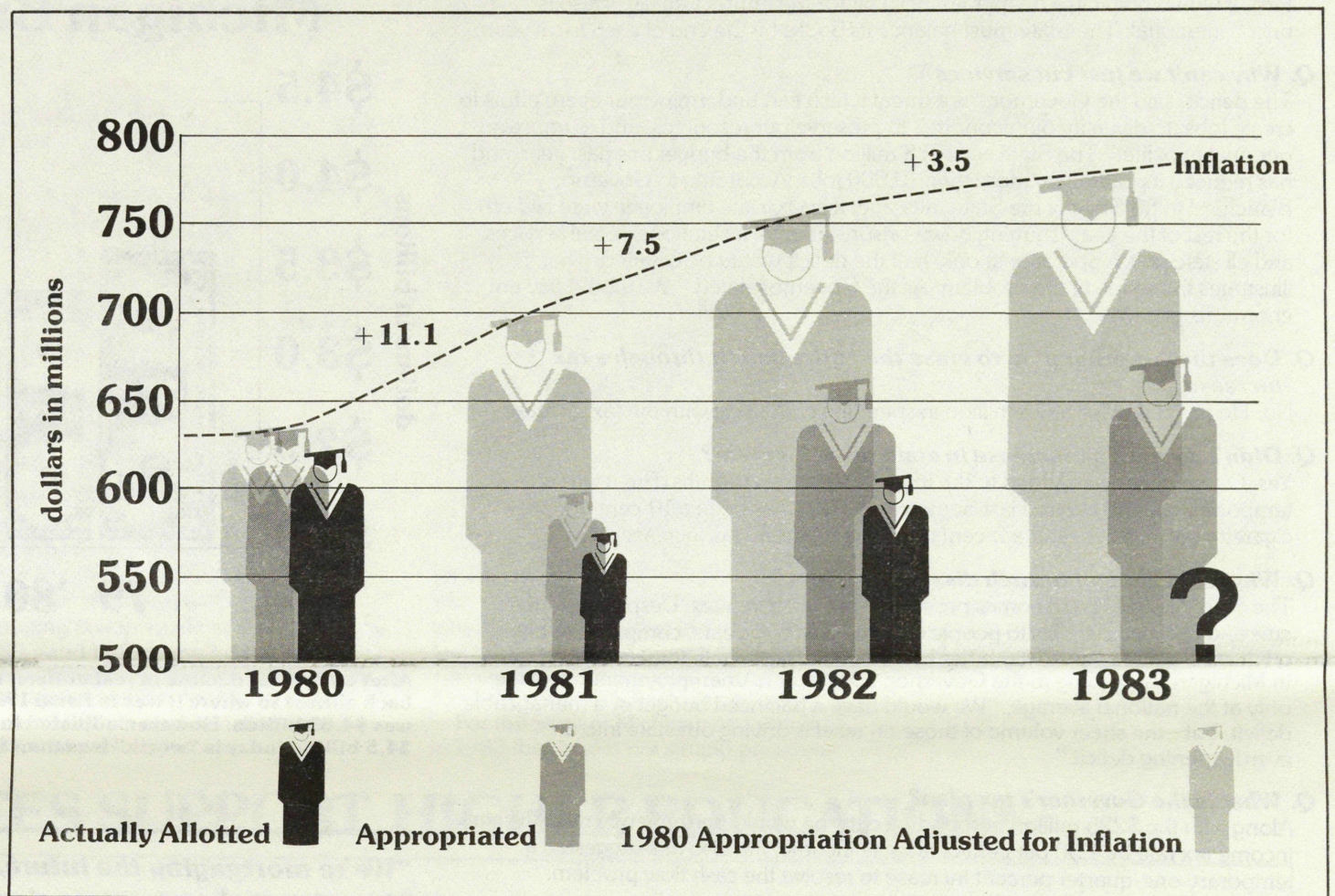
On January 25, the leaders of Michigan's state college and university system urged the Governor to recommend a budget plan that would set "a level of tax necessary to avert any further erosion of support for colleges and universities."

"In recent years," they wrote, "Michigan's support for higher education has declined abruptly and now ranks among the lowest in the nation."

Elsewhere in this document, a decade long erosion has been addressed. Just since 1980, Michigan colleges and universities have suffered more than a 20 per cent loss against inflation.

In actual dollars, since 1980 the system has accrued a loss against its appropriations of \$118 million: more than enough to fund Ferris State, Lake Superior State, Grand Valley State, Saginaw Valley State, Eastern Michigan, and Oakland Universities this year.

Looking at the appropriations process in terms of purchasing power, by last September it would have taken \$757.5 million to equal the \$630 million 1980 appropriation. Instead, state colleges and universities were allotted \$610 million, or \$147 million less than would keep up with inflation.



Sources: Original appropriations and adjustments, Michigan House Fiscal Agency, Oct. 1982. National Consumer Price Index (by fiscal years) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1983 CPI projection, University of Michigan Research Seminar in Quantitative Economics.

"For the past four years, we have endured cuts that have seriously damaged this state's higher education system. Therefore, the Michigan Council of State Colleges and Universities unanimously endorses a budget plan which sets a level of tax increases necessary to avert any further erosion of support to our colleges and universities. To do otherwise would certainly impair our ability to produce the educated talent that an economic recovery demands."

-- Dr. John T. Bernhard, President, Western Michigan University, and Chair, Presidents Council of State Colleges and Universities

For reprints of this Special Report, contact Presidents Council of State Colleges and Universities, 306 Towns-

end, Suite 450, Lansing, Michigan 48933, telephone 517/482-1563.

Developed by Communication Services, Office of State & Community Relations, The University of Michigan, for the Presidents Council of State Colleges and Universities of Michigan, February, 1983.

Back Page Briefs

Notable alumnae have new forum

Robin Wright, Middle East correspondent for the *Sunday Times* of London, launched the Alumna in Residence program in January. The new program is sponsored by the Alumnae Council of the U-M Alumni Association. Betty van den Bosch, spokeswoman for the Council, notes that the program will periodically invite a distinguished alumna to campus "to share her views, expertise, philosophy, and talent with students, faculty, and alumni." The program is funded through a bequest from U-M alumna Josephine Nevins Keal.

Chemistry campaign to move ahead

Charles G. Overberger, U-M vice president for research, will be stepping aside some time this year to devote a major portion of his time to fund-raising efforts for the U-M's proposed Chemical Sciences Building.

He will continue to direct the nationally acclaimed Macromolecular Research Center, which he founded in 1969, and will also pursue his own research projects. One of the nation's leading organic and polymer chemists, Overberger was recently awarded the Franklin Institute's Horace N. Potts Medal for his technical achievements as a scientist and his academic and professional leadership. He is a past president of the American Chemical Society.

Scholarships recognize 'promise'

The Alvin M. and Arvella D. Bentley Scholarship program, one of the most prestigious and largest awards to individual undergraduate students, has been established at the U-M.

The renewable award will cover tuition, fees, and room and board, and is estimated to total \$5,700 for 1983-84.

"The primary selection criteria are academic achievement and promise. The character, extra-curricular activities, and financial need of the student will also receive consideration," explains Harvey P. Grotrian, director of U-M's financial aid office.

The Bentley Scholars program is funded by the Bentley Foundation of Owosso, Michigan, which has a long history of scholarship support for Michigan students, as well as support of specific projects at the U-M.

Marching Band is number one

The U-M Marching Band has been honored as the first recipient of the Sudler Trophy. Established to "identify and recognize collegiate marching bands of particular excellence," the trophy was presented to the band during 1983 Rose Bowl halftime activities. The award recognizes the excellent work of the band over a period of years, reflected by its high musical standards, innovative routines, and contributions to the advancement of performance standards of marching bands.

The Wolverine football team, as 1982 Big Ten champs, traveled to Pasadena for its 11th Rose Bowl appearance, the seventh under coach Bo Schembechler. And although the team didn't come out on top in the gridiron contest, it was supported by an enthusiastic contingent of U-M fans at the game, including more than 2,500 who participated in tours originating from Michigan.

Presidents Club growth continues

More than 180 people joined The Presidents Club during the fall and early winter, including a record-high 95 in December. This brings total membership in the Club to 3,705 individuals in 48 states and 10 foreign countries. Donors who have committed at least \$10,000 in support of the U-M are invited to join the Club, which hosts two weekends on the Ann Arbor campus yearly. New members recognized during September-December 1982 are:

James C. Achtenberg, R. David Allen, D.D.S., Dr. & Mrs. Larry G. Alton, Dr. & Mrs. Lyle J. Andress, Dr. & Mrs. J. David Ausum, Arnold R. Babcock, D.D.S., Warren W. Babcock, Jr., Bruce H. & Betty Jean Bacon, Richard E. Bailey, D.D.S., Dr. & Mrs. Roger Beauchamp, Mr. & Mrs. Jack Beechler, Dr. & Mrs. Charles Besaw, Mr. & Mrs. Duane A. Bingel, Gordon L. Birnie, D.D.S., Mr. & Mrs. Duane E. Black, Thomas H. & Mary Steffak Blaske

Earl R. Boonstra, Ken & Mary Ellen Borovich, Paul C. Boylan, Dr. Robert L. & Jacqueline S. Bree, Keefe A. & Bonnie L. Brooks, Richard A. & Jacqueline H. Brooks, Bob M. & Eileen J. Brown, Henry J. & Jean L. Brown, Mrs. Miriam Burkons, David C. & Janet H. Burnett, Thomas W. & Jeanne L. Butler, Dr. Charles B. & Joanne V. Cartwright, Dr. & Mrs. James W. Clark, Dr. & Mrs. Bennett J. Cohen, Bruce F. & Diane M. Coleman, Mr. & Mrs. William H. Conner, Dr. & Mrs. David J. Conrad, Dr. & Mrs. Arnold G. Coran, Dr. & Mrs. John F. Corcoran, Mrs. Frances Cumings, William M. Creason, D.D.S.

Kathleen Clyne Darrow, Edward G. DeGalan, Jr. & Susan L. DeGalan, Dr. & Mrs. George DeMuth, PC Dr. & Mrs. Robert John Dent, Joseph A. Diana, Jr., Mrs. Grant A. Dibert, Dr. & Mrs. M. Kenneth Dickstein, Philip T. Doyle, William F. & Sheri R. Dufek, Mr. & Mrs. Morton L. Efron, Clarence E. Eldridge, Jr. & Kathern Eldridge, Bruce W. & Joanne K. Evans, Mr. & Mrs. Peter D. Faber, Dr. Stuart & Lois A. Falk, Peggy & Jim Fernandez, Jeff Feurt, Brian Earle & Clare Malcolm Fingerle, Robert L. Fischer, Mr. & Mrs. H. Don Fisher, Michael J. Fitzpatrick

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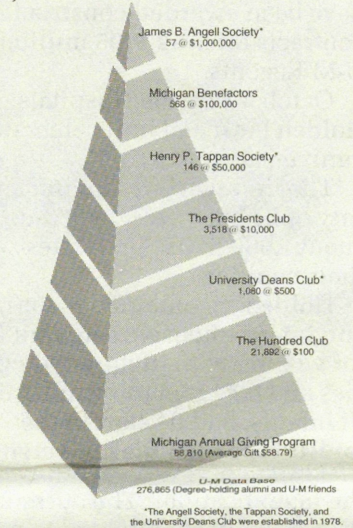
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Pyramid of Support

The thousands of alumni and friends who voluntarily invest in U-M's future are recognized at seven levels and form Michigan's Pyramid of Gift Support. (Statistics as of June 30, 1982.)



'Seniors' return to school

The U-M has joined with more than 500 colleges and universities in the U.S., Canada and Europe and will host its second Elderhostel in Ann Arbor in June.

Inspired by the youth hostels and folk schools of Europe, Elderhostels are one of the fastest growing educational movements in the country.

U-M alumni and seasoned Elderhostelers, some attending their 10th program, were among those who took part in the 1982 session in Ann Arbor. Many cited the University's national reputation as a reason for selecting the U-M program.

The U-M Elderhostel is co-sponsored by the Alumni Association, Phi Delta Kappa and the Institute of Gerontology. Details are available from Elderhostel, 100 Boylston St., Suite 100, Boston, MA 02116.



1982 U-M Elderhostelers participated in simulation gaming sessions, guided by nationally recognized U-M gamer Prof. Fred Goodman.

Michigan Today

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