

# Michigan Today

The University of Michigan

April 1985

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Faculty, staff, students examine a troubled land

## OH, NICARAGUA!

By Sondra J. Covington  
News and Information Services

It was New Year's 1978 in Managua, Nicaragua, and Otto Z. Sellinger was rocking on the veranda, enjoying a relaxing evening with his father-in-law.

"Suddenly, I heard machine-gun fire," he recalls. "I said, 'What was that?' My father-in-law said, 'Oh, the rebels have just attacked another Somoza guardpost.' I said, 'Aren't you concerned?' He replied, 'No, because we [Somoza's opponents] are going to win.'"

Sellinger, a research scientist in the Medical School, still remembers the quiet determination in his father-in-law's voice. And his father-in-law was right. On July 19, 1979, the Sandinista National Liberation Front overthrew the regime of Anastasio Somoza Debayle and set up a new government.

Sellinger, whose wife is a native of Nicaragua, has a personal interest in the fledgling government of the Central American country. As a health researcher, he also has a professional interest in the medical well-being of a country plagued with malaria and high infant mortality.

Sellinger and a number of faculty, staff and students have visited Nicaragua recently, taking with them modern techniques to improve the country's medical, agricultural and educational status. Most say they are more concerned about the quality of life of the residents of the tiny nation than about the political issues surrounding the Nicaraguan revolution.

But one who is concerned chiefly with Nicaraguan politics is Jeffery M. Paige, professor of sociology and author of the book *Agrarian Revolution* about the revolutionary movement in the Third World. He is researching political attitudes in Central America to see why some countries had revolutions and others didn't.

"I've been interested for a long time in revolutionary change, and Central America has been a puzzling case for me," Prof. Paige says, explaining that the region's governments range from a democratic welfare state in Costa Rica to a military dictatorship in Guatemala.

"What some Americans don't understand is the playing out of deeply rooted economic conflicts," he adds. "Governments rose and fell around coffee. The question was, who is going to pick the coffee and who is going to live in the big villas on the coffee estates?"

Guatemala, with its quasi-slave labor system, exploits Indian labor, and as a result, there are revolts against the dictatorship which, in turn, increases security measures, Paige explains. Guatemala is experiencing its 30th year of revolution and counter-revolution since the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency intervened in the country in 1954 and organized an army designed to control the peasants, Paige says.

*SEVERAL THOUSAND pro-Sandinista demonstrators rallied in the streets of Esteli before last November's national elections. This photograph was taken by Lynn Torke, U-M research assistant in neurology.*

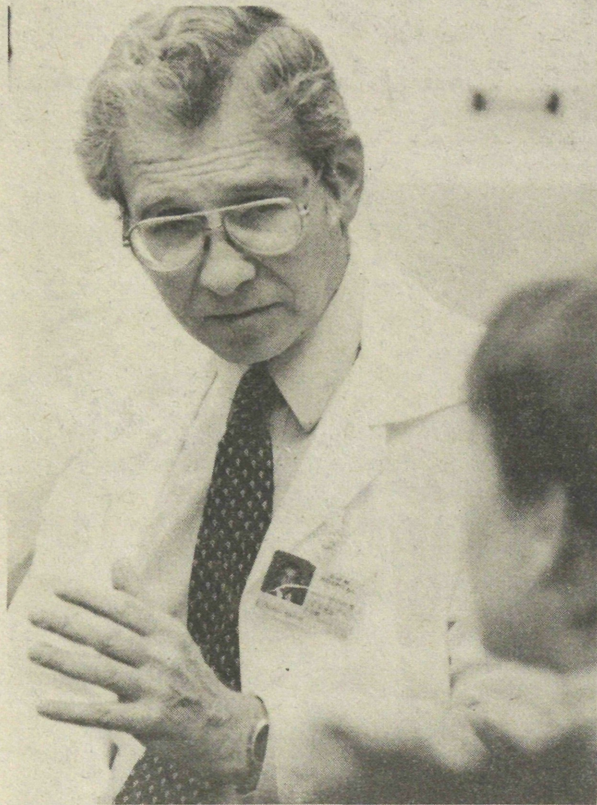
Costa Rica escaped revolution, because coffee growers paid field hands for their labor and allowed the small family farmers to survive. The upper classes ended up bargaining for political support from the small farmers rather than using police force. Unionized laborers and government workers have access to state-sponsored medical care and housing.

Paige blames U.S. intervention in Nicaragua from 1912 to 1933 for the success of the revolution in Nicaragua. The conflict between rebels led by Gen. Augusto Cesar Sandino, and the National Guard, which resulted in Sandino's death in 1934, "destroyed the cohesiveness" in the country, he said. "We impeded development of the coffee economy. The coffee elite never took power. The U.S.-trained National Guard took power."

Paige's research takes him far afield, from government archives to coffee plantations. One of his U-M colleagues, Prof. John H. Vandermeer, also visits many plantations, but he looks at them from a biologist's perspective.

Vandermeer is offering technical agricultural assistance to the country, and in the past four years, his programs have helped to reduce the number of pesticides used in Nicaragua. A member of a North American team of researchers called the New World Agricultural Group (NEWAG), he says Nicaragua, like many Latin American countries, was "on a pesticide treadmill — spraying more but killing less," after insects built up an immunity to the insecticide.

(Continued on page 3.)



DR. ANDREW J. Zweifler, who took medical supplies to a children's hospital in Managua, says Nicaraguans 'are squeezed by their desire to move ahead and having to defend against the Contras.'



STUDENT Marian Milbauer (center) worked with teachers Alicia Romero (left) and Marlena Torres in the La Casa Blanca community. 'I wanted to let the Nicaraguans know I was not trying to destroy their families and their country,' Milbauer says, 'that I was interested only in trying to help.'



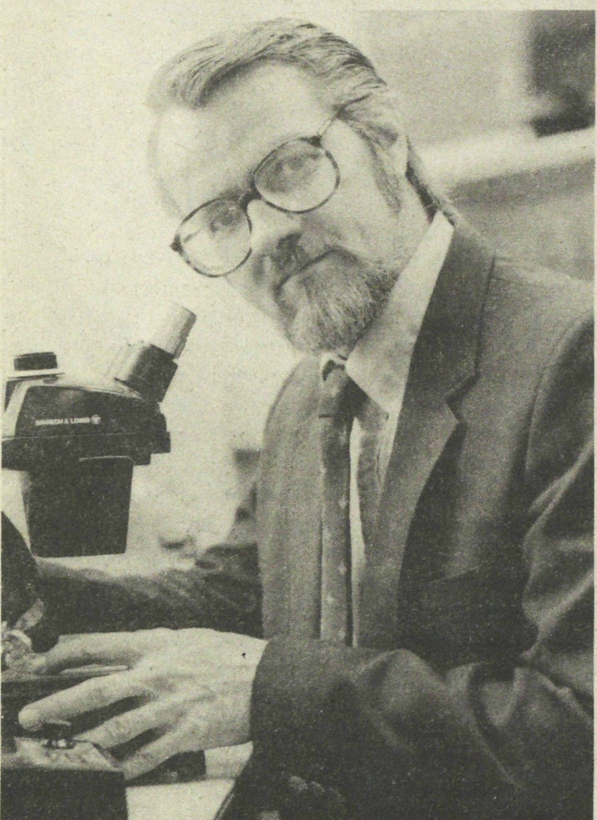
DOCTORAL CANDIDATE Peter M. Rosset visits an agricultural experiment station in Campos Azules near Managua. He's debated what he calls an 'outmoded' U.S. policy with a representative of the U.S. Army.



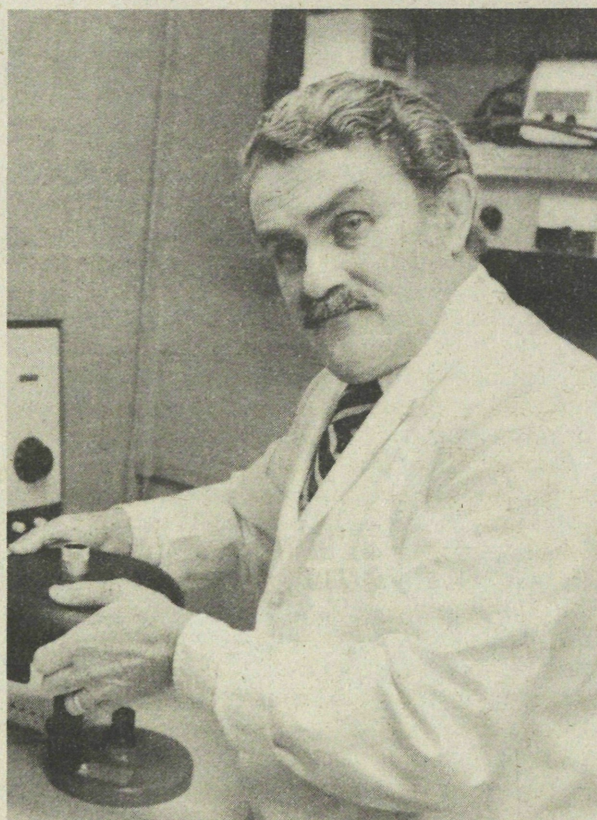
LYNN TORKE, a research assistant in neurology, observed the November '84 national elections in Nicaragua. 'The government encouraged the people to vote,' she says, 'but there didn't seem to be sanctions against them if they didn't.'



SOCIOLOGIST Jeffery Paige says many North Americans don't understand that in Central America, governments rise and fall over the question: 'Who is going to pick the coffee, and who is going to live in the big villas on the coffee estates?'



PROF. JOHN H. Vandermeer provides agricultural expertise to get Nicaragua off a 'pesticide treadmill,' in which crops are treated with more and more chemicals that kill ever fewer pests.



RESEARCH SCIENTIST Otto Z. Sellinger has participated in medical seminars in Nicaragua, where improvement in public health and control of infectious diseases are priorities.

## Michigan Today

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# OH, NICARAGUA! CONTINUED

(Continued from page 1.)

Vandermeer and Peter Rosset, a doctoral candidate and teaching assistant in biology, found that planting alternate rows of tomatoes and beans stymied the insects. They also are tackling the insect problem in cotton and coffee, Nicaragua's major exports.

Rosset, who worked for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, has served as an advisor to the Nicaragua Ministry of Agriculture and as a visiting professor at the National University of Nicaragua in Managua. He finds the Nicaraguans very receptive to new ideas. "Nicaragua wants to be self-sufficient in food and rely less on imports," he explains, "so the country can produce profits to pay for education and health."

Andrew J. Zweifler, M.D., professor of internal medicine, is concerned with Nicaraguan health problems and recently addressed the North American-Nicaraguan Colloquium on Health in Managua. His talk was on high blood pressure, a common problem in the country. He found Nicaraguans need basic nutritional and sanitary information, more health centers and more medical supplies.

Zweifler became interested in the country after reading in the *New England Journal of Medicine* that improving health care was a high priority of the new government. Like his fellow U-M visitors, Zweifler supports the new government's attempts to extend needed services to all its people and thinks the war launched by the counter-revolutionaries, or "Contras," is hindering the country's progress.

While in Nicaragua, Zweifler saw two hospital patients who'd been "wounded seriously when their bus was ambushed by the Contras," he recalls. "The age of the patients is what shocked me. They were just little children."

"We are talking about a country with real, live people, and all they want is peace," says Marian Milbauer, a junior from Hartsdale, N.Y., who was in Nicaragua for several months at the end of 1984 to improve her Spanish and get a close-up look at a newsmaking country.

"Nicaraguans want to be happy. They want to be comfortable. They want food on the table," Milbauer concluded after her visit.

While Milbauer was primarily in the country to learn the language, she also helped her hosts. For two weeks, she weeded fields of corn, beans, potatoes and sugar cane in the community of Esteli in northern Nicaragua, where most of the fighting occurs.

Milbauer says she would be asleep at night and hear a commotion that meant one of the villagers had been mobilized.

"One of the things about living in a country at war is it affects every aspect of your life," she says. "There are shortages, and you feel the aggression all the time. You hear gunshots, mortar, fighting. And you feel it in the air — the tension."

Milbauer also helped build houses for Salvadoran refugees in Esteli. Two Nicaraguan women with the Sandinista Youth Movement held "school" in unfinished houses. Each teacher had only one textbook, she remembers.

But improvements continue in Nicaragua in spite of the war, the U-M contingent emphasizes.

A nationwide census revealed that the country had 30 percent more citizens than federal documents showed because of a former slackness in filing birth certificates. The newly discovered citizens were placed on the federal register, according to Sellinger. The new government also trained physicians and sent them back to their villages to practice medicine, he says, and trained educators, who in turn trained others to teach.

Because there are now more doctors than in the Somoza years, 80 percent of the population has access to medical care, compared with 25 percent before the revolution, according to Dr. Zweifler. The country now has 54 hospitals and clinics, an increase of 17. Immunization programs have eradicated polio and decreased measles cases from 4,000 to 200 a year. The infant mortality rate has decreased from 120 per 1,000 births to 90, Zweifler adds.

Most Nicaraguans he met are "proud of their revolution and the fact that they are in charge of their own destiny," Prof. Vandermeer says.

"They are emphasizing their right to make their own decisions," Sellinger says. "What they care about is bringing Nicaragua to a level where each person counts for something."

"In Nicaragua, they say, 'Times are hard now, but we are building a new society. We are going to be the greatest country in Latin America,'" Rosset reports. "They have hope and pride."

Most of the U-M group plan to return to Nicaragua. Rosset returned at the end of March for a workshop in pest management. Sellinger plans to go back in the fall to visit relatives and help hospitals modernize their diagnostic labs. Vandermeer will take a sabbatical in 1986 to become a visiting professor at the National University of Nicaragua.

Zweifler has arranged for the country's laboratory microscopes to be sent to Ann Arbor for repairs. Paige will travel to Costa Rica this summer to research the history of that country and compare it with Nicaragua's. Milbauer, majoring in Latin American and Caribbean studies, plans to obtain teacher's certificates in social sciences and Spanish and go back to Nicaragua.

Meanwhile, their impressions of a country struggling to maintain its dignity in the middle of a war remain with them.

## PERSPECTIVE ON U.S. POLICY

The United States' military involvement in Nicaragua is not new or surprising, according to Peter McDonough, associate research scientist in the Center for Political Studies, Institute for Social Research, and adjunct associate professor of political science.

The United States has had an economic and military interest in the country since the early 1900s when its banks began lending money to the country. In 1912, at the request of the banks and the Nicaraguan president, U.S. marines were sent to the country to quash forces that opposed American control. The marines stayed until 1933 to protect U.S. investment and supervise elections.

From 1927 to 1933, rebels led by Gen. Augusto Cesar Sandino attacked the marines, and the United States trained a new Nicaraguan army, the National Guard, to help the marines. In 1933, Anastasio Somoza became head of the National Guard. One year later, after the marines left, Sandino was killed. Somoza then ordered President Juan Sacasa to resign, and a Somoza ruled the country from 1937 to 1979, when the Somoza regime was replaced by the Sandinistas.

Since 1979, the United States, trying to thwart left-wing policies in the country, has supported the anti-Sandinistas.

And so the U.S. influence in the country continues.

The Reagan administration's stance is similar to that of most other U.S. presidents since World War II, with the exception of President Carter, who took a more liberal view, Prof. McDonough says.

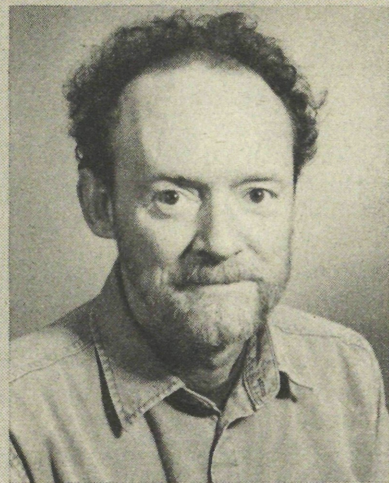
McDonough paraphrases President Kennedy's position: "We would prefer to have democratic regimes in Latin America. We do not want to have communist regimes in Latin America, and if we have to support authoritarian right-wing governments to avoid communist regimes, and if we have to sacrifice democratic regimes to avoid communism, then we will do so."

U.S. policy in Central America "has very little to do with right or wrong," McDonough says. "It has to do with international power politics and zones of influence. The U.S. government is concerned with preserving a kind of status quo, such as that in Guatemala or Honduras. We want to change the status quo in Nicaragua, because the status quo is not favorable to the current administration."

The new government has imposed censorship, high taxes, military conscription and relocation of families so they can be kept under military surveillance, the Sandinistas' critics charge.

Press censorship has been acutely felt by *La Prensa*, the major opposition daily newspaper, and last November, the government limited election campaign activities. Government orders also have prevented some opposition leaders from entering the country.

The government has been accused of removing villagers, some of whom are rebel sympathizers, from the war zones to prevent them from supplying the Contras with intelligence and supplies and forcing the residents to depend on the government.



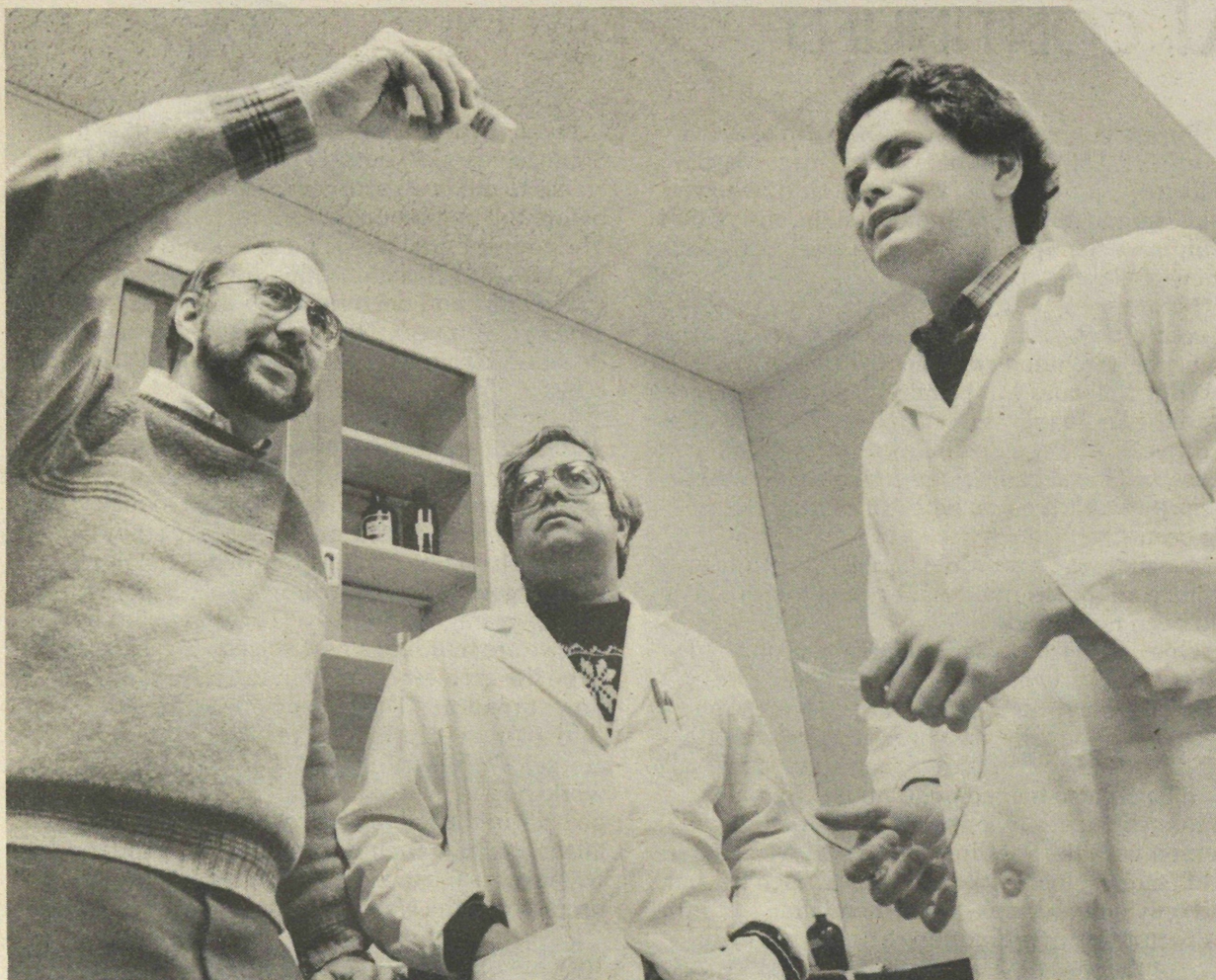
Peter J. McDonough

McDonough believes Reagan's foreign policy differs from that of other presidents in its ideological intensity. The foreign policies of Eisenhower, Kennedy and Nixon were more pragmatic, in the professor's view.

In addition, the United States — as any great power surrounded by smaller, weaker countries — considers Nicaragua to be within its realm of influence, he says.

"The Soviet Union would certainly intervene in Eastern Europe," he contends. "Similarly, the United States would be very tempted to intervene in those parts of Central America that would seem threatening to U.S. interests."

The "bottom-line goal" of the United States is to encourage the installation of a friendly government, he says.



DOW IS FUNDING U-M research to develop a removal agent for the harmful industrial byproduct, dioxin. Chemical engineers (l-r) Prof. Scott H. Fogler, assistant researcher Keeran Srinivasan and graduate student Tim Nolan study a vial of modified clay that can absorb dioxins in water. Their research may result in an effective removal agent that could be placed in wastewater treatment plant streams or in the lining of waste dumps.

# GOOD CHEMISTRY

## Dow $\rightleftharpoons$ U-M interaction

By Kate Kellogg  
News and Information Services

At the turn of the century, two fledgling operations were trying their wings in Michigan. Dow Chemical, now a multinational corporation, and the U-M, which at 90 or so years old was still a spring chicken among world-renowned research universities.

As both institutions grew, so did their relationship — a linkage that has become one of this country's most enduring between academia and the corporate world. More than a mere business association, the connection is based on the exchange of human and intellectual resources, as well as financial.

The Midland-based company, 28th on *Fortune's* 500 list, is not only a major corporate supporter, but also a partner with the U-M in environmental research, minority opportunity programs and the pursuit of educational diversity. Dow has helped fund U-M programs ranging from the University's Macromolecular Research Center, to a U-M-Detroit project for high school students from minority groups.

The company's most recent contribution is a \$1.5 million pledge toward expansion of the University's chemical science facilities. Hardly a non-profit foundation, Dow expects — and receives — something in return. The corporation currently employs 384 U-M alumni, making U-M the third largest supplier of Dow employees. Texas A&M ranks first and Michigan State University second.

"When Dow decides which schools are to receive donations, we look at the school's geographical location and, of course, its academic reputation," said D.C. Neuchterlein, head of Dow U.S.A. planning. "But even more important are the number of people we hire from that school and the quality of their work on the job."

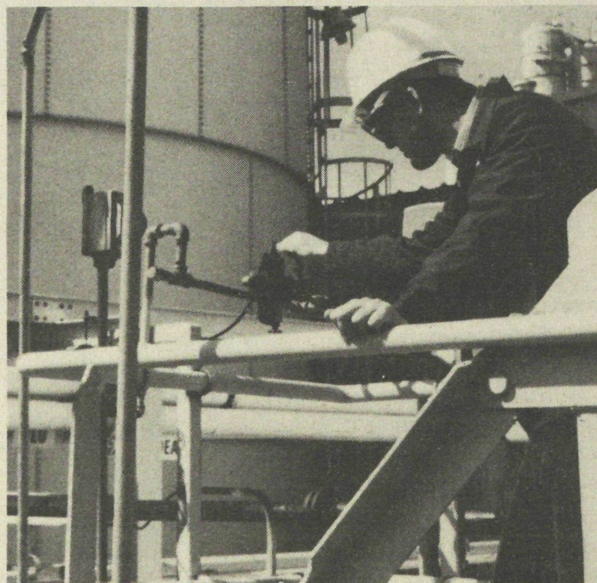
Dow ranks U-M highly in terms of recruiting opportunities and the job performance of its graduates, Neuchterlein added. The company recruits not only from U-M's College of Engineering and Department of Chemistry, but also from the School of Business, Communication Department, and the schools of Education, Public Health and Social Work. Those and other U-M units have re-

ceived scholarships, fellowships and various departmental gifts through Dow's practice of matching employee giving to the University.

"Dow and U-M are working side by side as never before," said James Duderstadt, dean of the College of Engineering. "Most recently, we've been working with the Michigan Molecular Institute in Midland to help establish a research institute there, the Michigan Material and Processing Institute, in which Dow will have a strong interest. And the U-M master's degree program in chemical engineering for Dow employees is the only one of its kind at an off-campus site."

U-M may at times depend on Dow's international contacts for help in recruiting senior faculty, Duderstadt added. Dow, in turn, depends on access to new technology and a pool of scientists and engineers, which is a valuable asset.

The relationship began as a sort of "regional coincidence," noted Jon Cosovich, U-M vice president for development and communication. "When Dow needed consultation with experts in academia," he said, "it chose the closest place, U-



CHEMICAL engineering student William Waldren spends part of each school year working in Dow's Lorsban brand insecticide plant.

M. As the two organizations expanded, they began sharing human resources."

The University's chemistry department and engineering college had been growing since the first engineering and chemistry courses were offered in the late 1850s. In 1896, U-M was the second institution in the country to award degrees in chemical engineering.

Meanwhile, in Midland, 100 miles northwest of Ann Arbor, Herbert H. Dow was founding the Dow Chemical Company to produce bromine from underground brine. By the 1920s, Dow was a world leader in the production of brine chemicals, including chlorine caustic and bromine.

At that time, the Dow-U-M connection was already under way as joint research projects were conducted in U-M laboratories, and University graduates constituted some 20 percent of Dow's scientists.

The percentage of U-M alumni employed by Dow is somewhat smaller now than it was in the 1920's, mainly because both institutions have outgrown their regional orientation. But despite growth and change, the Dow-U-M relationship has remained relatively constant over the years. It has weathered two world wars, a depression and several new waves of science and technology — not to mention the social and political turmoil of the Viet Nam War years.

The key to the success of any university-corporate relationship is that neither party should try to interfere in the other's realm, noted Cosovich. "Important as we are to each other," he said, "it is wrong to assume that the University has given Dow or any other benefactor the ability to influence academic prerogatives."

Nor has Dow allowed any university to determine corporate policies on social or political issues. That does not mean that individual U-M students and faculty have not strongly objected to the actions of various corporations, including Dow.

"Some issues have posed potential problems," said Joe Roberson, U-M director of corporate relations, "but the University tries to make sure Dow understands the point of view of our faculty, staff and students on such issues as classified research or South African divestment, and we, on our part, listen carefully to Dow's opinions on matters important to the corporation. I think good communication between U-M and Dow is one of the most important ingredients to such relationships."

Roberson's main contact man with U-M is Bruce Johnson, group vice president for administrative services, one of 15 executives who act as "clearing houses of information" for schools important to Dow. Johnson and recruiters regularly visit campus to get follow-up information on Dow gifts, new student needs and the progress of research projects. "My job," he said, "is to enhance the relationship and solve problems or misunderstandings before they arise."

Overall, Dow's gifts and research contracts to U-M support goals shared by both organizations. For example, Dow has provided \$250,000 in support of University research aimed at removing trace chemicals like dioxin from industrial waste products.

The three-year project, now in its first year, is part of Dow's \$3 million program to address "public anxiety" about dioxin, a suspected carcinogen. U-M and Dow researchers hope to advance microseparation technology that would separate dioxin and other trace chemicals from massive volumes of fluid.

Both U-M and Dow representatives stress that the mutual benefits of the relationship cannot be measured in strictly financial terms.

"Dow tends to break its financial donations into relatively small awards rather than always lumping them into very large gifts," said Carol Epstein, Dow's manager of technical recruiting. "Recruiters looking for prospective employees at U-M may notice that a department needs something very specific, such as a piece of Dow laboratory equipment, more than a large dollar contribution."

Any estimate of Dow's financial support to U-M would be low, since it would not reflect gifts that preceded the University's computerized system of gift tabulation. Records going back to 1961 show Dow Chemical's total giving record for U-M at \$1.4 million *excluding* the recent \$1.5 million pledge toward a new Chemical Sciences Building.

## The people's taxman

# THE 'H' OF H&R BLOCK

By Janet Nellis Mendler  
News and Information Services

Helping his Zeta Beta Tau fraternity brothers at U-M solve their math problems until 2 or 3 in the morning convinced Henry Bloch that he wanted to teach the subject "at a small college in a small town."

Today, the only seemingly small-town aspect of H&R Block Inc., the tax preparation company he co-founded with brother Richard 30 years ago, is its Main Street headquarters address in Kansas City, Mo.

The H&R Block name (the corporate spelling was changed to ease pronunciation) appears on nearly 9,000 offices worldwide — Europe, South America, the Orient. Here at home are offices "in every community of more than 5,000, in virtually every town of 1,000 or more, and in many with a population of 500," says Bloch, at 62, a trim tennis player who says his skills are average but his game is too competitive to suit his wife, Marion, a fellow Kansas City native.

Only about 3,000 offices are open year round; the rest close at the end of April. Historically, the company does 12 months of business in three. Of the 40 million Americans who sought help in preparing their tax forms this year, 9 million were expected to turn to H&R Block. The average client spent around \$40; those filing the 1040EZ probably paid \$10.

The taupe walls of Bloch's corner office bear scant resemblance to the walnut-paneled backdrop of his television commercials. An extensive collection of Japanese and Chinese porcelains ("not all of it good") and modern paintings (selected by Bloch's oldest son, Bob, 32, curator of prints at the Nelson Museum of Art in Kansas City), reflect his travels to Europe and the Orient.

From these bamboo-shaded surroundings, Bloch runs a business that includes Personnel Pool of America, a medical, clerical and industrial employment agency; Block Management Co., which provides marketing and administrative services, for a fee, to Hyatt Legal Services; and CompuServe Inc., a remote-computing, time-sharing service that has expanded into the video information source market.

Pressure to grow amounts to an unwritten policy at H&R Block, says son, Tom, 31, president of the tax division. "All you have to do is look at the charts. You won't see dips, you won't see plateaus, just steady growth."

Henry Bloch admits that he balances his checkbook (and his wife's) "down to the last penny." His wife never discards a sales slip and keeps meticulous records of household expenses. If they attend events where part of the cost is tax deductible, she writes two checks so there will be a clear record of the deduction. "My husband would never claim more than he's entitled," she explains.

The bookcase closest to Bloch's desk is lined with photos of his wife, his four children (his daughters are Mary Jo, 29, and Elizabeth, 25), and seven grandchildren. A close-knit family, the Blochs live within two miles of one another.

Other personal treasures are displayed on a nearby wall. His 1943 U-M diploma ("It would be in the middle, but that would spoil the symmetry"), flanks a certificate that recognizes him as Mr. Kansas City, an award, his wife says, that means more to him than any other.

Bloch never visited the U-M campus before he transferred as a sophomore from the University of Missouri, Kansas City. His ties were to New York City (the Wollman Skating Rink in Central Park is named after his mother's family), Kansas and Missouri. Bloch's great-grandfather, a lawyer, came west with Kit Carson, and Tom once told his elementary classmates that his great-grandmother Wollman "slept with Abraham Lincoln," because the president had spent a night at the Wollman home.

When Henry Bloch's wealthy great-aunt summoned him to her Walford-Astoria tower and offered to finance his education, "only if I attended The University of Michigan, I couldn't get too ex-

cited one way or another." But for \$1,200, it was a deal he couldn't refuse. His aunt never explained the exclusive clause, although Bloch knew her brothers were U-M graduates.

Like other young men on campuses across the country during World War II, Bloch enlisted, assuming he wouldn't be called until he graduated. Uncle Sam didn't wait, and Bloch was shipped to England with the 8th Air Force. Although his degree requirements were complete, he was a few credits short of graduation.

"My father wrote to the then president of the University and asked if any of the navigation courses I was taking could be included in my record," Bloch remembers. "They mailed me my diploma while I was in England. I thought that was terrific!"

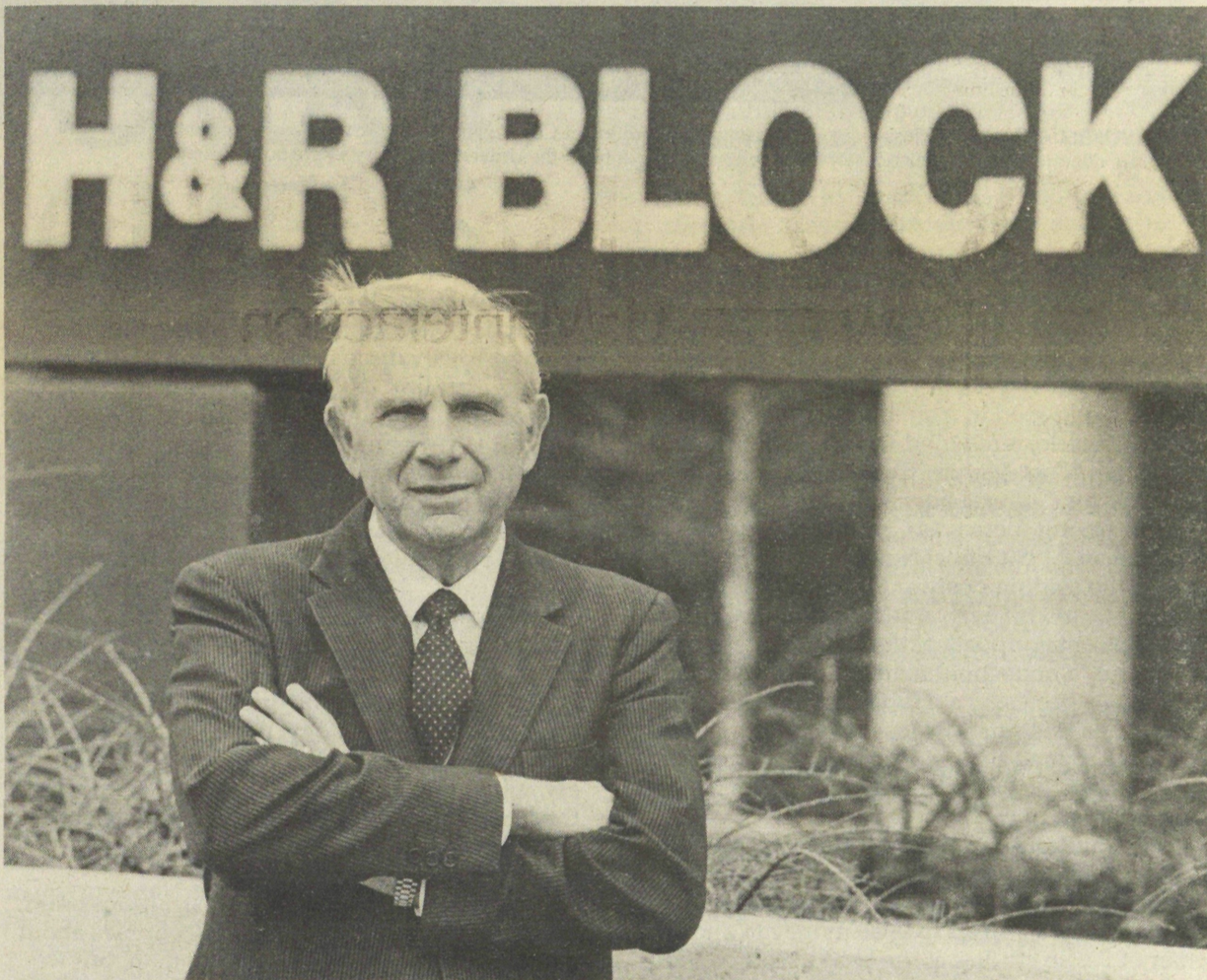
Following Bloch's overseas assignment (he flew 31 missions and received the Air Medal and three Oak Leaf Clusters), the Air Force sent him to Harvard Business School for training in statistics. There he discovered a pamphlet describing small businesses as the backbone of the U.S. economy, but without the vast resources available to big business and labor.

One person responded — his mother. "I think you should hire your brother Richard," she told her son. Bloch was skeptical. "Dick was married and I certainly wasn't making enough money to hire a family man. My mother was persistent. She offered to pay Dick's salary, but that was against my principles." After some discussion, Dick quit his brokerage job in exchange for the profits from the fledgling company. "I was living at home on \$50 a month from the G.I. Bill, so I could afford that arrangement," Henry Bloch recalls.

The business continued to grow; a year later, Dick (the "R" of H&R Block) bought in as a partner and Bloch began taking a salary.

As a free service, the Bloch brothers prepared their clients' payroll, sales and excise taxes; as a favor, they prepared individual returns for clients' employees and friends for \$5.

Even with a few assistants, "we were swamped, working seven days a week and every night," Bloch recalls. "I think we made about \$800 apiece in that tax season. Everything was happening between Jan. 1 and March 15, the tax deadline back then. We had enough. We decided we'd continue to do tax work for our clients, but the



'I WAS an average student at U-M,' says Henry Bloch, 'except in math, where I always earned A's.' He adds, however, that as a pioneer among corporate presidents who are spokesmen in company advertisements, 'Now I wish I'd taken public speaking.' (Photo by Earl Richardson, U. of Kansas.)

The concept stuck with Bloch when he returned to Kansas City and a job as a stock broker. He envisioned a small company that would "rent" accounting, bookkeeping, advertising and legal services to small businesses that couldn't afford in-house staffs.

For the \$50,000 capital to hire an accountant, lawyer and advertising executive for the newly formed United Business Co., Bloch went to his great-aunt. She agreed to lend her 24-year-old relative \$5,000, "and then only if my father co-signed the loan."

The early going was tough. "We were so young; I guess that hurt," Bloch recalls of that disappointing year. And then, "a man who owned a seat cover business said he could use some accounting help; next I got his brother's hamburger stand account. And he had a friend who was a painting contractor. Through word of mouth, the business grew. I could either do the office work or be out selling, so I advertised for an assistant."

others would have to go elsewhere. I guess that was easier said than done."

The Blochs had helped "a very bright young employee of *The Kansas City Star* who suggested that the brothers reverse their plan — eliminate the other services and concentrate on tax preparation.

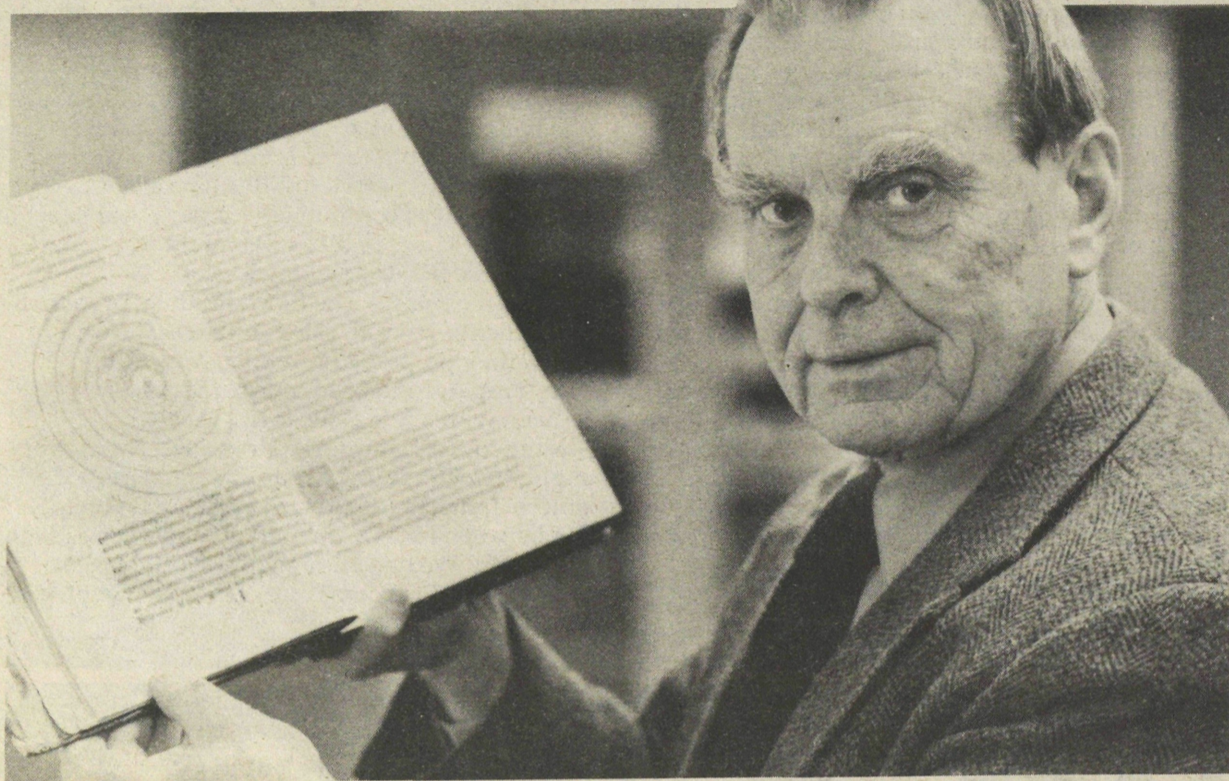
"He came to us with a 2-column by 5-inch ad, 'Income Taxes — \$5,' and said it would cost about \$100 to run once, but once wouldn't be enough. Dick decided to gamble."

The first ad ran on Sunday, Jan. 23, 1955. "On Monday the 24th, I was out picking up checkbooks and records. There was a message from Dick at my first stop: 'Get back as quick as you can! We have a whole office full of people.'"

Henry and Richard Bloch were on their way.

## Literature as the center of the universe

# THE COPERNICAN PROJECTION



POET-NOBELIST Czeslaw Milosz enjoyed perusing a 1543 edition of Copernicus's *On the Revolutions of Heavenly Spheres* and other rare documents from Polish history and culture in an exhibit in the University Library's Rare Book Room.

By Terry Gallagher

News and Information Services

All 240 seats in the Rackham Amphitheater were taken, the aisles and stairways filled by standees; latecomers were in an adjacent room with sound piped in from the podium, when a panel of world-renowned writers took the stage to discuss "Post-Marxist Central Europe: The Struggle for Cultural Survival."

First among them was Czeslaw Milosz, the Polish poet and 1980 Nobel laureate. Josef Skvorecky, one of the leading postwar Czechoslovakian novelists, was next. Then came Stanislaw Baranczak, one of the major poets of the younger generation in Poland, a household name in his native land and now a professor at Harvard. Last to be introduced was Russian poet Joseph Brodsky, familiar to Ann Arbor audiences from his days as poet-in-residence at the U-M after his emigration from the Soviet Union in 1972.

These authors had been invited to deliver this winter the fifth in a series of annual lectures sponsored by the Nicolaus Copernicus Endowment, part of an effort to raise money to endow a chair of Polish studies at the U-M in conjunction with The Campaign for Michigan.

Only those who had come to hear homogeneous opinion or conventional wisdom were disappointed when the symposium ended three hours later, as the speakers displayed the same flashes of brilliance that have brought them world acclaim, and the same nonconformity that led them to leave their homelands.

Milosz began the symposium with a discussion of its paradoxical title, "Post-Marxist Central Europe." He asserted that Poland should be considered, culturally, as part of Central Europe, despite political arrangements that have assigned it to an "Eastern" bloc allied with the Soviet Union.

In 1951, Milosz broke with the Polish government, after serving as cultural attache in Paris and Washington, and wrote a book, *The Captive Mind*, about the subservience of intellectuals to repressive governments.

"When I wrote that book," Milosz said, "it was an act highly indecent — considered by artists, in Poland and out, as an offense, a violation of taboos." He now sees his book about the compromises made in the service of an official ideology

as "out of date in Poland but very relevant to intellectuals in the West."

Marxism, according to Milosz, is no longer even seriously discussed in Poland. "For a while," he said, "around 1956, Marxism was the subject of debate in Poland, but gradually intellectuals lost interest in debating those subjects because reality had proved the invalidity of those ideas."

Milosz said that the "disappearance of dogmas and formulas" was greeted with relief by the Poles. "Suddenly people woke up and said this doesn't exist," Milosz said. "I cannot name even one philosopher, intellectual or artist in Poland who could be called Marxist, or even Communist."

Milosz then posed the question, "What took the place of that ideology, that ideology that led men to think they were in the avant-garde of society, when that disappeared?" What is left, after the loss of illusions about radical utopian solutions, according to Milosz, are "cruel relationships of power."

"I envy intellectuals in the West," Milosz said, "who can still maintain their philosophies about ending the exploitation of man by man, but we who are familiar with reality must abandon these false notions."

Josef Skvorecky took a lighter approach, and described the literary scene in Czechoslovakia. He compared the American Western "in its lowest form" with the literature produced in postwar Czechoslovakia, when socialist realism set the standards for art.

"The Eastern,' as we used to call the socialist-realist variety of the formula," Skvorecky said, "has a collective farm or a factory which is being endangered by a bunch of lazy unilluminated workers with an infiltration of CIA agents. The local party functionary is too weak to cope with the situation, and there is a pretty teacher or doctor in town."

"In comes the Stranger, that is, the Party Secretary from Moscow or Prague or Tirana — depending on the locale of the story — who uncovers the CIA agents, turns the workers into teetotalers, saves the plan and then either marries the pretty teacher or doctor, or leaves the town, to repeat his beneficial intervention elsewhere."

Skvorecky, a novelist and critic who teaches English at the University of Toronto, has written detective novels and translated Dashiell Hammett's mystery *The Glass Key* into Czech. He said

that genre fiction and children's fairy tales are vehicles for social commentary by Czech writers who "work under the Big Taboo which excludes from their repertoire all the major, most burning issues of contemporary Czech life."

According to Skvorecky, "All dictatorships produce good, often excellent, children's fiction for it is written by authors who would otherwise create *Anna Kareninas* and *Madame Bovarys*."

Stanislaw Baranczak said that "something truly incredible has emerged in today's Poland as a paradoxical result of decades of constant indoctrination, persecution of free speech and official backing of obedient quasi-writers and quasi-artists." What has happened, according to Baranczak, is a rise in independent cultural outlets beyond the control of the government.

Baranczak has the most recent exposure to government control of cultural output in Central Europe. He was dismissed from his teaching position because of his involvement in KOR, the Polish acronym for the Committee for the Defense of the Workers, a precursor of the Solidarity organization. In 1981, Baranczak emigrated from Poland to teach Polish literature at Harvard.

Until 1976, Baranczak said, "Polish culture, for all its liveliness, had been generally passive in its dealings with the regime and the regime's cultural policies: It had confined itself to taking advantage of the occasional loosening of the proverbial screws and helplessly protesting when the screws were tightened again."

But in 1976, Polish writers drew practical conclusions from 30 years of experience, according to Baranczak. "Since the source of the regime's success in subjugating culture had been its monopoly on publication and circulation," Baranczak said, "it was necessary to go from weak and futile protests against abuses of censorship to creating a network of publishing and circulation outside the regime's control."

At first, he continued, the impact of independent publishing was limited, "but the ice of the state's cultural monopoly had been broken." What happened afterwards, including the emergence of Solidarity in August 1980, according to Baranczak, merely broadened the freedom that had been won, and "the circulation of uncensored publications spread rapidly to the remotest corners of the country."

Joseph Brodsky, the last to speak, emphasized that he won't subscribe to a consensus opinion concerning political control of culture in Central or Eastern Europe, or anywhere else. Speaking energetically, a New York accent superimposing itself on his Russian one at times, Brodsky challenged the title of the symposium, the comments of the speakers who had gone before him and many of the assumptions surrounding the discussion of governmental interference in literary output.

"Call it Central Europe, if you like, or Eastern Europe, or even Western Asia, the discourse is futile because it postulates the preponderance of history over art," Brodsky said. "A real artist is governed not by history, but by language." Of the Soviet Union, Brodsky declared, "I have no sense of loyalty to its government or to the land mass, but only to the language."

Brodsky pointed out that those writers seated with him represented national literatures divided into two parts, with some writers still at home and some in exile. "But in today's world," he said, "exile is not really special. We are no different than 'wetbacks' or 'boat people' in that we are distant from our homes. To ask for extraordinary consideration because of political circumstances is special pleading."

Seeking to explain the paucity of great Russian prose writers in the 20th century, Brodsky assailed the accepted wisdom. "Many would blame censorship," he said, "but really it is Leo Tolstoy, rather than government control, that accounts for the poverty of recent Russian literature." He explained that, to him, the long shadow cast by Tolstoy has obscured the possibilities of other narrative techniques for Russian writers.

Milosz capped the evening by saying: "The power of culture is to restore the meaning of words, to insist that lies are lies and that 'peace' means peace."



GRAHAM HOVEY, director of Journalists in Residence, says Ellie McGrath of *Time* 'has become, in very few years, one of the nation's most respected writers on education. She is a superb journalist who has contributed in a major way to the success of our 1984-85 fellowship program.'

## Education writer Ellie McGrath

# TIME'S WOMAN ON CAMPUS



When Ellie McGrath became only the third woman to write for *Time* magazine's Nation section several years ago, the men in that section, frequently forced into

editing sessions to cover late-breaking stories, accepted her with an apparent compliment: "At least we don't have to worry if you can stay up all night."

To McGrath, one of 12 fellows in the U-M Journalists in Residence program, the compliment was backhanded. Her proven journalistic talent and the fact that, as a woman, she was "likely to be biologically endowed with more endurance than the men," made the male solicitude unnecessary.

But McGrath had had to go extra miles to prove her endurance to these colleagues — 26 miles, in fact, for she'd just become one of 80 women competitors in the 1976 New York City Marathon.

McGrath, who's been *Time*'s education writer for the past three years, has been mulling over the question of whether women's greater participation in sports after the 1972 federal Title IX anti-discrimination ruling has changed men's and women's, and boys' and girls', notions about women's roles and behavior.

"I've thought of this, during my fellowship year here, as something I might write about later," McGrath said, "but I haven't had time to plan how to measure the attitudes statistically."

The fellowship, which provides an academic oasis from the burn-out of full-blast journalism, has given McGrath time to entertain and investigate many other issues in addition to women's sports.

Having written her thesis at Mount Holyoke on the role of playwrights and other writers in Ireland's Easter Rebellion, McGrath indulged her interest in the theater by sitting in on U-M playwriting and drama classes. "It helped me get the nuts and bolts of playwriting in my mind," she said. "I might try my hand at it or at writing theatrical criticism in the future."

McGrath also took courses on Chinese communism; women in public policy; American law, history and literature from the Depression through the Viet Nam War; and legal and ethical issues of journalism.

But unlike the other journalism fellows, McGrath was thrust into the midst of her own beat — education — rather than distanced from it.

"I'd written about and visited this University before," she said, "but as a student here I found the size of the place surprisingly overwhelming. I found some classes awfully large, too. I went to 'Moral Decision-Making' and there were 300 students in it. I think that's too many for a class like that."

Though U-M students were less conservative politically than she thought they'd be, McGrath was "dismayed by the pre-professionalism among many undergrads, who see college education as merely part of their training for a profession."

These phenomena — huge classes and pre-professionalism — are the result of demographic and economic forces that affect other schools as well, McGrath pointed out. "What's happening to scholarship in this country?" she continued with a note of sorrow. "The number of Ph.D. s is dropping. Harvard reported that in the late '60s, 60 percent of its *summa* graduates entered Ph.D. programs, but by the late '70s, it had fallen to 30 percent. Many more students were getting professional degrees that would command bigger incomes."

McGrath traces both problems to the baby boom of 1948-62. "The baby boom has created difficulties in jobs and housing, in addition to education," she noted. "It's harder for an '84 senior to get assimilated by the marketplace than it was for a '74 'model' like me. But the baby boomers are moving out of the traditional educational system now. So when the post-boom crop starts getting into the reshaped higher-ed system, they may be able to enjoy getting a broad education for the right reasons and to avoid fierce competition and one-upmanship. Of course, that may just be wishful thinking."

To attract students in the post-baby boom era, McGrath predicted, colleges will give students, especially freshmen and sophomores, more contact with tenured faculty, increase postgraduate or enrichment programs like the one she is in, expand adult education and continue "to bring the academic house in order after an era of experimentation."

The pressure to "market" an institution will be particularly heavy in the Northeast and Upper Midwest, McGrath added, because there will be a 40 percent drop in the supply of 18-22 year olds in those regions, versus a 25 percent drop nationwide.

McGrath is also concerned about threatened cutbacks in federal support to college and university students. "These cutbacks would wipe many private institutions out of existence," she said, "because the private schools already must supply 60 percent of the cost of a student's education compared with 30 percent by public universities."

But McGrath is more alarmed by the crisis in the public elementary and secondary schools and has increased *Time*'s coverage of the "grassroots movements by parents and legislators to improve them."

Schoolteachers are "very beleaguered and grossly underpaid in this country," McGrath said. "There is no career ladder, no incentive to excel and a lot of burn-out from stress and poor esteem."

McGrath sees "a terrible imbalance" in the support given to and the standards achieved by public schools in different states or even within a given state. "The contrast between Massachusetts at the high end and Arkansas at the lower is illuminating," she declared. "It shows the gap that has arisen in the absence of federal standards that would determine levels of financial support and, more importantly, require certain standards in teaching and learning."

McGrath looks forward to tackling these and other issues when she resumes her writing career. She isn't eager, however, to again be the target of "the expensive competition" among university public relations departments that "think they can present themselves as 'world class institutions' merely by being mentioned in the national media or by hiring a superstar physicist for \$100,000 while they pay associate professors of English \$25,000."

McGrath compared watching the news releases from academic institutions arrive on her desk to "being on the receiving end of the invasion of Normandy."

One public relations man recently offered to establish a computer mailbox system with her so he could send his releases right into her computer.

"I'm a bit old-fashioned," McGrath said. "I was glad to be able to say I still use a typewriter."



# Prospective stars of the podium and diamond WIELDING BIG STICKS AT MICHIGAN

By John Woodford



ZUOHUANG CHEN was exiled to a rice farm for four years during China's Cultural Revolution. Even when he was permitted to return to Peking in 1970, it remained difficult to study because no libraries were open and instruments and scores were also lacking.

## ZUOHUANG CHEN

*'Some people tell me they enjoy beating time to records. That is fun, but it isn't a way to learn to conduct.'*

The audience of a dozen of Zuohuang (pronounced DZO-hwang) Chen's fellow students in Prof. Gustav Meier's conducting class quits whispering as Chen begins to conduct two pianists playing a transcribed score of Haydn's Symphony #88.

Every other measure — sometimes, it seems, every other note — Meier stops the music. "That note must be played half as short as it's printed," he says. "How will you use body language to show that to the orchestra?"

Chen succeeds with a subtle move of his baton, but creates another problem, one of mood. "That sound is too abrupt," Meier advises. "Can you shorten the note but still make sure they preserve the feeling of a largo? Thirty years ago, the conductor would have that played, 'Buhhhh-DUH,' but now, most would play it, 'Buh-DUH.'"

The ensemble then turns to a largo in the second movement. Chen conducts the pianists for 10 seconds before Meier halts him. "I find your gestures too big," says Meier, the Swiss-born, world-renowned director of the University Orchestra and Opera. "This is a very intimate part. The gestures should be smaller. Also, when you begin the largo, you must have some inner rhythm going on inside you as soon as you begin a movement like this, or the orchestra's rhythm won't be right."

Next Meier sends Chen, who came to U-M from the People's Republic of China in 1981, to a passage containing solos for the cello and oboe. "Even if you don't know the personalities of the players," he asks the class, "who's going to be the troublemaker?"

Several voices nominate the notoriously temperamental oboe and study the maestro's face to see if they're right. "No, the cello," Meier says with one of his frequent beaming smiles. "The oboe is used to solos; the cello doesn't get many chances. So watch out for the cello. Plus, some cellists are known not to have very good rhythm, right?"

Throughout the class, the musicians' show great camaraderie and openness to criticism. The

I WANT to see the diminuendo,' Prof. Gustav Meier tells Chen during the conducting class, for which two pianists play transcribed scores of orchestral works. 'This is a good way to apprentice,' Chen says.



criticism is fast and frequent, but never furious; egos are engaged, but never damaged.

At 37, Chen is older than his fellow students and, having led Chinese orchestras in concerts and for film scores, he's had more experience. He was the only Chinese student his government sent to study conducting in the United States. Later this year, he's expected to receive the U-M School of Music's first doctorate in orchestral conducting and then return home to continue his career.

Chen would have been further along right now if the Cultural Revolution hadn't interrupted his studies as he was graduating from the high school division of the Central Conservatory in 1966. For four years he was forced to plant rice in the countryside hundreds of miles south of Beijing.

"There was no piano near the farm," recalls Chen, who started as a pianist, "but I read musical scores and theory books secretly to keep as attached to music as I could." Reading such "decadent" works was strongly discouraged at that time.

Many Americans ask him if the 11-year interruption of his career was in some way valuable for him. "That's a funny question, to me," he says with puzzlement. "It was a very difficult time for me and others like me." The question, he says, is like asking someone who'd been wrongly sentenced to prison whether he considered it a fruitful learning experience.

The Cultural Revolution, however, did not dim Chen's patriotism or internationalism. "I like the concept of music as a sharing among the world's peoples," he says. "Each people has its own traditions, national treasures and tastes developed over a long history. Since music requires no translation, it's a great means of sharing cultural treasures. My dream is to bring as much of the Western treasures that I discover here back to my people."

"It's natural, or should be, I think, to want to share good things with others — whether it's a beautiful painting or scene or a delicious meal. This is the feeling the artist should have. So for great art to exist, the public must have access to it and it must be understood and enjoyed by the public."

It was in high school, remembers Chen, whose parents are university professors, that "the dream of being a conductor came to me." The piano, "though it's the closest instrument to a symphony in range and control of sound," no longer fulfilled him. "The color and timbre of musical notes are fairly uniform in the piano compared with the orchestra," he explains. "I began to feel that to express myself as a musician, I needed an orchestra."

Chen enjoys conductors' shoptalk on the question: What makes a conductor? First, he stresses,

(Continued on page 10.)

## BARRY LARKIN

*'It's not just play out here — but on the other hand, you've got to love the game.'*

Barry Larkin joined his baseball teammates on the indoor field as they threw to warm up their arms at the start of a midwinter practice. His first throw bounced a few feet short of a teammate 40 yards away.

"Wow, what a gun!" the player next to Larkin shouted.

"Hey, it's no wonder we didn't win the Olympics!" yelled another.

Merciless ribbing is part of baseball chatter. The better the player, the sharper the needle, which makes Larkin a prime target of his teammates' jabs. Last season, in his sophomore year, the 5-foot, 11-inch, 175-pound shortstop was not only the U-M's first baseball Olympian (the U.S. team finished second to Japan), but also a Coaches All-American, the Big Ten Player-of-the-Year and the Wolverines' top hitter, base-stealer and defensive player.

These achievements prompted the question: Where does he go from here? And since his hometown Cincinnati Reds wanted to sign him right out of Moeller High (where scouts called him the best defensive back in high school football), the answer might well have been: to the major leagues.

But Larkin gives many reasons for staying at U-M for at least his junior year; one of them is the excellent teaching of Coach Bud Middaugh. "Even the best baseball draftees usually go to the high minor leagues first," Larkin says, "and we get at least that level of coaching at Michigan. I compared notes with other players on the Olympic team, and I don't think anyone can coach the fundamentals better than Coach Middaugh."

Like other top collegians, Larkin had excelled at the sport for 10 years before reaching college. Then he discovered that Middaugh considers that span not just an accumulation of glory, but also of bad habits.

"First the coach broke down all of our movements so we stopped doing things the way we used to," Larkin recalls, "then he built us back up doing things with the correct basic moves. I remember working on the shortstop's toughest play — going to your right in the hole, backhanding a grounder, keeping your weight down, pivoting, preparing for the throw and then releasing the ball — for hour after hour."

"In high school, I'd just grab the ball, take four or five steps and then fire it to first base with all my might. I never thought about what I was



BARRY LARKIN says his batting goal is to hit with more power this year. He crashed a three-run homer in U-M's first spring game in Texas. The Wolverines had a 22-5 record as they began the Big 10 season.

doing. Now I do it the right way — the coach's way. It's not just play out here — but on the other hand, you've got to love the game."

Larkin says it "might sound like Coach Middaugh is an absolutist, but he's not; he just wants you to try to do everything the right way, but if you can't, he'll adjust."

Middaugh, in his understated, no-nonsense manner, says, "Barry has done OK so far, but this is a big year for him. A lot has happened to him and he has a lot of responsibility and opportunity. But he's still a young pup, and like any kid, any part of his game can break down any time. That's why I watch all of them closely all the time. I've got to spot any breakdown right away so the problem doesn't get too serious."

This season, Middaugh is helping Larkin control his arm better and further reduce his throwing errors. He's also imposing the responsibility of hitting with more power.

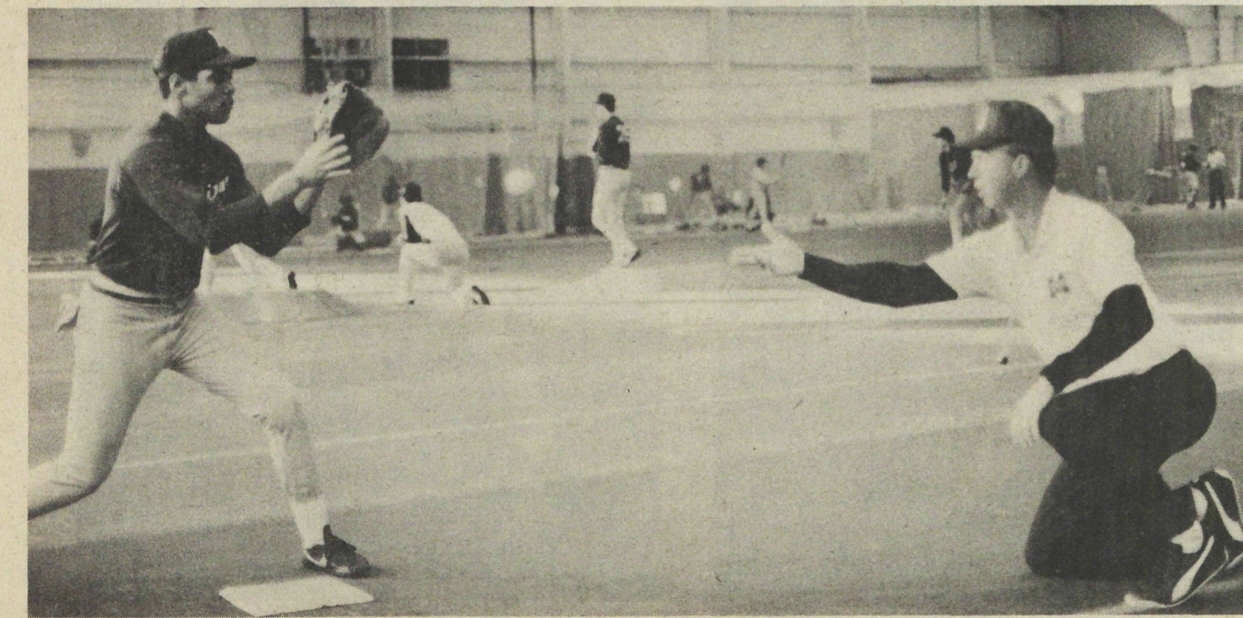
"I'd been leading off, where my job was to get on base just by making good contact," Larkin says, "but Coach is batting me third this year, where my duty is to drive in more runs. To hit harder and to pull the ball to left field more, I'm adjusting my stance and my swing — bringing my feet closer together, standing taller, swinging with my hands in a higher position in relation to the rest of my body."

During the Olympics, Larkin turned the technical eye Middaugh trains his players to have on the competition. "I could look on the practice fields from far away and tell where a team was from," he remembers. "The Latins were exciting and flashy. They field grounders with one hand a lot, occasionally throw the ball behind their backs, and love to try to steal or to go for an extra base on a hit."

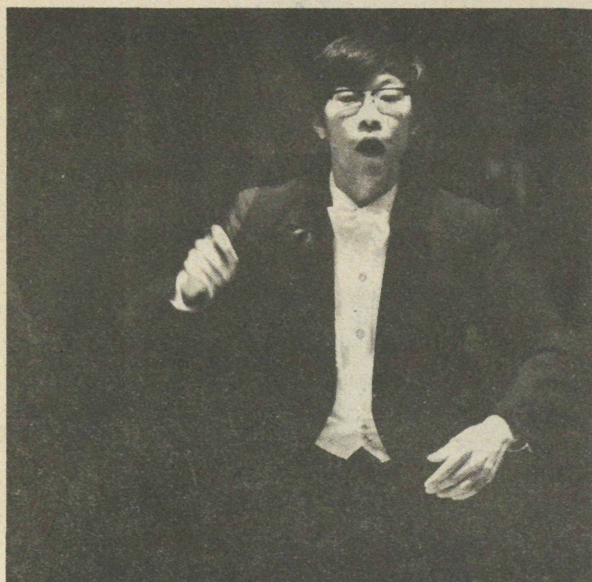
In contrast, the Asian teams, Larkin says, were methodical, well-disciplined and predictable. "I'd know in advance," he recalls, "that a Japanese pitcher would start with a fastball, then throw a curve, then he'd move you off the plate with an inside pitch, and finish the sequence with a curve over the outside part of the plate. Of course, if he executes well, he still gets you out even if you know what's coming."

When the Americans beat Japanese, Korean or Taiwanese teams, Larkin says, it's a matter of "pure power-hitting overcoming their superb technical skills and great finesse." This U.S. Olympian was unable to do in the championship game, even though their record was 4-2-1 against the Japanese team going into the final clash.

COACH BUD MIDDAGH flips the ball to Larkin in a double-play drill. 'I like to teach the game,' Middaugh says. 'That's why I'm in college ball and not at another level. You prepare these kids for more than baseball.'



(Continued on page 10.)



**CHEN** (Continued from page 8.)

reading and interpreting the score are far more important than beating time. "Some people tell me they enjoy beating time to records," he says. "That is fun, but it isn't a way to learn to conduct." "The main preparatory work for the conductor is to master the score and become confident of his interpretation of the score even before jumping upon the podium. You must develop an inner hearing — you don't have to be born with it, I wasn't — so you can hear the music as you read the score, hear not only the notes but how the instruments should sound together."

To Chen, the greatest boon in studying at U-M is that "all of your knowledge — not just music — can be broadened and deepened by the educational, cultural and artistic experiences available at a great university, more so, I think, than at a conservatory."

After Chen had led the University Symphony Orchestra in a particularly evocative performance of Richard Strauss's *Death and Transfiguration* this winter, Prof. Meier commented, "Zuohuang is an

exceptional man and musician. He has a few loopholes to close; that's why he's here. His problem was his relatively little amount of exposure to music; less had been thrown at him. But he has good musicianship and real performance energy. What I like most is his total devotion to his country. He'll be a very important figure in music when he returns home."

On his part, Chen credits Meier with impressing upon him the importance of culture and education — over technical proficiency — in a conductor's development. "Of course," Chen adds, "he also points out bad habits that might hinder our effectiveness if we got too settled in them. He explains just how this habit — for example, a posture that might signal the wrong mood to the orchestra — could hurt us later on. Then he leaves it up to us how hard we'll work to break it."

Although his feelings for works change as he gains knowledge and experience, Chen says his favorite Western composers now are Beethoven, Mahler, Tchaikovsky, Brahms and Bach. He enjoys "bringing their music to life — because, until it is played, music on the score is dead." Yet, he

emphasizes, despite the "tremendous involvement of the conductor's personality" in interpreting a work, the conductor "must not feel, 'This is my show.' He must feel, 'I am speaking for the composer.'"

Chen tells an anecdote about Brahms to illustrate the complex relationship between composer and performer: "A pianist who was to perform a work of Brahms's asked the composer to listen to him play it two different ways. Then he asked Brahms which interpretation fit Brahms's own conception better. Brahms replied, 'Both are fine.'"

Chen says the performer has the license, even the duty, to interpret a piece. "There is no other way," he says. "It may be possible for a performer to do better than the composer had planned, to bring out more than the composer thought he had put in the work. That is my goal, to be not only a good musician, but an artist."

"Put most simply, if the creativity of the performer was not inherent in music, we'd need only one record of any composer's work."

**LARKIN** (Continued from page 9.)

"We were surprised by their pitcher in the Gold Medal game," Larkin recalls with a respectful shake of his head. "He was an excellent pitcher with a tough underhand, or submarine, delivery. We'd never seen him before and couldn't adjust to his delivery in time."

Despite Larkin's athletic goals this year, however, he cites education as the main reason he's back at the U-M. "I'll get my U-M degree," he says, "whether with my class in '86 or later. It all depends on the possibilities the upcoming draft presents for me. It would be tough for me, though, to interrupt my education and leave my many friends here."

That may sound like the proverbial jock-speak

statement before abandoning an education to sign a multimillion dollar pro contract, but don't bet against Larkin's earning at least a B.A. degree. After all, he wouldn't have come to college in the first place if athletics dominated his thinking.

Larkin is one of few Afro-American baseball players with a major college scholarship. He identifies the reason he's a rarity as "a matter of economics."

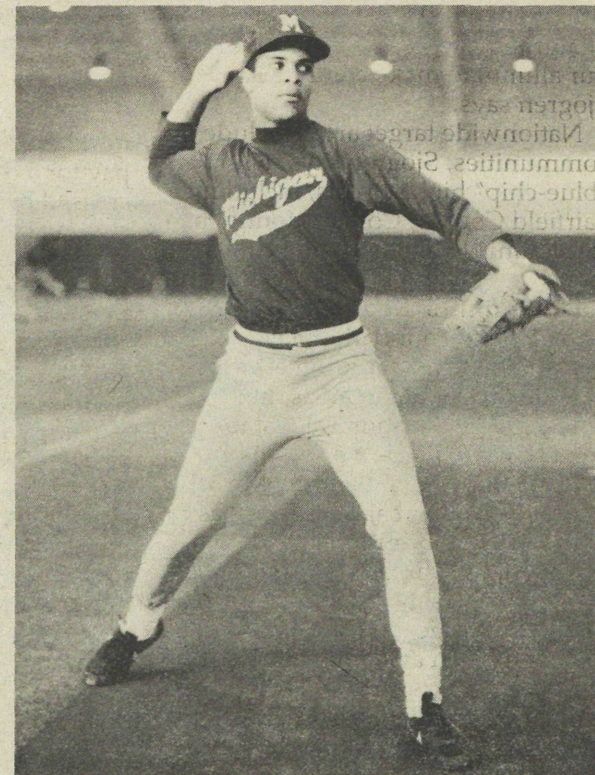
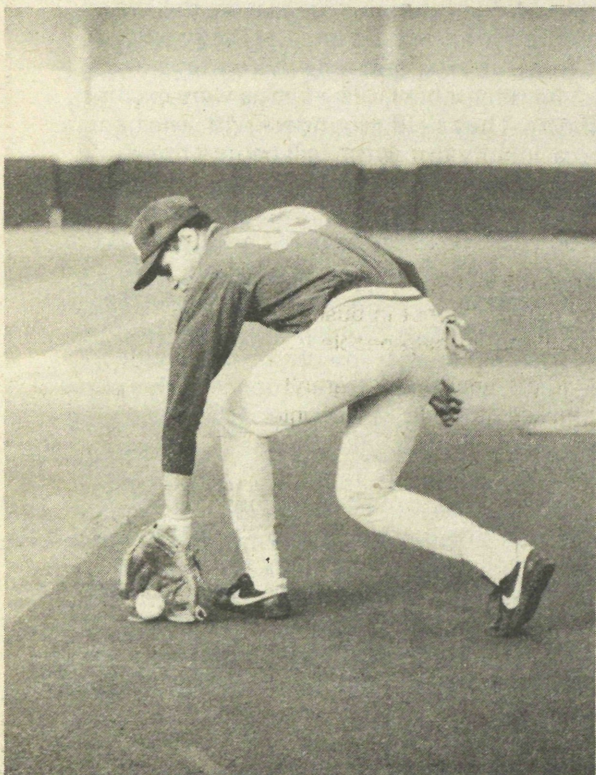
"Scholarships don't provide the income you can get from signing early with a major league team," he explains, "and most black players are from families that can't afford to delay adding to their incomes. Fortunately for me, my family is not in that situation."

Larkin's father is a chemist for the federal government, his mother is a medical technician, an older brother will be a senior football co-captain at

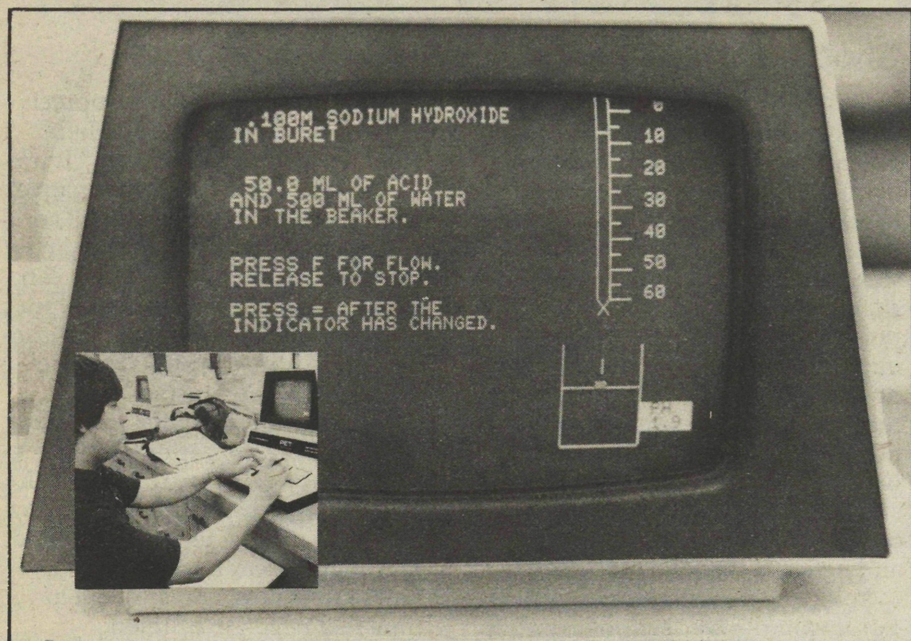
Notre Dame this fall, his sister is at the University of Cincinnati, one younger brother is a freshman basketball star at Xavier University in Ohio, and the youngest Larkin son is in high school.

Larkin is preparing himself for a career after — or even instead of — baseball. "I'm an economics and communications major," he reports, "and I know that as a U-M alumnus, I'll increase the connections I can make with other alumni in either of those fields."

"You can't count on making a big league team," the scholar-athlete emphasizes. "You may have the skill, but you need luck, too. The ball has to bounce your way — the right opportunity has to present itself, and you have to have the patience to wait for that to happen. Then, if it does, you've got to be able to take advantage of it. That's not a sure thing. But your education is."



# COMPUTERIZED LAB AIDS STUDENTS



TO FIND the concentration of the acid in beaker in a volumetric analysis experiment, the student releases the base drop by drop from the buret (see vertical line approaching beaker). The acid turns white upon neutralization, and the screen announces necessary data. INSET: Joseph Saul '87 of Toledo, Ohio, says, "When I go to the wet lab, I'll already have had theoretical practice on the experiment, so it will be easier to understand it."

U-M freshman chemistry students are supplementing their beakers and burets with computer animation.

For them the computer serves as an electronic wet laboratory, a tireless tutor who gives rapid-fire, immediate feedback and helps students developing their scientific reasoning.

The Personal Electronic Transactor (PET) microcomputers in the "PET Shop" were among the first in the country to be installed as a major college study aid for freshman chemistry students, says William M. Butler, assistant research scientist and chemistry lecturer, who began designing lab simulation programs in 1979. More than 400 colleges and high schools nationwide now use the program.

According to Nancy J. Konigsberg, coordinator and director of general chemistry lab programs, the computers "increase the students' capacity to problem-solve," promoting confidence in their work. The computers supplement rather than replace chemistry instructors by reinforcing what is taught in the laboratory.

The computer's greatest boon, Konigsberg says, is that it eliminates the "cookbook" approach in which students testing the interaction of two chemical substances in the lab are told how strong the substances should be and how much to use. "This is necessary to get them out of

the lab in time," she explains, "but it limits the parameters of the experiment and therefore makes it harder for many to grasp the principles of chemistry that the experiment is supposed to illuminate."

The computer program permits the students to set their own variables of, say, the concentration or volume of an acid and to test the results of combinations in seconds, where a "wet" inquiry of this sort would take hours.

Konigsberg has studied the computers' value as a teaching aid many times. In one experiment, she asked students to carry out a difficult analysis of the content of prepared samples of fruit juices within a time limit, working inside and outside the PET lab.

"It was incredible," Konigsberg relates. "The students who had not done the computer program could not successfully complete the analysis, but the control group performed very well."

The program is not without its drawbacks. Creating computer programs is difficult and time-consuming, and professors generally work on them during their spare time. There are not enough computers to give each of the 5,000 users ample time for study. Also, the wear and tear on the machines severely taxes current maintenance capabilities of the department.

## FRESHMAN APPLICATIONS RISE AT RECORD RATE

Freshman applications were up 15 percent at U-M., and the increased competitiveness indicates the freshman class of 1985-86 will be the most academically powerful ever.

Record-setting applications from more than 16,000 students were received for 4,400 slots in U-M's class of 1989, reports Clifford F. Sjogren, director of undergraduate admissions. In-state applications were up 5 percent, and out-of-state applications about 15-20 percent.

Not only were applications up, but admitted students sent nonrefundable enrollment deposits at a rate higher than in 1984, indicating they were serious about attending U-M, Sjogren says. Sjogren attributes the increase to stepped-up recruiting and U-M's reputation as an academic leader. In 1984-85, applications rose 17 percent and totaled 14,685.

An alumni recruiting campaign established in 1979 first focused on target areas nationwide and recently increased recruiting efforts in western Michigan, northern lower Michigan and the Upper Peninsula. "We developed a plan to take advantage of alumni enthusiasm and asked our alumni to make contacts for us," Sjogren says.

Nationwide target areas include communities, Sjogren says, with "blue-chip" high schools, including Fairfield County, Conn.; Montgomery County, Md.; and Long Island, N.Y.

Funds contributed in 1984 by the Cook Family Foundation have boosted in-state recruiting efforts outside metropolitan areas, he notes. The foundation was established in 1979 by U-M alumnus Donald O. Cook of Owosso, Mich.

The upswing in applications has made bids for admission more competitive. The "threshold" for admission (used loosely as a guideline by admissions officers) has risen from a 3.3 grade point average (GPA) last year to a 3.4 GPA this year for liberal arts in-state students. The threshold SAT scores rose from 1,050 to 1,070.

The increased competition for admissions will not affect the University's policy to admit all academically qualified underrepresented minority applicants, he says.

While the U-M will admit more than 8,000 students, only about 4,400 are expected to enroll. The University will enroll about 62 percent of in-state and about 36 percent of the out-of-state students it admits.

## THE ROOM RATE STORY (relatively speaking)

Room rates keep going up for college students everywhere, but one encouraging way to reflect costs during an inflationary period is to examine them against a constant unit of measure.

To examine fluctuations in residence hall room costs, the University uses as a constant the number of hours a student would have to work at the minimum wage to pay them. From 1940-41 to 1983-84, the number of work hours needed to pay for a double room has decreased by 38 percent. Rates increased by 559 percent over the same period, while inflation increased by 613 percent, as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

In 1940, a double room cost \$402 a year, students earned 33 cents an hour and it took 1,218 hours to pay that bill. In 1950, the figures were \$566, 75 cents and 755 hours, respectively. The 1960 figures were \$815, \$1.05 and 776 hours; in 1970: \$1,136, \$1.75, 649 hours; and 1980 — \$2,007, \$3.35 and 599 hours.

For the 1983-84 year, the rate was \$2,648, \$3.50 minimum wage and 757 hours.

## U of M Credit Union Extends Membership Invitation to U of M Alumni Living in Michigan

**EVEN IF YOU'RE NOT SURE WHAT A CREDIT UNION IS, WE WANT YOU TO KNOW WHAT IT ISN'T.**

Some people tell us our name's confusing. They get us mixed up with credit bureaus and labor unions.

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Credit bureaus keep track of how you pay your bills. They report on your credit rating.

**And we aren't a labor union.**

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A credit union is a financial organization, formed by people with a "common bond." They may work for the same company, live in the same community, or belong to the same group. They save money together on a regular basis, then loan that money to each other at favorable interest rates.

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To: University of Michigan Credit Union  
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I am a U of M Alumnus living in Michigan.  
Please send me more information about U of M Credit Union.

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Michigan Today 4/85

## LETTERS

## 'Jazz Revisited' revisited

I'M PROMPTED to write you by an article about "Jazz Revisited" being among the top 10 public radio programs. I moved to Michigan from Toronto just over five years ago. In Toronto we were well served for jazz fare; I had not hoped to find anything near that level of jazz entertainment in Michigan. I was wrong. Hazen Schumacher's program is the best I've heard of its kind.

The article mentions a Jazz Revisited Colloquia in Ann Arbor. Could you send me information on this?

F. C. Findlay  
Grand Rapids, Mich.

**EDITOR'S NOTE** — Readers from throughout the country responded to the article on "Jazz Revisited" and its host Hazen Schumacher. As Hazen remarked in his letter of thanks to Toronto transplant Findlay, "Remarks like yours make all the effort worthwhile."

"Jazz Revisited Colloquium Take XI," is Saturday, May 11, beginning in the Michigan Union on the U-M Ann Arbor campus. The day-long event includes live jazz performances, along with five presentations on jazz history. Registration fee for the full program is \$25; for just the day or evening, \$12-\$13. An evening jazz bash, to be broadcast live on the U-M stations, is open to the first 100 people who register either for the full day or for just the evening. For details, write WUOM/WVGR, 5501 LSA Building, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48109 — or call Sue-Ellen Feinberg at (313) 764-9210.

## He whetted thirst for cola

YOUR REPORTER Kate Kellogg, who wrote "Subliminal stimulation stirs debate," may be interested to know that the early 1950 experiment on subliminal suggestion to "drink cola" and "buy popcorn" was done by a Michigander, the late James M. Vicary, A.B. '40. Vicary was a market and opinion researcher who studied with Rensis Likert and as an undergraduate started the first student public opinion poll from an office in Lane Hall in 1939.

Grace O. Vicary '42  
Cambridge, Mass.

## Immune to the subliminal

"SUBLIMINAL stimulation stirs debate," was of special interest to me because I've earnestly tried two subliminal tapes in the hope of promised behavior modification, to no avail. I now know that I am one of those who "can't consciously perceive the subliminal message."

Another outstanding article is that entitled "One mother: coping with grief." As the bereaved mother of Chuck who was a University of Michigan graduate, it was especially moving and meaningful to me, as it must have been to others with like losses.

Virginia R. Broman '35  
Valley Center, Calif.



A GREAT 26-4 SEASON, in which Wolverine fans often witnessed the driving power of forward Richard Rellford, ended in the second NCAA tournament game, a loss to champion Villanova. Rellford and fellow starters Roy Tarpley, Gary Grant, Butch Wade and Antoine Joubert return for the Big 10 champs next year.

## Grief model clipped

THANK YOU for the article "Group Helps Families Overcome Loss" by Margaret Sharemet in your January issue. I have been a widow for almost two years; my husband died suddenly and unexpectedly of a heart attack. There are very few articles written on grief, and no support groups in this area.

It is comforting to me to see in print the 10-step grief model developed by Rev. Robert Weikart. I have clipped it out for my personal use, and for future use when friends find themselves faced with the trauma I have experienced and am experiencing.

My husband, two of my three children, and I are graduates of Northern Michigan University. You guessed it, my youngest child is at the U-M in her fourth year in the engineering school.

Effie E. McEachern  
Escanaba

## Recalls Prof. Van Tine

YOUR ARTICLE in the January issue about the "20th Century expert," Prof. Sidney Fine, clearly brought to mind Prof. Van Tine, whose lectures on early American history I attended as a freshman in 1922.

I, too, had American history taught in high school with names, dates and numbers.

Prof. Van Tine made the leaders of our Revolution alive, human and purposeful. His use of the documents of the time gave us rich substance.

I "am under the impression" (as our President Burton often said) that Prof. Van Tine had a good deal to do with the American history library that opened during my four-year stay at the U-M.

Alfred A. Browning '26  
New York City

## 'Shocked' by U-M stand

I WAS profoundly shocked and deeply disappointed to read in your January issue that U-M President Shapiro used the weight of his office to oppose the measure that would have designated Ann Arbor a nuclear-free zone. If, as your article states, the proponents believed the proposal would have served as an important statement "against the nuclear arms build-up and halted research harmful to the community's health and security," then what better cause could the University find to lend its prestige as an outstanding force in both the local and national academic community?

Your lead sentence that this proposal would have "serious negative effects on the University community" may at best be the party line of an administration overly concerned with placating its defense contractors; but hopefully not the feeling of the intellectual and spiritual community of Ann Arbor that I remember from the years I spent at the University and later as an Ann Arbor resident. I'm wondering if you've considered the "effects on the community" a nuclear holocaust might bring — as the logical extension of the present policy of arms research and weapons testing Mr. Shapiro is so fervently protecting.

Don Narensky '67  
Arlington, Va.

## Advice for widows

I WANT to express my appreciation for the article "Group Helps Families Coping With Grief." It was well-written and most informative, and I intend to share it as well as attempt to learn if we have a similar local group. If not, hopefully I can find someone interested in helping form one. I had three deaths within six months (mother-in-law, my eldest son and my husband).

I was wondering what interest I could pursue next after I finalize things in probate court which will be soon since the state papers were accepted and the federal ones filed. Now, with ideas from the article, I have a new direction and will have time that needs to be filled.

All this brings to mind something that probably has been done many times — articles should be written about guides for the "dental widow" and ones encouraging wives (and their husbands to encourage the wives) to learn as much about the business end of a dental practice, both in and out of the office even to the point of where to find records of obligations, investments, taxes, etc.

Jean R. Crumpton  
Knoxville, Tenn.

This summer, we're playing your song:

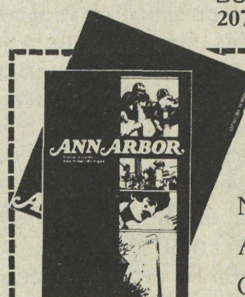
**"I want to go back to Michigan, to dear Ann Arbor town..."**

Remember the best days of your life? They're still happening every day in Ann Arbor. The kinds of places where beer was something very grand . . . the restaurants you had to save up for even though they weren't expensive . . . the interesting little shops where it seemed there was something new every day and you wanted almost everything . . . the concerts and the movies . . . the interesting people you hoped you'd get to meet in the bookstores . . . they're here, in Ann Arbor. Only it's even better now—the ideal place for your company's next meeting, or a convention, or to simply get re-acquainted with yourself. This summer, spend a few days with us, and re-live the town you hated to leave.

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207 E. Washington, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104.

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# FLU VACCINE IN SEARCH OF A MARKET

By Anne Rueter  
The Research News

Nineteen years ago, U-M epidemiologist Hunein Maassab began a task now nearly complete: the development of an improved vaccine for influenza.

"This vaccine is one we're very enthusiastic about," says John La Montagne of the National Institute for Allergies and Infectious Diseases (NIAID). La Montagne heads the federal flu research program, which funds much of Maassab's work and has tested the vaccine on small groups of children and young adults.

The new vaccine, administered as nose drops, does away with the need for flu shots. It gives long-lasting immunity and should be quicker and cheaper to produce than existing flu vaccines, whose performance and level of use have long disappointed public health experts.

If tests on thousands of volunteers go well, Maassab's vaccine will be ready for a manufacturer in three to five years.

But Maassab's long effort is coming to fruition at a time when pharmaceutical companies are wary of producing new vaccines and many are dropping vaccines they have produced for years. Public health officials are worried that some traditionally used vaccines may become expensive or unavailable.

"The threat of litigation is the big culprit," says June Osborn, dean of the U-M School of Public Health. The number and size of court settlements over vaccine-related side effects have grown in recent years, she explained, and even the safest approved vaccines can cause serious side effects for a tiny percentage of those vaccinated.

Customarily, vaccine makers bear the cost of compensating these few

victims. But they now say they can't afford increased legal costs for vaccines. "With often only a one-time use, vaccines by their nature are not profitable in the way a drug is," Osborn says.

The cloud that hangs over vaccine production dims prospects for Maassab's vaccine, but the University's Office of Intellectual Properties is making vigorous efforts to inform potential manufacturers of the vaccine's virtues.

The University created the office four years ago to help faculty find commercial applications for their research.

According to staff attorney Robert Gavin, "The move was the result of pressure from researchers for the University to take a more active role, and of encouragement by the federal government through legislation designed to move technology from university settings into the world of business."

After patenting Maassab's vaccine, the University hopes to license a manufacturer to produce it. Under a U-M royalty-sharing policy recently revised to increase the researcher's portion, Maassab would receive 50 percent of the first \$100,000 in vaccine royalties. The other half would be shared equally by Maassab's department and the University's general fund. After the first \$100,000, a smaller percentage would go to Maassab.

Gavin has contacted 10 potential producers in the U.S. and Europe in an effort to convince one to produce the vaccine. Most have shown little initial enthusiasm. Some say the history of 1976 swine flu vaccine lawsuits might make a new flu vaccine a likely target of litigation.

"I tell them I'd like to have a chance to use Maassab's vaccine," says Gavin. "I say I don't like getting flu. I'd like to get a couple of nose drops instead."



EPIDEMIOLOGIST John Maassab (left) shows U-M staff attorney Robert Gavin how he inoculates special chicken eggs with a virus to develop a promising flu vaccine. To encourage researchers like Maassab, the U-M is helping them patent marketable products, find manufacturers for marketable research products and increase their share in royalties. Gavin is discussing Maassab's vaccine with several drug companies.

Gavin plans to continue discussions with drug companies, NIAID and the Food and Drug Administration, which must eventually approve the vaccine. He hopes that after favorable results from full-blown field trials and some persistent correspondence on his part, sometime in the next three years one of the companies "will think twice about writing back 'No.'"

NOTE: Vaccine research at the U-M and problems in vaccine production are the subjects of the January-February issue of *The Research News*. To obtain a free copy, write to *The Research News*, The University of Michigan, 241 West Engineering, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48109-1092, or call Doris Dunger at (313) 763-5587.

## CAN A 'DIGITAL BOW' MATCH HORSEHAIR?

In an experiment believed to be the first of its type, U-M Prof. Gabriel Weinreich and French researcher Rene Causse are using a computer in an attempt to duplicate the vibrations a bow produces on violin strings.

Their work is conducted at the Institut de Recherche et Coordination Acoustique/Musique (IRCAM), a center for the scientific exploration of music in Paris. The center is directed by Pierre Boulez, the composer and conductor.

It has been known for a long time that an electric current sent through a flexible wire will produce a force on the wire if it goes through a magnetic field, Weinreich explains. Therefore there would be nothing much new in causing a violin string to vibrate by feeding it with a pulsating current. But the action of a violin bow is different because the bow does not impose any vibrations of its own. Instead, it makes oscillations build up because of the special

way in which it responds instantaneously to the string's motion.

By mounting an electronic motion sensor near the string, feeding its output to a fast computer and programming the computer to produce immediately the right current to send through the string, Weinreich and Causse were able to make the string vibrate without a bow. They call the experiment the "digital bow," since the bow becomes "digitized" or computerized.

Although the experiment itself was soundless, Weinreich believes that through electronic manipulation and amplification, the computer might be able to produce an authentic new violin sound, with the violin string driven by computer-generated impulses.

"I can see a situation where a violinist's left hand might be in its ordinary position on the finger board, while his right hand would be operating the computer controls instead of holding the bow," says

## AHHH!



A HEALTH FAIR for the elderly is one of the free services the U-M Hospitals provides annually to Ann Arbor-area residents. Three dental students who performed oral exams at the last fair at Turner Geriatric Clinic were (l-r) Marie English '85, Wayne Veal '85 and Ethel Green '86. (Photo by Peter Yates.)

Weinreich, an internationally known authority in musical acoustics. "Such sounds are especially interesting musically because they maintain a perceptual continuity with what we know as violin music. The more common synthesized sound loses this continuity as soon as any knob is turned."

Although a pianist and cellist himself, Weinreich's main interest is

still in the physics rather than the music.

The National Science Foundation, which supports Weinreich's research at the U-M, recently awarded him a special travel grant to enable him to visit his Paris laboratory regularly. In between visits, he communicates with his French colleagues via computer mail.

# THE KOYKKAS SERVED U-M LONG AND WELL

"I think the basis for my father's lifelong commitment to the University was that he felt his Michigan education was a turning point in his life," recalled Karen Koykka O'Neal of her father, Thomas V. Koykka '27. Tom Koykka, who went on to law school here, died on Feb. 3. Both he and his wife, Frederica (Freddy) Koykka '26, were among the most loyal and active of Michigan alumni. Frederica died four days after her husband.

Both Tom and Freddy maintained a strong interest in the University throughout their lives, Tom for more than 45 years. A member of the Development Council since 1961, he served as chairman of its board and as board member of the Alumni Association for five years before his death. He was also instrumental in establishing the Law School Fund, served on the national campaign committee for the new law library and was a 15-year member of the Michigan Annual Giving Committee. In addition, both Tom and Freddy were active members of the Presidents Club and the U-M Club of Cleveland.

In recognition of this exceptional commitment, Tom received a U-M Sesquicentennial Award in 1967 for outstanding contribution to the well-being of the University. He was again honored in 1973 with the S. Spencer Scott Distinguished Alumni Service Award, which noted that he had combined a productive life's work with dedicated service to his alma mater.

Throughout their 55 years of marriage, Tom and Freddy were inseparable companions, traveling together by car over thousands of miles on both business and pleasure. Tom's only trip without his wife occurred in January, when he made his last visit to Ann Arbor to chair the Development Council Board meeting.

Freddy, who was recovering from a stroke, remained in Cleveland. As was typical, she had mementos for each of the committee members, for they had developed deep friendships over the years. The gifts she sent with Tom included living exam-



Thomas V. and Frederica Britton Koykka

ples of the Michigan colors: seed packets for a particularly yellow variety of corn, and clear blue Canterbury bells. And, as if to give them something by which she and Tom would be remembered, she also included the seeds for forget-me-nots.

The Koykkas met while students and married in 1929, when Tom was in law school. Freddy was a classics major. Upon graduating the next year, Tom joined the law firm now known as Arter & Hadden, and

they moved to Cleveland. He remained active in the practice of law at this firm until his death, and he retired from trial work only five years ago.

Active and adept in both the trial of lawsuits and the prosecution of appeals, Tom argued cases before the U.S. Supreme Court; state Supreme Courts in Ohio, Kansas and Minnesota; several U.S. Courts of Appeal; and other important judicial bodies.

Freddy devoted much of her energy to helping Tom in his trial work and was in the courtroom for every case in which he appeared. As an unofficial observer, she identified points of his that seemed to be winning approval and those that seemed to be meeting resistance, and she later discussed these points with him.

While their two daughters were growing up, the Koykka family returned frequently to campus. Often these were football outings, for Tom was an ardent Wolverine fan. Karen recalls that her father always listened to the broadcast of games he didn't attend, and with legal pad turned sideways, diagrammed the entire game. He then enthusiastically reviewed the game, play by play, with his family over dinner.

Not surprisingly, both children were also educated here. Margaret Koykka Cowin, of Cleveland Heights, received her B.A. degree in 1955. Her sister, Karen, received her B.S.E. degree in 1963 and continues to live in Ann Arbor. There are also seven grandchildren.

## Gift to Mott Hospital

The Charles Stewart Mott Foundation has given U-M \$2 million to renovate and expand facilities at C.S. Mott Children's Hospital.

Long interested in quality health care for children, the Mott Foundation provided the original \$6.5 million grant to finance construction of Mott Hospital, which opened in 1969 and now serves more than 7,000 young patients each year.

As part of the U-M Replacement Hospital Project (RHP), the services of Mott Children's Hospital, Women's Hospital and Holden Perinatal Hospital will be integrated into a maternal and child health care center. Plans for the center are now under consideration and construction is expected to begin in 1986.

The Mott Foundation's grant will be used, in part, to expand pediatric intensive care facilities. New intensive care beds will accommodate the increasing number of critically ill children treated at Mott.

Grant funds also will be used to expand pediatric outpatient surgery facilities and improve maternal and newborn nursery accommodations.

## Warner-Lambert pledges \$600,000 to Campaign

The Warner-Lambert Foundation of Morris Plains, N.J., has pledged \$600,000 to the University's nationwide effort to raise \$160 million in private gifts.

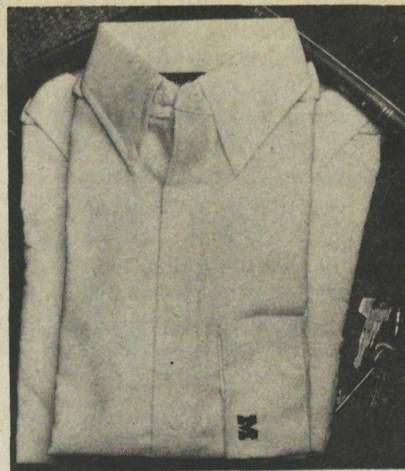
The contribution to The Campaign for Michigan from the philanthropic unit of the Warner-Lambert Company was announced by Jerry W. Weisbach, president of the Warner-Lambert/Parke-Davis Pharmaceutical Research Division in Ann Arbor.

"We are very pleased to support the University's fund-raising campaign and look forward to continued work with the University as partners in leadership in the Ann Arbor community," said Weisbach, who also is a Warner-Lambert corporate vice president.

U-M President Harold T. Shapiro expressed the University's deep appreciation for the gift, one of the largest Ann Arbor corporate contributions to the Campaign to date. "It is a welcome addition to the vital margin of private support that helps maintain and enhance Michigan's educational environment," he said.

## The University of Michigan Oxford Shirt

Images In Ivy, Inc. is proud to announce that it has commissioned the Aetna Shirt Corporation of Baltimore, Maryland to design the new University of Michigan Oxford Buttondown Shirt. In business since 1916, Aetna Shirt is the licensee for world famous designer Adolfo. For over 65 years, Aetna has designed and manufactured the highest quality men's and ladies' shirts for hundreds of outstanding stores throughout the country.



Men's shirts are available in 100% cotton and permanent press - 60% cotton/40% dacron polyester. Each shirt is available in both a regular and tapered cut. When ordering, please specify which body style you require, your neck and sleeve sizes, as well as the color(s) desired. Ladies shirts are available in sizes 4-16, perma-press only. Each shirt will be distinctively monogrammed on the cuff with the maize and blue block M.

For a limited time only, Images In Ivy is able to offer you a quantity purchase discount. Regularly priced at \$30.00 each, you may purchase three shirts for \$85.00, six for \$165.00, or one dozen for \$324.00. You may choose any assortment of colors and sizes you wish to qualify for this discount.

All checks or money orders should be made payable to Michigan Shirts and remitted to: Images In Ivy, Inc., P.O. Box 1567, Lexington, Virginia 24450. Master Card and Visa purchases are welcome.

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10-12 Shirts					\$165.00	\$ 6.00			
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# U-M ROWING TEAM PULLS TOGETHER

By Alice Vining  
Special to Michigan Today

Members of the U-M Rowing Club and its umbrella organization, the Michigan Rowing Association, were celebrating in March after the City of Ann Arbor approved their plans to build a temporary boathouse on Argo Pond, a stretch of water off N. Main Street.

The rowers' proposal caused hardly a ripple compared with last year's controversy that vetoed construction of a boathouse on Barton

Pond — considered "the most perfect rowing water in the Midwest" in the 1920s when the Barton Dam was constructed. But Head Coach Amy Luchsinger thinks the temporary boathouse, to be built on a rented riverfront site, represents a major stroke in the right direction for the University's youngest club sport.

The Argo stretch of the Huron has been used for rowing practices since the club was formed in 1976. It is not wide enough, however, for a number of boats racing abreast, nor

long enough for the 2,000-meter straightaway required for competitive rowing. Nonetheless, Luchsinger says the club will build a pole barn structure this spring that will be easy to dismantle, sell or move when a better site is found.

The boathouse will shelter the Michigan crews' eight-oared racing shells, as well as equipment used by other Rowing Association members. "We also really need a boathouse as a physical symbol of our existence if we're going to survive in inter-collegiate competition in the Middle West," says Craig Drake, the men's assistant crew coach, who stroked for Cornell as an undergraduate. "A boathouse will show that we're on the map."

Oregonian Doug Herland came to

Ann Arbor in 1980 to volunteer as the men's team's first coach. He won the Olympic bronze as coxswain for the pairs-with-cox in 1984 and has returned to the West. In 1983 the Rowing Association hired Luchsinger from the University of Wisconsin as the first paid coach.

Since Luchsinger's arrival, the Michigan oarsmen and oarswomen began to be serious contenders in regattas against squads from Purdue, Illinois, Wisconsin, Notre Dame and Ohio State, and to compete very well, considering their modest finances and facilities, in races in Massachusetts, Florida, Pennsylvania, Canada and other sites.

After several years of raffles, row-a-thons and solicitations, the club has just enough money for the boathouse. Funds for boats, oars, rowing machines and travel expenses are a constant need, Luchsinger says. Fortunately, the club has had some of those needs met by oarsmen and oarswomen who remember their own college rowing days and by other friends and alumni who want to keep Michigan rowers "on the map."

This spring, Michigan's only home crew races were to be held in late April at Gallup Park against Ohio State. Even though the stretch of river at Gallup is 100 meters too short for a standard 2,000-meter course, "the current makes up for the difference," Coach Luchsinger says.

To send a tax-deductible gift to the Rowing Club, make out a check to "The University of Michigan" and write "Rowing Club" in the check's memo space. Send the check to: U-M Rowing Club, North Campus Rec. Bldg., 2375 Hubbard, Ann Arbor, Mich., 48109.

THE FIVE ROWERS shown in duplicate on the back cover are (l-r) Vicky Kurnat '85, Carol Lestock '84, Anne Drowns '85, Jean Klingler '85 and Karin Papes '86, the coxswain. Head Coach Amy Luchsinger (far right) and her squad are building a new boathouse this spring.



# SUMMER MUSIC CAMP

By Merle Goldman  
News and Information Services

Every summer, hundreds of people take to the woods and lakes of Interlochen, Mich., to make music, art, dance, drama or money at the U-M School of Music's summer program or the National Music Camp.

College students who prefer to study rather than work at Interlochen can enroll in the camp's University Division — a summer program of the School of Music at Interlochen — and earn up to eight credit hours. The program is open to University graduate and undergraduate students, and guest students, who can transfer credits to other institutions.

Ensembles offered in the division include the University Festival Orchestra, the University Chamber Players and the Sinfonetta, all to be conducted in 1985 by Uri Mayer, a former faculty member now with the Edmonton, Alberta, Orchestra in Canada. The University Band and the University Chamber Winds will be conducted by Larry Rachleff of the U-M faculty. Classes to be offered include music theory, music history, conducting, art and dance.

Scholarships and part-time work are available to students needing financial aid. Students can balance a course load of four to eight credits with six to 24 hours a week in such positions as ushers, food service and office workers, and swim instructors.

The University Division, which began in 1943, will offer a new pro-



gram, a series of week-long master classes taught by some of the most distinguished faculty at the School. A select group of students will have the opportunity to study oboe with Harry Sargous, July 9-13; piano with Theodore Lettvin, July 16-20; trumpet with Armando Ghitalla, July 30-Aug. 3; piano chamber music with Martin Katz, Aug. 6-10; and violin with Camilla Wicks, Aug. 13-17. Auditors are welcome at all sessions.

Interlochen's National Music Camp staffers, many of them U-M students, are often former campers who return more to enjoy the Interlochen environment than to earn money. Although their jobs as food service workers, counselors and recreation directors take up much of their energies, staff members find plenty of time to play as accompanists or in the Festival Orchestra or University Band.

Sumit Sengupta, 21, a senior in mathematics and a pianist, was an Allstate camper for six years. But last year, Sengupta was a recreation director for 6th through 9th grade boys.

Although his main responsibility was guiding his charges in boating activities, Sengupta regularly played piano accompaniment during recitals, concerto competitions and the numerous auditions held through the summer to determine ensemble positions.

Working at Interlochen has kept some staffers involved in music after they've pursued different programs in college. Others have returned to musical studies. Paul Ranzini, 25, a master's degree candidate in organ and church music, says his summer job at Interlochen helped him decide to switch careers after studying philosophy at the College of William and Mary.

A native of Williamsburg, Va., Ranzini has spent every summer at Interlochen since he was a camper in 1975, most recently as recreation director for 3rd through 6th grade boys.

For more information, contact Lynne Bartholomew at the University Division, U-M School of Music, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48109, 313/763-1279. Deadline for scholarship applications for the University Division is May 1, for all others, June 1. The final date to submit an application for the master classes is May 15.

Those interested in staff positions should contact Richard Fiegel, Personnel Director, National Music Camp, Interlochen, Mich. 49643, 616/276-9221.

# YOUNGSTERS IN SHAPE

A thousand elementary school children in Stockbridge, Mich., are leaner, stronger and healthier as a result of an innovative U-M physical education program, "Fitness for Youth."

After one year of twice-a-week 30-minute aerobic exercise sessions and nutritional counseling, the youngsters show lower blood pressure readings, reduced body fat and dramatically increased upper body strength, flexibility and endurance, according to U-M physical education Prof. Guy G. Reiff, program coordinator. The program was jointly funded by Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Michigan and the Stockbridge board of education.

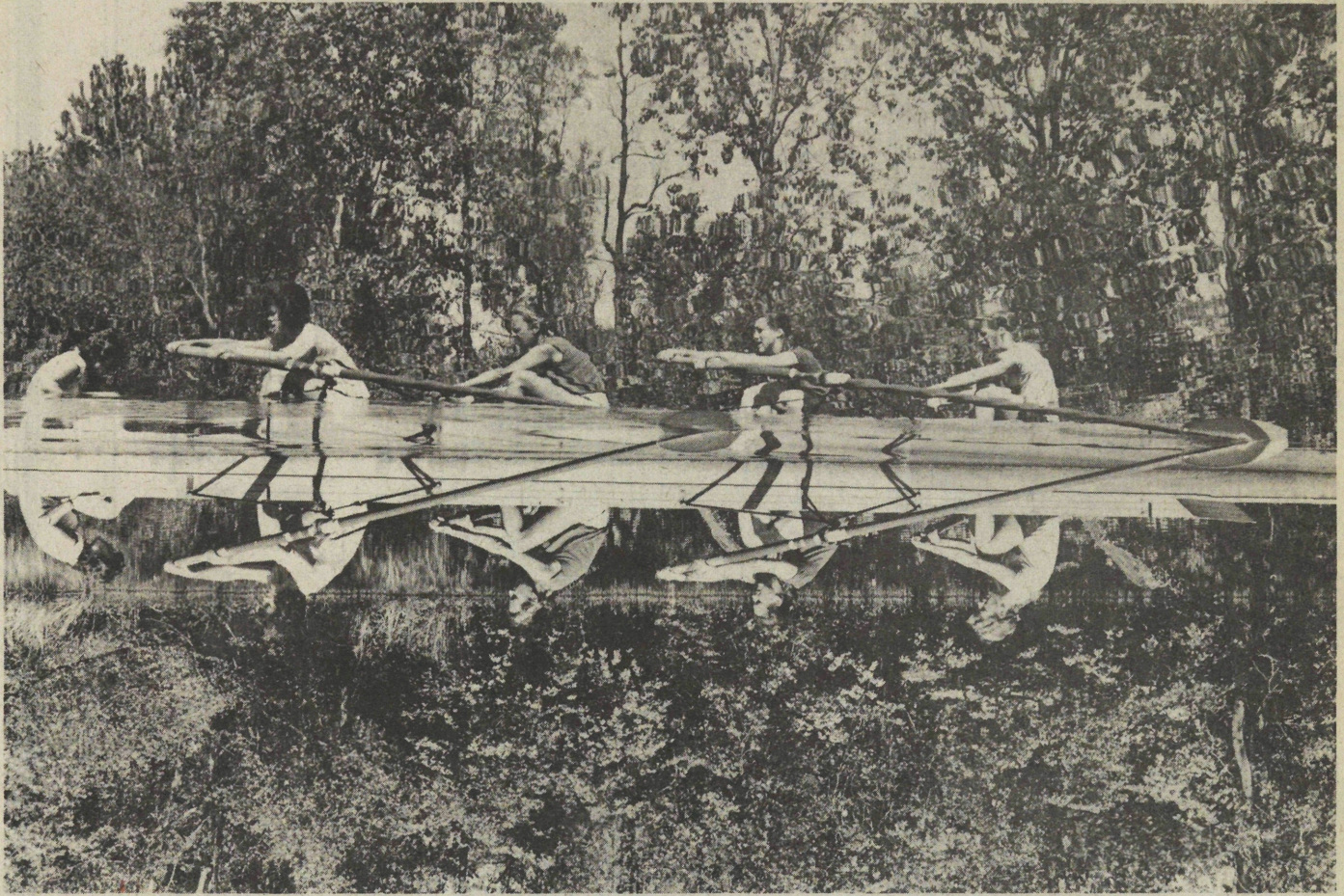
Stockbridge students tested below the national norm in physical performance and above the norm in body fat and weight in fall 1983, when the program began. A year later, they had made measurable improvements in all areas, and averaged in the top 25 percentile of national norms in three out of five performance tests. The biomedical and performance data included blood pressure, height, weight and body composition, arm strength, abdominal strength and flexibility, and a 600-yard to one-mile run, based on the child's age.

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# Michigan Today

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DOES THIS photo of U-M oarswomen on Argo Pond by Gregory Fox look a bit odd — perhaps as if they're sitting in a liquid boat under a liquid sky? If so, turn it right side up. (Story on page 15.)

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**ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED**

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