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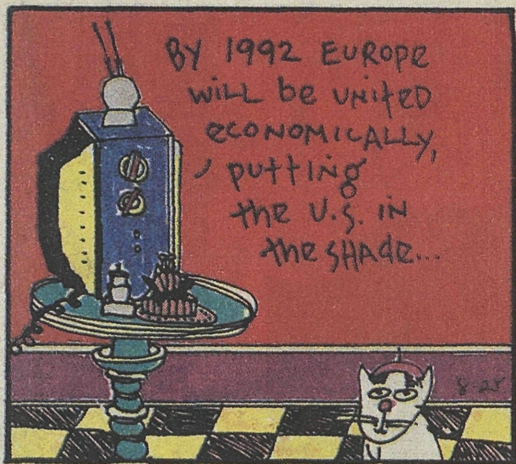
Michigan Today

The University of Michigan

June 1990 Vol. 22, No. 3



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WILL AN ECONOMICALLY UNITED EUROPE BE A THREAT TO THE U.S.?

☐1. "NONSENSE, THIS PLAN WILL INCREASE AVAILABLE MARKETS. EVERYONE WILL BENEFIT."

☐2. "NUKE THEM NOW."

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Nicole Hollander

EUROPE 1992

What, us Worry?

Michigan Today

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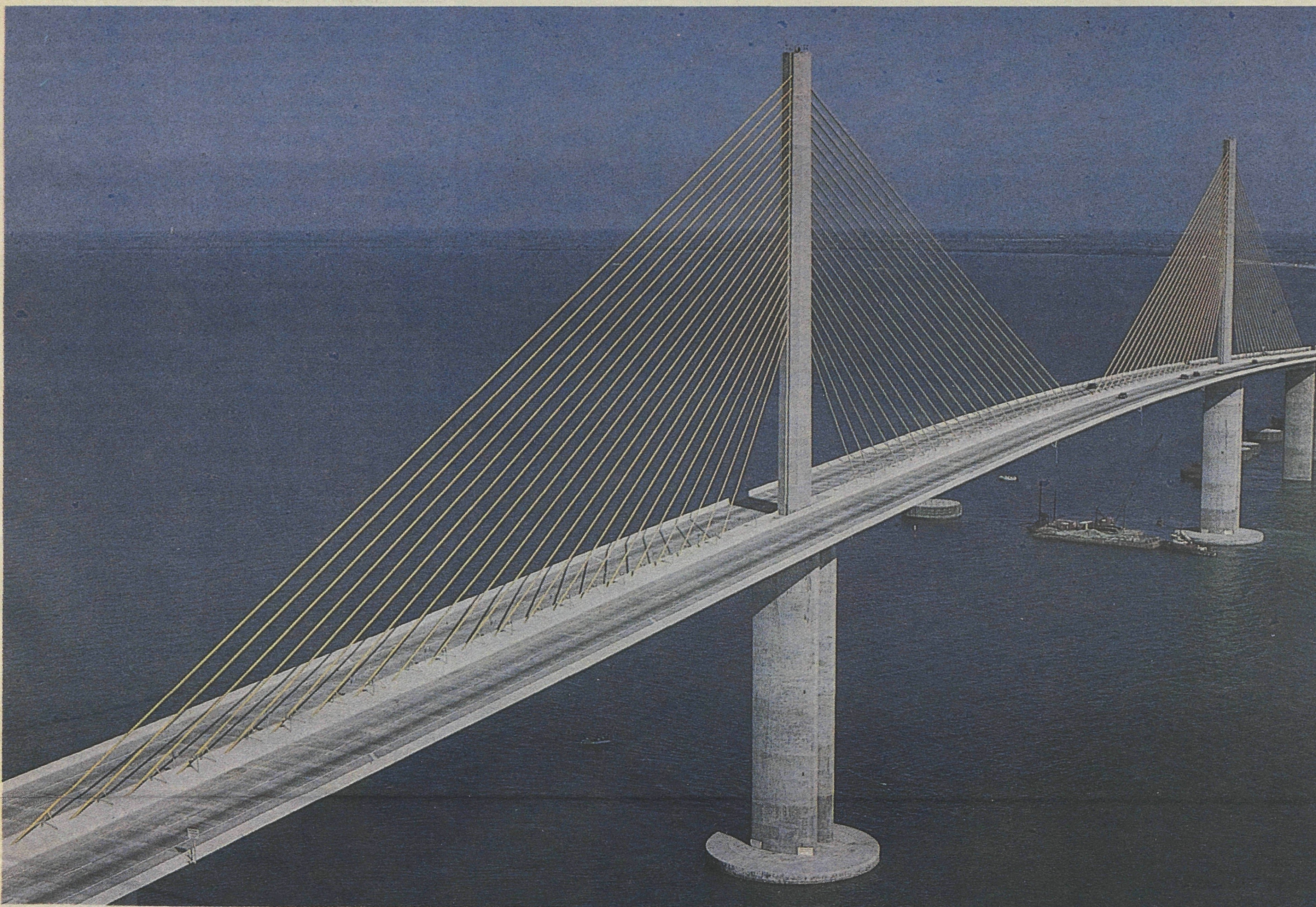
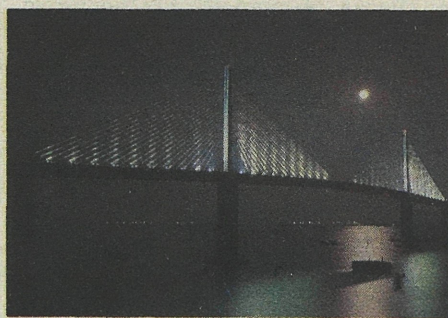


THE SUNSHINE SKYWAY in Tampa, Florida, is Nowak's favorite modern bridge, 'a gigantic harp,' he calls it. Winner of the 1987 award for excellence in concrete structures, the cable-stayed bridge was designed by the Figg Engineering Group of Tallahassee, Florida.

THE BRIDGE BETWEEN SAFETY AND ERROR



To Andy Nowak, to err may be human, but it doesn't have to be hazardous

By Maggie Hostetler

Since arriving at Michigan in 1978, Prof. Andrzej (Andy) S. Nowak has established himself as one of the world's foremost experts on safety analysis of bridges and buildings.

A civil engineer, Nowak left his native Poland in 1976 because he was interested in safety analysis and it was not being studied there. To find colleagues and a welcoming program, he migrated first to Canada and then to the United States.

The National Science Foundation, the Michigan Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration have funded Nowak's studies of errors that lead to bridge and building construction disasters. He has devised strategies for dealing with them that range from common sense applications to exotic, futuristic devices.

One of his central concerns is the safety of deteriorating bridges. His engineering interests have also led him to analyze human error in general.

Michigan Today: How serious is the problem of bridge failure in the the United States today?
Andrzej S. Nowak: Most of the nation's 570,000 bridges were built in the '30s through the '50s and are beginning to feel the effects of time. About 40 percent of them are deficient. Bridges are failing at the rate of one a day; most of the time they must be closed until repairs can be made. There is a major failure — a collapse — once a week. Usually, no one is hurt, but the bridge has to be shut down. Bridge failure is more a problem of cost than of injury.

MT: In your studies, what kinds of errors have you identified as contributors in bridge failure?
AN: We have identified four types of errors in

BRIDGES

Continued from p. 1

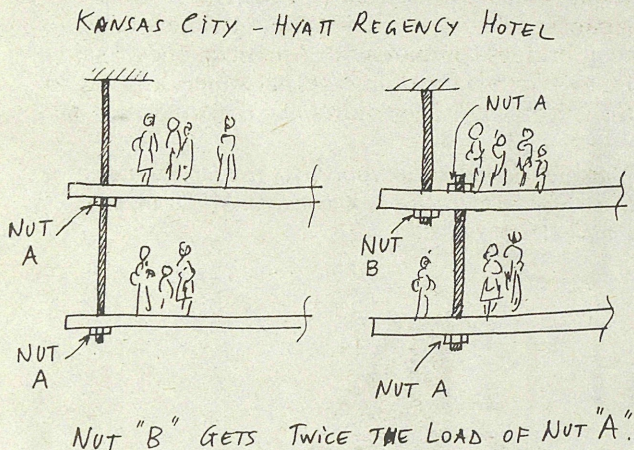
design and construction. The first is the error of concept. This happens when the designer has the wrong model in mind. The designer thinks something is structurally sound but it isn't. The second type is the error of execution. The design is correct, but it is not executed properly. A number is copied wrong on a drawing, for instance.

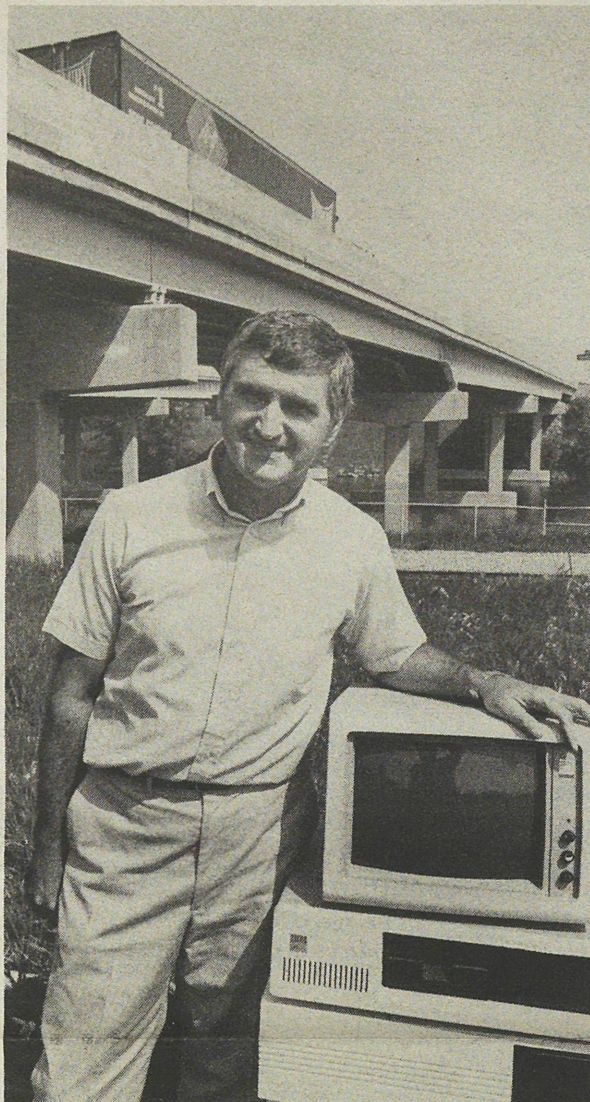
Another type is the error of intention. The builder knows something is wrong, but does it anyway. He is in a hurry, doesn't want to lose money or just doesn't care. The fourth type is the error of use. This happens when the structure is being used in a way not designed for — truck overloads, for example, where the structure is bearing more weight than it was designed for.

MT: Let's zero in on that last one. What causes an error of use?
AN: Overloading is a problem that is strongly politicized. For example, in most states the legal limit for tonnage is 80,000 pounds, but in Michigan the limit is 150,000 pounds, the highest of any state. The tonnage limit was much less when most of the highway system was built 40 years ago, but the trucking industry would like it to be even higher. They want to haul superloads so they can make more money. Engineers want lighter loads because roads and bridges are used up much faster under heavy loads. Politicians make the decision, and it ends up somewhere in between.

In the future we want to be able to put a strain gauge on the most critical parts of a bridge beam and connect it to a computer. If an overloaded truck is approaching, it will be detected and the computer will turn on red lights or even shut the bridge down.

MT: What other errors have caused bridge disasters?
AN: The 1981 collapse of the walkway in the Hyatt-Regency Hotel in Kansas City that killed more than 100 people was caused by an error of concept. The design of the main supporting cable of the double deck walkway was incorrect. ***[See sketch.]***





A BRIDGE becomes a scale for weighing heavy trucks in this field study conducted by Nowak and his graduate students. Computer-linked strain gauges measure the bridge's elongation under load, and calibrated instruments figure out the weight of the truck. Nowak says in the future, trucks and bridges can be equipped with sensors that would eliminate the need for weigh stations by automatically weighing trucks and shutting down bridges before overloaded trucks reach them.

During construction, the contractor tried to correct it in a way that doubled the load on the walkway. They were too rushed to take more time. But the rush on the Hyatt-Regency job was the normal rush. Many companies I know are under time pressure, and they make employees work overtime. Tired, overworked employees make mistakes. The company's alternatives are either to hire more people or to extend the deadline. Neither is financially practical.

MT: Can such errors be eliminated?
AN: Probably not. They are occurrences we have to live with. Some people suggest that spending more money is the answer, but it isn't. No matter how much money is spent, people are people and mistakes will be made.

Our studies show that for each unit of money spent, you can get so much safety, but then, after a certain amount, you get nothing. It's not worth the extra materials and labor. The same is true for inspectors. Studies show that you catch many errors on the first inspection. A second person can then pick up other errors, but it's not worthwhile to give it to a third person to check. Unfortunately, many times there is such a rush that there are no checks. Human error is inevitable.

MT: Does that mean that nothing can be done? That collapses are inevitable?
AN: No. Even though you can't eliminate human error, you can reduce the consequences of it. Our studies are directed to two groups — the people who write construction codes and the designers. In structures, some parts are important. If they fail, many things fail along with them and people die.

If the window frame in my office collapses, the window will fall out, and the office will be cold, yet no one will be hurt. But if the beam under the floor gives out, people could die or be injured. The beam is what we call a critical member. We say to the inspectors, "This beam is very important. Give more attention to it. Request extra inspections." We say the same to designers. The supporting cable in the Hyatt Regency Hotel was a critical member because it supported two walkways. It should have been treated differently from other components; it should have received more attention by both the designers and the inspectors.

When you can't ask people to get more money for a project, it is more practical to ask: Is the money being divided in the most efficient way? With the same money, we can have a safer structure by paying attention to the important items.

MT: If inspectors and designers paid more attention to critical members would that eliminate bridge failure?
AN: Our studies show that even with extra attention paid to critical members, important errors still go uncaught. Another part of our work deals with modifying the consequences of these uncaught errors. It is called failsafe design.

If you have a failure, the most undesirable way for it to happen is for the roof to fall in on a crowd. It would be better if the roof fell on only one person, or if a siren went off and the people could evacuate. But the most desirable would be to have advance warning so you could unload the structure. We can come close to doing this with a failsafe design in the roof. If the beam fails, it makes a noise so we can get out. Or you design the secondary member so it is just under the primary member. The primary member is over-designed. So if there is overload, the secondary will go first.

If a failsafe design had been built into the Hyatt-Regency walkway, a nonsupporting part of the structure would have broken first, making a noise or giving some warning for the people to get off. Failsafe design is like an electrical fuse. If the circuit is overloaded, the fuse will break the circuit. One new idea we have is to create structural fuses in bridges — maybe a little piece that is weaker so it will break first, showing there is a problem.

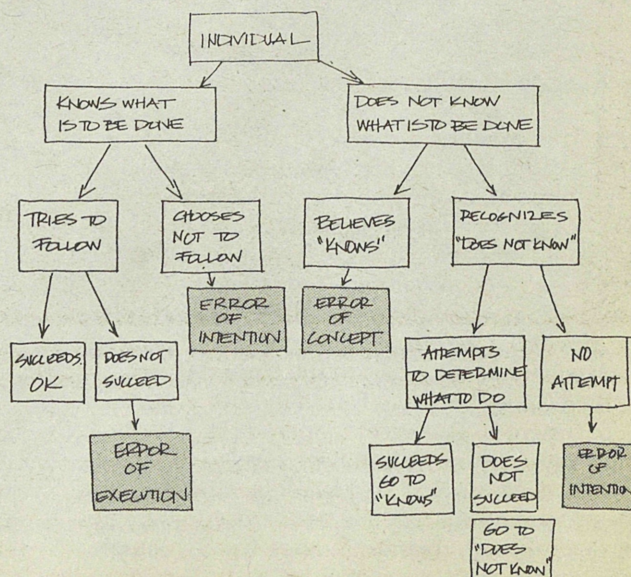
MT: What is the major cause of bridge failure?
AN: Corrosion as a result of poor maintenance. Poor maintenance is another error of use. Two or three years ago a bridge on a busy interstate in Connecticut collapsed, and many cars went down. The problem was corrosion. Nobody saw it because it was not visible. A pin had corroded. When metal corrodes, the rust created has 10 times the volume of the original metal. The rusted metal expanded until it just pushed a plate off the pin.

Salt is cheap in this country and it is a leading cause of corrosion. Painting a bridge regularly would prevent corrosion, but there is no money to do it. Bridge designers have to assume that when a bridge is built it will not be painted and will be exposed to the elements.

MT: What can be done?
AN: We can't come up with any solution that costs more, so through a grant from the National Science Foundation, we have been studying the typical patterns of corrosion on Michigan bridges. We calculated how much strength is lost because of corrosion. This way we can figure how many more years the bridge has. We can also advise designers on how to build the bridge stronger. One of our most striking findings is that an addition of a few inexpensive web stiffeners can considerably extend the life of a bridge. They are placed over supports where corrosion is usually the worst.

MT: Do you expect any spectacular changes in bridge building in the future?
AN: New materials will be used that are more resistant to corrosion and more durable, such as plastic fibers. New bridges will have a lot of electronic devices to monitor and control what happens to the components of the bridge materials over time. This will give us better infor-

ALTERNATIVE PATHS WITH REGARD TO ACCEPTABLE PRACTICE



mation about actual traffic loads. Some of the new bridges already have electronic monitors built in.

MT: Your work focuses on advances in bridge engineering, but to lend some perspective, could you tell us a little about the history of bridges?
AN: The Romans were the first master bridge builders — ahead of their time. A good example of their genius is the Pons Augustus at Rimini, Italy, built in 20 B.C. It's still standing and is considered the best of the remaining Roman bridges because its span is long for its time, and it's very beautiful. It's made of stone so it is indestructible.

Another Roman bridge illustrates the sophistication of Roman engineering even though it was torn down soon after it was built. It was built over the Rhine in 55 B.C. when the Romans were conquering the Germanic tribes. We know about it because Julius Caesar described its construction in one of his commentaries. It was a wooden bridge 20 to 25 feet from one pile to another for a total length of about 1,300 feet. They built rafts that were floated to the middle of the river and secured in place by ropes tied to shore. This was the platform where they pounded in the piles. Within 10 days from the time the timbers were collected, the superstructure was up and the army marched across. This speed was not surpassed until modern times. The army tore down the bridge after it served its purpose.

With the demise of Roman culture, there was very little bridge building in Europe for the next 1,000 years — until about 1300. The bridges of this era were fortresses. People lived in them, shopped in them, worked and died in them. The London Bridge of the Middle Ages was the most fashionable address to have. Noblemen wanted to live there.

Bridge construction went up a notch during the Renaissance but really came into its own in the 1700s when the first ministry of bridges and the first bridge-building school were opened in France, institutions that are still in operation today.

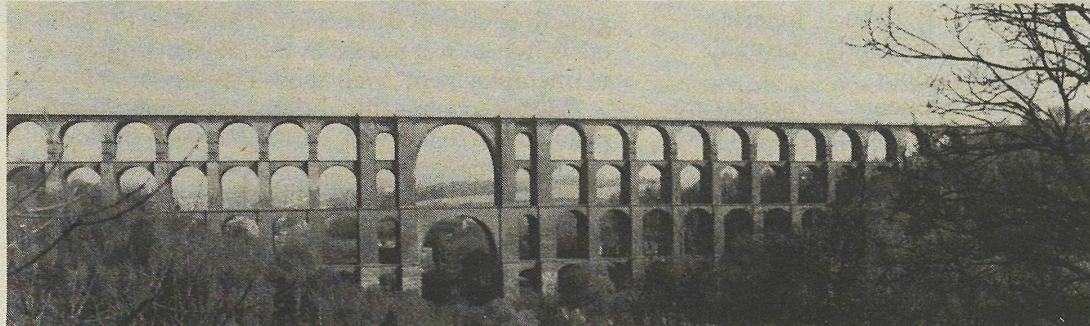
I find it quite interesting that some of the most famous bridge engineers failed their exams at this school, even Alexandre Eiffel, who built the tower in Paris. He submitted the tower as his final project at the school. It was his vision, but the examiners said it couldn't be done, found errors in it and gave it a failing mark.

MT: Of all the hundreds of bridges you've seen around the world, do you have a favorite?
AN: I like the Sunshine Skyway in Tampa, Florida. It was built to replace a bridge that was hit by a ship and uses a new technology called cable-stayed construction. It has huge pillars and cables, like a gigantic harp.

MT: Are there many new bridges in America?
AN: No, not many. Most of our newer bridges were built in the 1950s and '60s when the interstate highway system was constructed. Our major job now is to maintain them.

GANTER BRIDGE in the Swiss Alps near Italy is a recently built S-shaped span with cable stays concealed within thin concrete walls. Designed by C. Menn.

Photo by Fritz Leonhardt from his book, Brucken/Bridges, MIT Press 1984, Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1982.



GOLTZSCHTAL VIADUCT in East Germany was once considered the eighth wonder of the world. It is the largest stone bridge, rising as high a football field and containing 26 million bricks. Designed by Johann Andreas Schubert; completed in 1851.

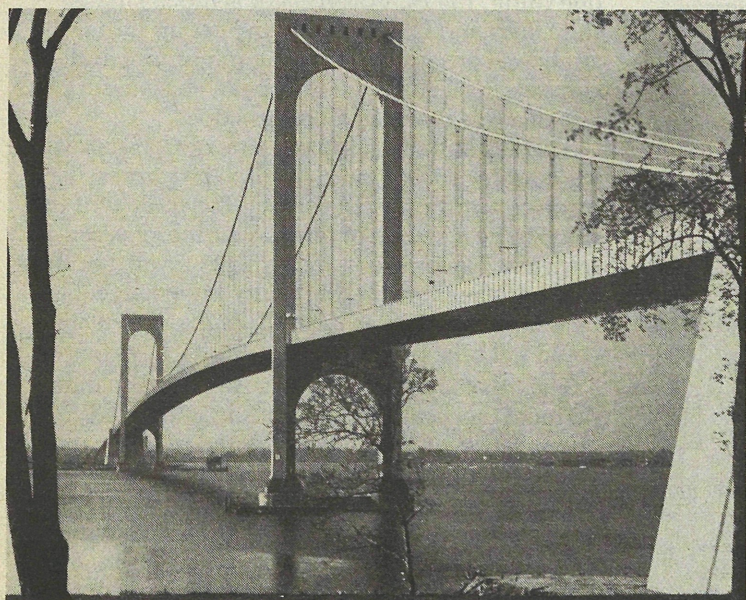
From Brucken/Bridges, Leonhardt, MIT

PONTE RIALTO, with stair flights adapted to the sequence of smaller and larger arches, is Venice's most famous footbridge.

MT: Where is the major bridge building activity today?
AN: Many modern bridges are being built in Japan. I had a chance to tour some of their huge projects in 1987. Their major work is to connect the islands of Honshu and Shikoku at a cost of $12 billion. They plan to build several 6-mile crossings of all kinds — some suspension, some girder, some cable-stayed — between the islands.

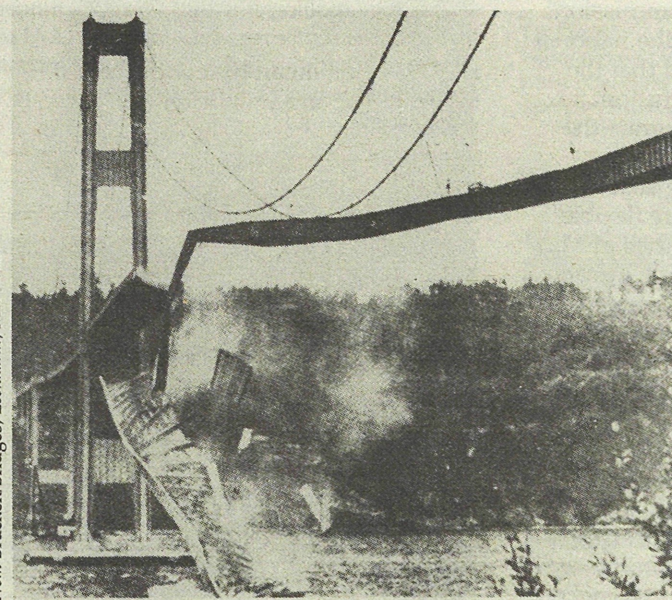
On their suspension bridges they used the same method for stringing the cables as was used on the Golden Gate years ago — but they won't admit that. The Japanese are very aggressive about wanting to go into the Third World as the major bridge builder. So they want to be known as innovators. When I toured there, I was interviewed by Japanese television. They wanted to know how their bridges compare with American ones. I said that what they are doing is what Americans did 30 to 60 years ago. They didn't like that answer. MT

Margaret Hostetler is an Ann Arbor free-lance writer. Dona Rosu, a journalist in Kalamazoo, Michigan, also contributed to this story.

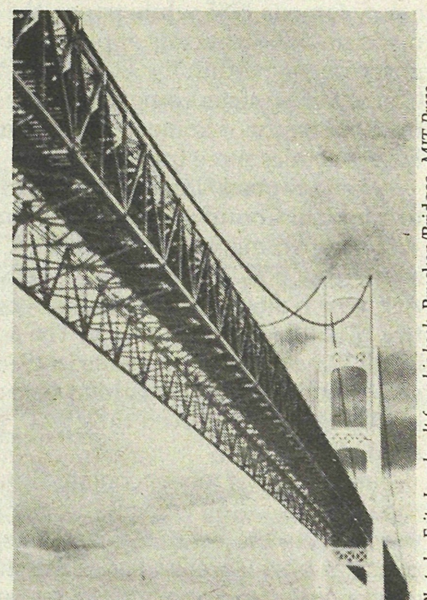


Bronx Whitestone Bridge before addition of trusses attached after the collapse of the Tacoma Narrows Bridge. Designed by O.H. Ammann.

From Brucken/Bridges, Leonhardt, MIT Press.



TACOMA NARROWS Bridge collapsing in 1940. Suspended high over open water, the bridge oscillated in high winds. The whipping roadway, resonating like a plucked string, reached sufficient amplitudes to bring down the structure. As a result of the Tacoma disaster, the Mackinac Straits Bridge in Michigan (see right) and other U.S. suspension bridges were made less elegant but more sturdy by the addition of stiffening trusses and other bracing.



Mackinac Straits Bridge (1957); designed by D.B. Steinmann.

Photo by Fritz Leonhardt from his book, Brucken/Bridges, MIT Press.

EUROPE 1992

THE PROCESS AND THE PROSPECT

By Ellen Morris

The U.S.E. The United States of Europe. Some Europeans cringe at the label, but not the idea for which it stands. And our cover illustration captures the mood of some Americans who feel 1992 will mark the consummation of a plot against U.S. prosperity and preeminence.

Nonetheless, officials of the 12-member European Community (EC) in Brussels are working on an economic version of a U.S.E., which they dub Project 1992.

After December 31, 1992, the EC intends to do away with economic borders between Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom.

After 1992, stocks, components and capital are to move as freely between German, Spanish and Greek companies as they do between companies in Michigan, Florida and Texas.

The transformation of Western Europe began at least 40 years ago, when French foreign Minister Robert Schuman proposed in 1950 a "common market" of the six countries (Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands) that were to sign the Treaty of Paris in 1951.

Adams

The most recent impetus, however, occurred in 1985, when the EC Executive Commission identified trade barriers that were keeping Europe from successfully competing on the world markets. In a now famous 1985 white paper, the commission, made up of bureaucrats appointed by the national governments within the EC, suggested that the Council of Ministers amend its "constitution" — the 1957 Treaty of Rome — so as to integrate the EC economies more fully.

A key proposal: instead of requiring unanimity to adopt all Community policies, a more flexible system of voting was needed. The Council of Ministers responded by proposing the Single Europe Act, which altered the Council's voting procedure to a "qualified majority" rule. The act was adopted by all 12 national parliaments in 1986, and gave each member state a weighted vote according to its population size. And thus was Project 1992 sped along.

The process of more economic integration in Europe had also been evident in other actions many years before Project 1992 got off the ground, emphasizes Michigan's W. James Adams, professor of economics and director of a research project on Europe in and after 1992 for the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations.

Adams points to events such as the 1970s decision by the European Court of Justice to allow the Dutch beer company Heineken to sell its beer in Germany, overriding the Germans' stringent beer-purity law and marking the beginning of the elimination of disguised protectionism within EC countries. The court ruled that — applied to beer, at least — German pure food laws were setting trade barriers, not health standards. In a later case, the Netherlands' recyclable bottle law was ruled a necessary barrier to free trade, a decision that reinforced EC-wide environmental priorities.

But why are West Europeans making a big push for economic integration now, when they've had a Common Market since 1957?

"Members of the European Communities felt beset by two crises," Adams replies, "the one macroeconomic and the other microeconomic in nature." The macro crisis was the "slowing of growth of output that occurred after the 1973 oil crisis, which was joined in the 1980s by high rates of unemployment" well above U.S. levels.

"Microeconomically," Adams continues, "Europeans came to feel whipsawed between the low-wage advantages of the newly industrialized countries and the high-technology advantages of Japan and the United States. Combined, these crises gave rise to what became known as Europessimism and Eurosclerosis, and convinced the EC that there was a need for greater EC cooperation and unity."

Now that the EC is surging ahead in an effort to make itself more efficient and competitive, Americans have greeted the project with mixed feelings.

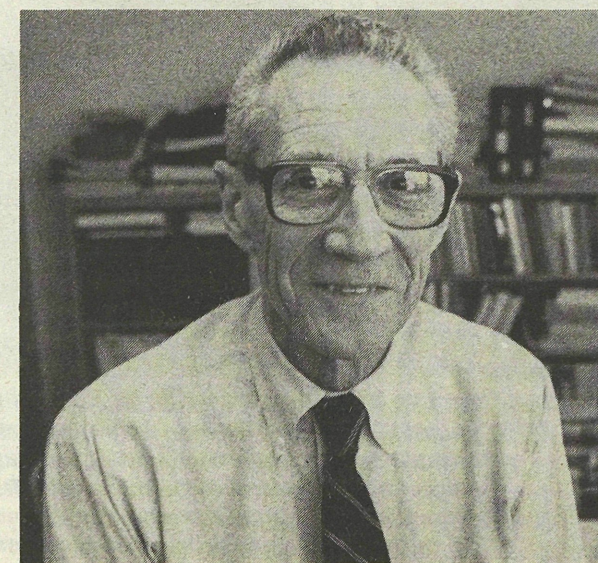
"Fears of a Fortress Europe are not totally irrational," Adams says. "There have been signs, for example, of protectionism in individual countries' placing of quotas on imports of certain automobiles and textiles."

But Adams insists that Project 1992 can be good for the U.S., because the newly efficient European industries will generate healthy competition. "The emergence of Project 1992 should be considered a liberalizing force in the international economy," he says, "a force that can help promote the standard of living in the U.S."

If the U.S. economy experiences difficulties with 1992, Adams says, "It won't be because there was any Fortress Europe — only an inability of American industries to compete."

The University of Michigan has formed a Europe 1992 Committee with Professors Adams, Geoffrey Eley, Holli A. Semetko and W. Allen Spivey, chair. Spivey emphasizes: "My colleagues and I on the coordinating committee acknowledge that 1992 is not a deadline, not a date, but a fascinating economic, social, political, legal and cultural process."

This complex process is the subject of a minisymposium that 1992 committee members and other U-M scholars present to Michigan Today readers. The texts are based upon discussions with Ann Arbor free-lance writer Ellen Morris — Ed.



W. ALLEN SPIVEY
Professor of Business Administration
Chair, Coordinating Committee for Europe 1992

Several of my colleagues and I are analyzing the implications of 1992 for American multinational corporations, including operational, economic and competition policies.

The policies being developed in Europe are of great interest not only to the 12 countries of the European Community (EC), but to any business that wants to operate in Europe, including, in particular, American multinational corporations. A lot of the larger corporations — European, American and others — are opening offices in Brussels for what could be called "information retrieval" purposes. You may think they are for lobbying, and such activities exist, but one can't lobby the 17 appointed commissioner-bureaucrats, in the American sense of the word, for several reasons. The EC bureaucracy in Brussels is very small, new and conscious of its pan-European responsibilities. It is difficult to "buy anyone off" at this point.

For example, the Commission issued a draft directive about the regulations concerning franchising. Because of the way it was written, the directive would have hamstrung American franchises such as McDonalds by preventing many large-scale economies of operations. We were very worried, naturally, because franchising has been developed to a high art in America; it is important to transfer economies of scale to operations in other countries.

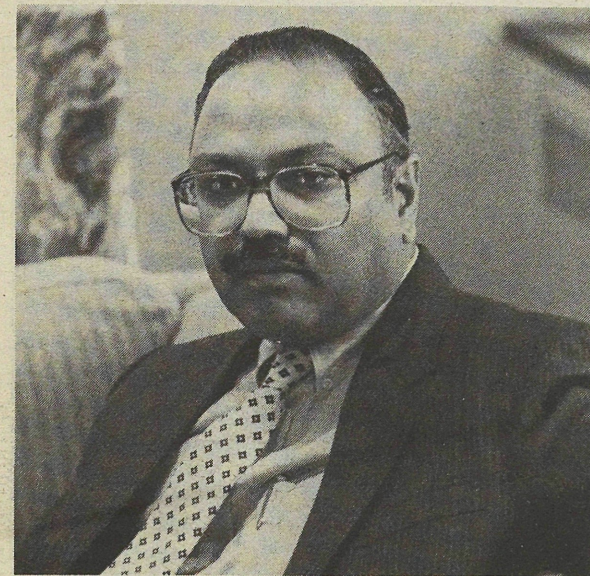
Several corporations, both European and American, put together an analysis of the directive, outlining its effects, both good and bad. In regulatory actions there are always unintended consequences, and these were pointed out. What these corporations were doing was not lobbying *per se*, but because of their excellent analyses, they demonstrated the operational costs clearly, and swayed the Commission to change the language in the final directive. In this case, the corporations were processing information and analyzing its implications, rather than lobbying in the old-fashioned political sense.

In Western Europe they have few of the analytical services that exist in both government and industry in the United States. They don't have a Joint Senate-House Committee on Economic Affairs, or a Government Accounting Office, for example, where the analytical capability is very high and many in-depth studies are routinely executed. The don't have this in Europe because for one thing, the EC government is much smaller than ours and is just now being set up (but EC analytical groups are growing in number and competence). Also, the European Parliament plays less of a role than our Congress does.

There is still the complex issue of Community vs. country sovereignty, despite the impressive moves toward unity in the EC. The issue will continue to be a source of tension for many years, in my view. Nonetheless, movements toward unification have been made that many knowledgeable persons have said, as recently as the mid-1980s, could not take place.

The great challenge 1992 presents to the multinational corporation is to have an enhanced appreciation of the diversity of the peoples and states in world markets so as to reach successfully markets in diverse cultures. The success of business managers requires a deeper appreciation of more than one culture.

One key to the successful development of American multinationals will be to get out of the box of speaking just one language. This will take time, of course, but we must accelerate our efforts to become more aware of the economic importance and relevance of other peoples' languages and cultures. This is a key part of developing a global mindset. An advertising slogan of an American soft drink producer that operates in many countries expressed this point succinctly: "Think globally and act locally."



COIMBATORE K. PRAHALAD
Professor of Corporate Strategy and International Business
School of Business Administration

When we think of Europe, we tend to think in terms of the political boundaries of countries, but this perspective is likely to mask the economic and market reality of Europe. A United Europe, the goal of the 1992 process, can be visualized as a prosperous 150-mile-wide economic corridor cutting across national boundaries from Manchester, England, to Milan, Italy. Eighty-five percent of the gross national product of the EC is in this corridor.

Unifying the markets within a United Europe allows firms to make investments in low-cost labor areas (the equivalent of the Southern United States) to compete effectively in the affluent economic corridor. As a result, significant new investment is going to Spain and Portugal. In a way, the United Kingdom also represents a low-wage country with a well-trained labor force, hence its attraction to new investors in the EC. (Turkey, a would-be member of the EC, is another country to watch.)

Labor rates in the UK, Spain and Portugal will go up, but not to the level of West Germany anytime soon; differing regional labor rates will persist, as in the United States. Lower rates in Eastern Europe will make that region increasingly attractive for new investment.

Is European integration bad for established American multinationals? Not for those companies that have been working in Europe for years and are already set up to work in the integrated market. In the automotive industry Ford and GM are already pan-European companies; in computers, it is IBM and Digital Equipment; in semiconductors, Motorola and Texas Instruments. For established multinationals, 1992 will force a more rapid integration of national organizations in Europe to reduce costs and maintain competitiveness.

Smaller companies with no presence in Europe, however, will face competitive problems. Many smaller suppliers to the U.S. auto industry, for example, fall into this category; they will have to build new facilities and expand their sales forces to keep up with demand for global sourcing, essentially from the United States and from European operations of Ford and GM.

As for European industries, they are not equally prepared for 1992. Some — such as packaged goods and chemicals — are already globally competitive. European firms in these industries support free trade. But other industries, such as automotive, consumer electronics and computers, do not have globally competitive firms. They seek protection. Managers in these industries, especially in Germany, Italy and France, are claiming that a "social charter" requires them to avoid the wide-scale, job-slashing restructuring that we went through in the U.S. auto, steel, textile and machine tool industries.

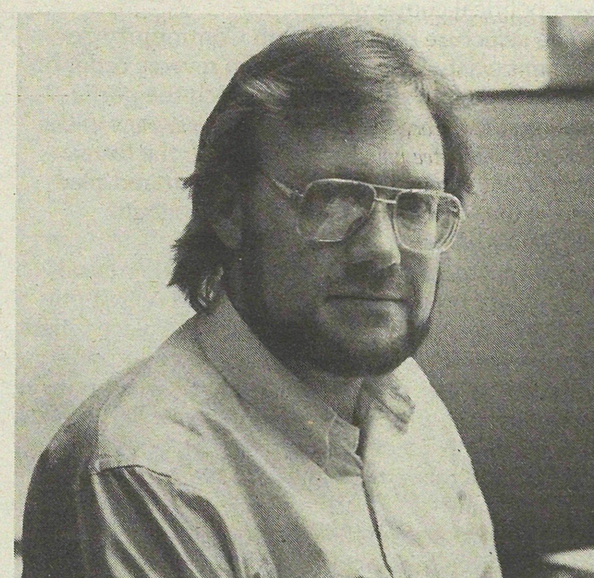
And they are right about job losses. Keeping their automotive and computer markets completely open to global competition would lead to massive unemployment in Europe. This charter idea, needless to say, gets the full support of the unions and politicians.

The European dilemma vis-a-vis Eastern Europe is what should take precedence: Europe-1992 integration or the integration of Eastern Europe? It was going to take a lot of cajoling and hand-holding just to get Europe through 1992 as it was. The Eastern Europe situation could slow the 1992 project, but it won't stop it.

The opportunity for American companies to trade in Eastern Europe will depend on their presence in Europe — especially in West Germany, because of its ties with Eastern Europe, and also because of access to money and credit possibilities, and the availability of local managers.

Many people are concerned about a united Germany. It wouldn't be just Germany that got together. Historical links would place within the German sphere of influence markets such as Holland, Austria, Switzerland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia — a "Germanic market" of 150 million or so people dominated by West Germany.

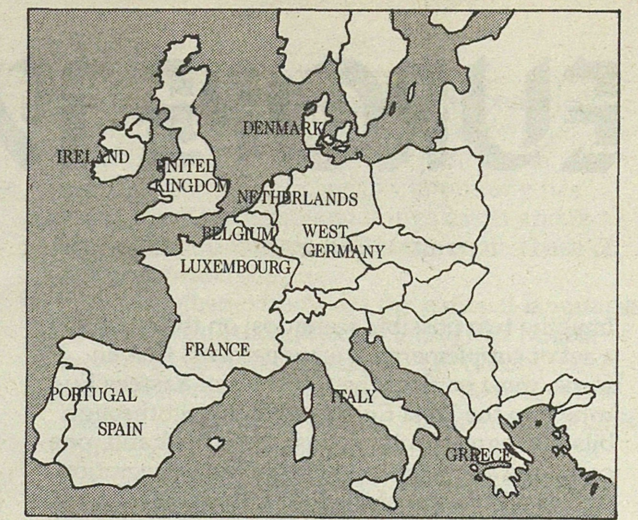
Many countries may become resentful satellites of Germany — but satellites nonetheless.



GEOFFREY ELEY
Professor of History
Chair, Center for Western European Studies

The rhetoric of the Europe integration has always stressed peace, prosperity and a common future, but that rhetoric looks hollow to me unless the process of economic expansion is subject to political accountability and control.

In one form or another, the binding of the East European economies to the West is inescapable, but these different economies and their social structures can't be united that easily. One could



THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

BRITAIN
Population: 56.8 million GNP: $662.6 billion
'Prime Minister Thatcher firmly endorses greater competition among broadcasting companies. The pre-eminent position of the BBC in Britain may soon be over' — Holli A. Semetko.

IRELAND
Population: 3.5 million GNP: $29.1 billion
One of the poorer EC members, Dublin is to get substantial economic aid under the 1992 plan and already receives large sums for training young workers.

DENMARK
Population 5.1 million GNP: $101.4 billion
Many Danes are cool to the the EC and would prefer to align with fellow Scandinavians outside the EC.

THE NETHERLANDS
Population: 14.7 million GNP: $214.6 billion
Strong in trucking and shipping, the Dutch expect great benefits after Project 1992 dismantles customs controls.

BELGIUM
Population: 9.9 million GNP: $138.5 billion
As hosts of Western Europe's 'capital' in Brussels, with its thousands of 'Eurocrats,' Belgians tend to benefit when the EC prospers.

LUXEMBOURG
Population: 0.4 million GNP: $6.2 billion
This tiny grand duchy hopes relaxed banking rules will give it a boost as a financial center.

WEST GERMANY
Population: 60.1 million GNP: $1,118.8 billion
'The relationship of Germany to Poland or Hungary could look a lot like the U.S. relationship to Mexico and other parts of Latin America' — Geoffrey Eley.

FRANCE
Population: 55.6 million GNP: $879.9 billion
'Soon you'll be able to go to a computer in a French bookstore and get a list of all the books available in Europe' — Raymond Grew.

PORTUGAL
Population: 10.2 million GNP: $26.1 billion
Lisbon hopes its relatively low wage scale will attract Northern investment that will heat its tepid economy.

SPAIN
Population: 38.7 million GNP: $288.0 billion
'Will the Spanish and other Southern European and non-European immigrants in Northern Europe be accepted as equal European citizens in 1992? Our data suggest they will not' — James S. Jackson.

ITALY
Population: 57.3 million GNP: $751.5 billion
Some Italian entrepreneurs see great opportunity in Northern investment after 1992; others fear added competition will hurt Italy.

GREECE
Population: 10.0 million GNP: $47.0 billion
Most observers think Greece's administrative structure and less-developed economy will pose difficulties after 1992.

WHAT OTHER U-M EXPERTS SAY:

'A United Europe can be visualized as a prosperous 150-mile-wide economic corridor cutting across national boundaries from Manchester, England, to Milan, Italy. Eighty-five percent of the GNP of the EC is in this corridor' — C. K. Prahalad.

'One key to the successful development of American multinationals will be to get out of the box of speaking just one language' — W. Allen Spivey.

'A real European arena will come about only when political parties, trade unions and similar mass organizations are able to move from border to border with the same platform. I cannot see it beginning yet' — Daniela Gobetti.

THE EC AND THE USA

EC TOTALS
Population: 322.3 million (1986)
Gross National Product: $4,263.7 billion (1987)

UNITED STATES
Population: 241.6 million (1986)
Gross National Product: $4,435.9 billion (1987)

EUROPE 1992 Continued

imagine two possible scenarios: on the one hand, a set of supplementary arrangements that tie some, most or all of the countries of Eastern Europe into the West Europe 1992 project through bilateral agreements; and on the other hand, one could see the beginning of complete integration — that is, admission of the East European economies just as the other peripheral West European countries were admitted, like Spain, Portugal and Greece.

The first scenario, the route of bilateral agreements, would produce a more exploitative relationship. The inequalities between economies, unevenness of development, disparities of infrastructures and unequal terms of trade would convert the Eastern European economies into exploited adjuncts. They would be seen as lucrative investments, reservoirs of cheap labor with low levels of regulation and restrictions, good places to locate industry and a desirable market for cheap consumer goods, much as Mexico functions for the United States.

The second scenario, integration into the EC, however, would provide Eastern Europe with access to regional development funds and to other economic protections of the community.

It seems to me the height of political naïveté and irresponsibility to assume that untrammeled marketization will naturally guarantee the foundations and further growth of political freedom in Eastern Europe. All the experience of Latin America surely tells us that the inevitable generation of massive social inequalities that will accompany the dismantlement of the protective welfare state will tend to destabilize the foundation of political democracy rather than lay such foundations down — particularly when such structural inequalities have not previously existed.

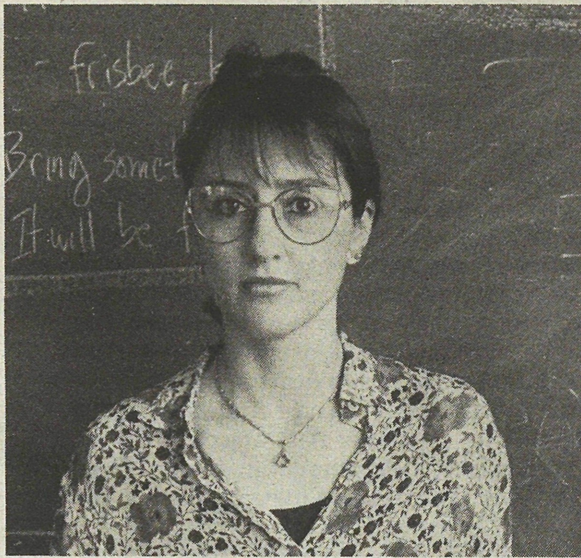
If the more responsible model is applied, one could bring economic development and expansion under control, at least theoretically. It would be made subject to some political accountability. But the dominant rhetoric we hear is "free market forces," and hence East European economic development is being made completely dependent on successful attraction of foreign business. In this case, the process of free, democratic development of the economy and the political structures that have arisen since the revolutions of last fall will likely be undermined by the uncontrolled flow of capital, and the growth of social conflicts could quickly open the way for authoritarianism.

At the heart of both scenarios of the East Europe-Single Europe relationship is the German question. West German policy seems to be driven by the old dream going back to the early 20th century of converting the East European economies into a central European region dominated by German capital. The relationship of Germany to Poland or Hungary could look a lot like the U.S. relationship to Mexico and other parts of Latin America.

In this sense we are at the beginning of a long process of political clarification rather than at the end. The microcosm that the German question provides puts the political question very well: If the rhetoric of freedom becomes simply a stick to beat communism with in the now obsolete tradition of the Cold War, then the promise of democracy in the East — and, for that matter, in the West — will quickly become hollow.

In a sense we are facing the classic question of aid and development. Will aid simply provide a leverage for economic expansion of Western capital markets, as in Latin America? Or will West European aid contribute to the political and economic development of Eastern Europe?

From this point of view, it matters a great deal who is in government in West Germany and the rest of Western Europe. The best chance for a strengthening of democratic decision making inside the EC during the 1990s, and therefore for a more equitable integration of the Eastern Countries, would be a strengthening of the left in national governments. That now seems possible in Italy, Britain and the Low Countries. But, as so often in the 20th century, the real decision seems likely to be made in Germany.



DANIELA GOBETTI
Assistant Professor of Political Science

Two very important political problems facing Europe 1992 are: What sorts of transfers of sovereignty will there be, and how will European institutions structure political participation?

Europe has worked together economically for many years through the Common Market. I think the unified market is a good thing because it pushes people to think globally rather than locally, to think of how they affect, and are affected by, events in the world at large.

Economists, however, tend to say — and some politicians and bureaucrats are agreeing with them — that political unity will be an automatic fallout from the economic integration. An Italian politician-economist was visiting the University not long ago, and I asked him what European politicians were doing on the national level to make their national parties supranational. His answer in essence was, we don't have to do anything, because economics will do the whole trick.

That is just not true. One can't go to the extreme of saying economics is not important, because economic events are real, and when there is a price crisis or catastrophe in the market, it affects people and politics. But neither is economics all-determining. People will not automatically join together politically simply because the larger market is good for them. Economic integration can go only so far to bring about political integration; after that, you need active political intervention, even political cooperation.

The structure of a European Community government exists, but it operates in reverse order of the parliamentary system, in which the parliament initiates legislation and hands it over to the bureaucrats to implement. In the EC the bureaucrats wield most of the political power and play the key role in the creation of new political institutions.

The European Parliament, on the other hand, instead of being the political arena in which policy is debated and legislated, is only a place where public opinion is heard — but not acted upon. Policy initiatives do not come out of Parliament. So even though the European Parliament has been democratically elected since 1979, its power is limited to ratifying legislation created by the Commission.

Two things are needed to change this situation, to achieve real democratic control of the new Europe: The voting public will need to be able to vote for more than a consultative body which is really all the European Parliament is now; and voters will need to be presented with supranational issues that interest them.

Right now, the agenda presented to voters in European elections isn't European. There are no supranational constituencies; all the candidates for the European Parliament speak to local constituencies about local issues. A Europe-wide constituency can't vote for candidates who are merely defenders of local issues.

Somehow, we Europeans must find a way of becoming aware of ourselves as a whole group. We will exercise power in the new Europe only when we link ourselves to the bigger entity. When you Americans vote for the president, you don't think mainly of what the president will do for you in Michigan, but what he'll do as a representative of the whole United States. A real European arena will come about only when political parties, trade unions and similar mass organizations are able to move from border to border with the same platform. I cannot see it beginning yet.

So the question of identity — of "what is distinctly European?" — is very unclear. In fact, I haven't seen the question, "What does it mean to you to be a European?" asked anywhere on any survey that I've read. It would be an interesting survey. What would people say?

Some issues are pushing supranational consciousness. If there has been one major driving force, it is the environment. Environmental issues have fostered a sense of belonging to a wider unit because ecological problems don't stop at borders. But the question, "Why stop at the Rhine or any other border?" brings up the question, "Why have any borders at all?"

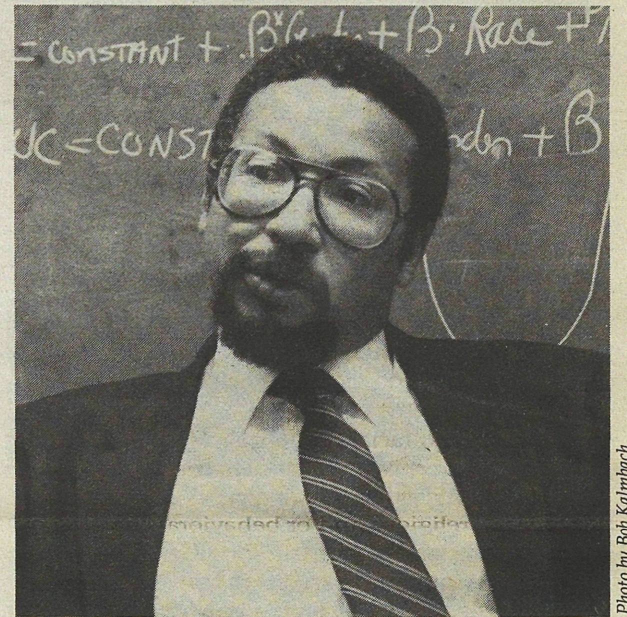


Photo by Bob Kalmbach

JAMES S. JACKSON
Professor of Psychology
Research Scientist, Institute for Social Research

In colonial times, the Europeans set themselves up as gods from god-like lands who had come to civilize the heathens. They have inherited the legacy of this colonial mentality. The chickens have come home to roost.

Just as the United States had to come to grips with its problems of states' rights and civil rights, Europe is going to have to deal with its long history of ethnic group conflict, its differences in the cultural values of immigrants and indigenous European citizens, and its differences in how member states decide citizenship.

Two years ago I worked with Gerard Lemaine at the University of Paris-Sorbonne. In conjunction with the European Commission we surveyed attitudes relating to xenophobia, racism and anti-Semitism in all 12 Common Market countries with a special focus on France, West Germany, the Netherlands and Great Britain. The Commission was interested in the study because social conflict was getting worse throughout Western Europe.

Our survey asked such questions as, "Should all immigrants be deported?" "Should only the economically profitable types be kept?" and "Should only the criminal immigrants be deported?"

Many more than expected — up to 20 percent in some countries — said EC policy should be, "Deport them all." This surprised the Commission, which hadn't expected widespread advocacy of such extreme policies.

There are clear policy implications from our conclusions. For example, if immigrants were all granted citizenship before 1992, how would it be tolerated? It wouldn't be tolerated at all if you look at some of our data. But if the EC countries don't address the issue of immigrants, and 1992 comes up and everyone has automatic European citizenship, then will every citizen be accepted as equal?

When you already have difficulty getting the French, English, Italians and the rest to recognize each other as equal citizens, what about immigrants?

All these issues are exacerbated by the united

market. There is already, implied in the project, a loss of identity. Even if Europeans were a homogeneous people, the problem of dealing with a United Europe would be difficult. But they aren't, and there are many immigrant groups — many Southern Europeans from Portugal, Spain and Italy in Northern Europe, and Turkish, African, Arab and Asian groups from outside Europe. Furthermore, the Eastern European problem has just emerged in the last few months; no one has had a chance to study what will happen with the influx of inmmigrants from the East.

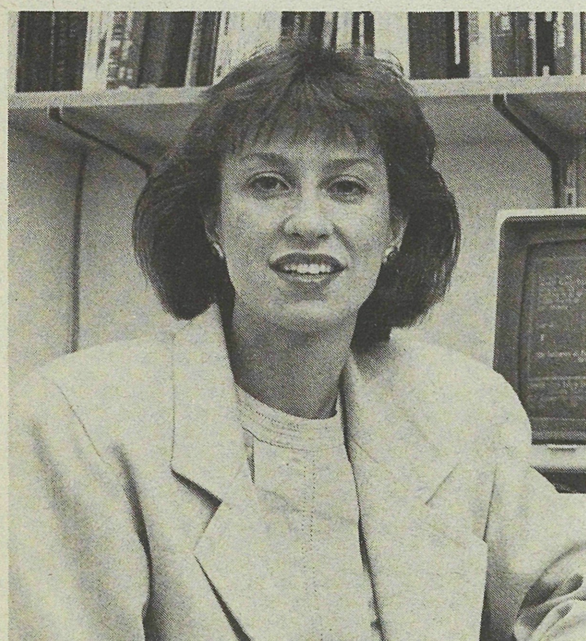
The problem of ethnic groups wanting to be distinct within a nation state is a new one for modern Europeans. Recent events in Eastern Europe, especially in Romania and the Soviet Union, show that long-suppressed group antipathies among European ethnics lie just below the surface and are easily aroused. So they must come up with public policies that address growing problems of prejudice and racism. Throughout their history, however, the Europeans haven't handled the reality of ethnic diversity and identity very well. Look at the two world wars.

But Europe's non-European immigrants and citizens can be a good thing for the continent because many are willing to take low-level jobs that Europeans don't want. If the objective of a unified European market is a stronger and more aggressive economy, that's the best condition for these groups' well-being. A growing economy needs their labor.

So if the market is good, the groups will be better off, as Americans of African descent were in the United States in the 1940s to '60s. But if it is economically bad, it's a bad scenario — and history reveals that economies wax and wane. Europe may experience many "hot summers," as the United States did in the late '60s and '70s.

It is almost ironic to note that as the United Stated passes into a painful new era of learning how to guarantee equal access and opportunity for ethnic and racial numerical minorities, Europe may be entering an earlier period of guaranteeing basic civil rights for persons who have distinctive physical, religious and/or behavioral characteristics that set them apart frm the majority.

Europe may learn lessons from the political, legal and economic experiences of the "new world" as it tries to develop coherent civil rights policies within a union of politically and economically united, but distinctly different, member states.



HOLLI A. SEMETKO
Assistant Professor of Communication
Faculty Associate, Center for Political Studies

The European Commission recently issued a directive that member countries should take no more than half of their television broadcast programming from non-EC sources. This 50-percent rule is designed to prevent inexpensive (and often American-made) programming from flooding the European markets.

What led to this quota? At one time, over-air public service broadcasting companies (PSBs) held a virtual monopoly in each country, carrying a wider range and higher quality of programming than U.S. networks, with little or no interruption by advertising. Perhaps the best known PSB is the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC); its public service guidelines are "to inform, educate and entertain." Entertainment was thus not the top priority. Over the past decade, however, PSBs have faced increasing competition. New communication technologies have come into use (cable and satellite, in particular). There has been a movement toward deregulation and commercialization of broadcasting in Europe, with a corresponding increase in the number of private channels carrying advertising. As a result, audiences in each country are now fragmented among many channels, rather than one or two.

In France, for example, the number of television channels has doubled in recent years, and the majority are now owned by private entrepreneurs. The two West German flagship stations now face competition from two new channels, as well as from cable, which reaches about one-third of viewers. Italy's PSB station faces competition from at least three commercial networks today. And in Belgium, the most densely cabled country in Europe, 88 percent of households have a choice of 11 to 16 channels. PSB channels once dominated the market in each of these countries.

Britain has moved slower on this front, but Margaret Thatcher firmly endorses greater competition among channels, and this is definitely on the horizon. The pre-eminent position of the BBC in Britain may soon be over. Although cable has never taken off in Britain, entrepreneurs like Rupert Murdoch and Robert Maxwell are hopeful that satellite will, and have invested a great deal in introducing satellite broadcasting and its technology into British households.

The prospect of an international audience is becoming a real one in the Europe of 1992, as satellite broadcasting and cable comes into more frequent use. Because of this increased competition for audiences and advertising revenues, marketing criteria are now exerting a major influence on broadcasters' decisions about program content and structure. Entertainment programming has become a greater priority, news and current affairs programs have developed a more show-business style, talk shows and game shows are increasingly common.

Discussions among EEC member countries over limiting the amount of foreign (read American-made) programming to permit in a post-1992 Europe are best understood in light of these developments. The more competitive broadcasting environment resulted in a noticeable decline in the overall quality of programming. Most commercial channels purchased a great number of inexpensive American-made sitcoms or soaps, hence the concern about the range and quality of future programming after 1992. In this period of intense competition for audiences, however, how the EEC directive will be enforced, or whether it will be followed willingly by broadcasters, is far from certain.

Photo by Bob Kalmbach

RAYMOND GREW
Professor of History,
Editor, Journal of Studies in History and Society

The number of European license plates with "European Union" on them shows a real feeling of unity is out there. But what does it mean? There's already a lot of cultural internationalization — you see it in the symphony-conductor series that depend on successful concerts in several countries. You see it in joint movie productions. The European Community has made these transnational things easier and more important. So Europe 1992 starts from a base of cultural awareness.

At the other extreme are the national languages and cultures. And although farsighted people have predicted the demise of regionalism for about 150 years, it is unlikely that the integrated market will conflict with the maintenance of those differences. The real lesson we have learned is that the Basque, the Catalan, the Breton, the Welsh and other regional cultures are feeling as strong as ever. The Europeans will have to find a median between this high level of cultural interaction and the cultural divisions.

A good example of the dynamic between the local and the global is the EC-sponsored translation service. On one hand you have increasing awareness and interest in other countries' publications, and on the other, the persistence of national languages and cultures. An important aspect here is that the dissemination of information is going to be facilitated. This facilitating leads to being both more alike and not alike.

The policy with real impact is the free movement of citizens, especially for professors and scholars, although there are important cultural and social implications for other professions, too. In 1989-90, 4,000 European teachers taught outside their own systems, and 200,000 students studied in universities outside their own countries. Those numbers will increase, especially with the Erasmus program, which the European Community has set up along the lines of our American junior year abroad programs to support study in another country for up to six months.

There will be an equal impact in many other areas, like the development of data bases. Soon you'll be able to go to a computer in a French bookstore and get a list of all the books available in Europe.

This all means that in Europe, where most educated people are facile in several languages, there will be many more opportunities for scholarship, for a diversity of dealings on a day-to-day basis. In the recent past, Europeans were on the whole, less international than we were, but now they are becoming more so. This has tremendous implications for American scholarship. We face the problem of being left provincial and ignorant, of being left behind.

The University of Michigan itself has to become more global and international. I think it is astounding that our Center for Western European Studies is in limbo now at a time when in Europe everything is changing and the educated people there are becoming more globally aware.

The environment in which people are raised still colors their world view, however. Advertising agencies have learned that the single ad campaign doesn't work in Europe. You have to show people the way they are, with their differences in lifestyles, in cooking, in eating, in dressing. All these are deeply rooted in cultures and institutions.

Take eating. There has been an increase in the interest in different cuisines, but no homogeneity in the way of eating. People learn a way of eating when they are very young and continue to eat that way, just as most continue to speak the dialect they were raised in.

In European cultures, the national state plays a strong role. The high formal culture is very dependent on the national tax base, and regional and national cultural institutions will continue to depend on national control for a sort of "prestige stability."

There is a concern that commercial culture might homogenize European cultures, that multinational corporations might dominate public life, but this fear can be paranoid. Cultural phenomena do not depend on politics. Anyone worried about dictatorial conspiracies should fret more about what computers and copiers have done to our society than about project 1992. That's a bigger problem. MT

Commonplace Stories

Humdrum violence is Guatemala's tragedy, says artist who escorted people marked for death

From January to April 1989, Phyllis Ponvert '76 MFA, '82 MSW, worked as a volunteer for Peace Brigades International (PBI) in Guatemala.

"The Peace Brigades was formed in 1981 by people from 13 countries," Ponvert says, "and operates in the Gandhian spirit of nonviolent action. Its main purpose is to provide unarmed accompaniment for people who are threatened with human rights abuses from their governments."

Ponvert accompanied Guatemalans who requested an escort on their daily rounds or in their home or office. "All of these people have been threatened or have had family members kidnapped or killed because of their nonviolent political actions," she says. "PBI launched the program because it believes that a foreigner's presence can help deter political violence because a foreigner will report to the international community any assaults on the people it accompanies."

PBI members do not participate in the politics of the countries where they go, Ponvert says, nor do they escort groups that advocate violence. Armed only with cameras, the group maintains a presence in Guatemala and Sri Lanka, and recently returned to El Salvador, which expelled PBI during last November's uprising of dissident forces against the government.

Ponvert, who lives in Ann Arbor, joined PBI "to do some peace-related work in Central America. I liked the Brigades' philosophy and wanted to put into action my belief that the philosophy of nonviolence can make a difference even when governments can't."

A native of Long Island, New York, Ponvert has lived in Ann Arbor since 1974 and has three grown children. She is a self-employed artist, selling her handpainted baby and children's clothing to regional stores through her business, the Cat's Pajamas.

The following story is based upon journals and letters Ponvert wrote during her work as an escort. The names and circumstances of Juana and her family have been changed to protect them.

GUATEMALA

With an area of 42,042 square miles, Guatemala is the third-largest country in Central America, after Nicaragua and Honduras. The population is 8.5 million, making it the most populous in Central America. Sixty-five percent of the people are Mayan Indians belonging to 22 ethnic and language groups. Thirty-five percent are "Ladino" of combined Spanish and Indian descent.

The Mayans have inhabited the country at least since 300 B.C. The Mayans are known for their splendid sculpture, ceramics and architecture; a system of arithmetic that included the concept of zero; a written language, and an astronomy that enabled them to plot the movements of the stars and planets.

The Spanish invaded the region in 1524, conquered the people and introduced colonial laws and practices that are used to maintain control of the Indians' labor and fertile land to this day. Five percent of Guatemalans receive 60 percent of the annual income.

The average life expectancy of a Guatemalan Indian is 44 years. The national infant mortality rate is 109 per 1,000 births. Seventy percent of children are malnourished; 40 percent die before the age of 5. In 1989, U.S. aid to Guatemala was $157 million, $80 million in military assistance.

HOLDING a photograph of her husband, who was kidnapped and killed in 1984, Nineth de Garcia (blue striped shirt), president of the Mutual Support Group, leads a demonstration in front of the National Palace in Guatamela City.

By Phyllis Ponvert

It's almost four in the afternoon, and I'm about to leave for Juana's home to stay with her and her six children for the night. Everybody in the Peace Brigades house likes to be with this warm, loving family. We stay with them because Juana's husband, Pablo, was slain in October 1988. He was abducted at gunpoint and forced into a car early one morning in front of his house in a poor neighborhood of Guatemala City. His 13-year-old son and an aunt looked on. PBI became involved because often the witnesses to such crimes are kidnapped too.

Several days later Pablo's tortured body was found. He had been a member of the Group for Mutual Support (GAM in Spanish), a nonviolent advocacy organization for relatives of the disappeared and murdered of Guatemala. GAM was formed in 1984 by relatives of the disappeared.

Pablo joined GAM after his brother's kidnapping in 1985. Juana, his wife, has continued to be active in GAM, and she is afraid for her family because so many Guatemalans have been kidnapped and killed in circumstances similar to hers. That's the tragedy. Their situation is so commonplace.

I catch my bus at the end of my street and ride downtown. The ever-present marimba music blares as the bus makes its way up into the hills to Juana's neighborhood.

Because I'm on a city bus, I don't worry about being stopped by the military. That rarely happens. But every time I ride a bus in the countryside, there is a chance soldiers will halt it.

The first time it happened, only days after I arrived in Guatemala, I was riding from Antigua to Quetzaltenango. The bus was full of noisy conversation and music. Suddenly the bus slowed to a stop. Everyone fell absolutely silent and froze, staring straight ahead.

I leaned over and asked a man what was going on, but he didn't turn his head or reply. I looked out the window and saw a dozen Guatemalan soldiers. They boarded the bus, ordered all the men off and examined their papers. Not a sound came even from the children. I caught their fear and felt sweat slip down my side.

The military says it stops buses to look for drugs. Later I learned it was a way to recruit men forcibly into the military and to catch illegal refugees.

I get off the bus at the market and walk to Juana's two-room shack; it has electricity and water but no indoor toilet. The city saves water by turning it off every day for several hours. Juana's children break away from playing with friends to hug me. Juana, in the cooking shed behind the house, is making tortillas (at least 800) to sell to neighbors. The family's only other income is from a part-time job held by 13-year-old Carlos, who gets up at 5 to work at a bakery in the city before school.

Today I'm to get a lesson in tortilla making. It looks easy, and I'm sure my years of making pottery will come in handy. But my hands are so clumsy and slow that the lump of cornmeal stays just that, a lump, while Juana's hands make thin, beautiful tortillas. She cooks them on a clay slab over a wood fire, then places them, steaming and limp, into a cloth-lined basket, where they give off an aroma so satisfying that I remember reading how corn is holy to the Maya. In Mayan myth the gods fashioned the first people from cornmeal paste, and much of present-day Mayan culture and religion revolve around the planting and harvesting of corn.

We sit around the table — the four older girls, 12, 10, 9 and 5, the two boys 13 and 3, and the baby Anna 10 months. Dinner is simple — beans, rice and tortillas. We finish with sweet weak coffee. The girls sweep up while keeping an eye on the baby while doing their schoolwork. I wash the dishes in the courtyard where two pigs and several skinny dogs scrounge for scraps.

After dinner Juana and I sit at the table. She worries that she won't be able to make ends meet. The family has just enough for beans, rice and tortilla flour. Once in a while they can afford fresh fruit, but I've never seen milk in their house, nor have they money for medical care. If prices of food or a bus ticket should rise even a little, the family's subsistence would be threatened.

As poor as Juana's family is, the majority of Guatemalans are poorer still. The Spanish conquest brought the confiscation of vast tracts of land from the Mayans, a division of land that continues today. The top two percent of the population owns 80 percent of the arable land; their plantations yield cotton, bananas, coffee and sugar for the export market.

In recent years, the military has seized more land from the peasants, leaving less for subsistence farming. Each year more Indians are forced to migrate from their highland homes to work for months as laborers on coastal plantations.

Attitudes toward the Indian population are reflected in those of a Ladino (Spanish-Indian) family I lived with in Quetzaltenango, where I studied Spanish for three months. The family members, like many other Ladinos, attribute the social problems of the indigenous people to their unwillingness to be assimilated into mainstream culture and to their having too many children.

As Juana and I talk about her economic situation, the children watch their 9-inch TV, a much-treasured luxury here. They are glued to one of the *telly-novellas* — Mexican soap operas. Later they use the colored pencils I've brought to make Valentine's Day cards for their mother.

Not all the families I escort include me in their daily activities. Most of the time I'm in a room by myself or outside an office as a silent, visible presence.

Soon it's bedtime. Everyone sleeps in the same room on three beds; I unroll my sleeping bag on the floor. Gone are the days when I couldn't go camping without an inflatable mattress! By 10:30 we are asleep. Before dawn I get up to go with Carlos to the bus stop. At 7 it's light outside and safe to leave the family. In the late afternoon, another escort will come.

* * * * *

One morning a few days later, I arrive at the GAM office and find the downstairs rooms crowded with villagers who have come to the capital for the bimonthly demonstration tomorrow on behalf of the disappeared. The Indians are by custom reserved and formal toward foreigners, and although many know why I'm here, not even the smallest child would ever ask me to explain my presence.

I sit at the table and try to write a letter, but children gather round, and at least 10 little pairs of eyes watch me silently, patiently. I give up. "Would anyone like to draw something?" I ask, and hand out my colored pencils. Because of what has happened to their families, I expect to see drawings of violence, but they draw flowers and birds. The reserve lifts; some of the parents talk with me about their children and their home villages. From the small talk I realize what an enormous sacrifice it is for them to attend demonstrations. For peasant families it means two days away from the land, which they can ill afford, and "orejas" (ears) will be there — paid informers who attend such gatherings and identify participants to the authorities.

People are making signs to carry in the rally and cooking food on the tiny kitchen stove. As usual, I leave the building several times to walk across the street to buy tortillas, to eat, to take a stretch. Anyone who may be spying on the GAM office needs to know that PBI is here.

By early evening 150 people have gathered to spend the night in the building. GAM's directors have been organizing the rally all day, as well as taking down the stories of people who have come to report the disappearance of a family member.

WOOL for rugs, blankets and ponchos is sold in the market of Momostenango, a town 10,000 feet up in Guatemala's central highlands.

'WE TOOK flowers to Pablo's grave. From the cemetery there's a magnificent view of the whole city; beyond are the misty gray-blue mountains. The grave is a mound of earth and a wooden cross.

'REMOVED from a clay slab over a wood fire, the steaming and limp tortillas are placed into a cloth-lined basket, where they give off an aroma so satisfying that I remember that in Mayan myth the gods fashioned the first people from cornmeal paste.'

HER ZIGZAGGED huipil *identifies this visitor to Quiche as a resident of Chichicastenango.*

Photos by Phyllis Ponvert

Commonplace Continued

Finally, at 9:30, the directors leave. I double-lock all of the doors after them.

Soon after going upstairs to my room, I hear a knocking at the door. I go down to open it, my heart pounding a bit. With so many in the office building, what a great opportunity for GAM's enemies to toss a bomb through the door in the middle of the night. Or the knock could be the Guatemalan police or soldiers. Thank heavens it is only a late-arriving villager; nevertheless, I suddenly feel a terrible responsibility and fear.

I've spent many long hours writing, reading and thinking, clarifying for myself just why I'm here. Knowing that my own family is safe, that my children are capably leading their own lives, makes my duty easier. Being a non-Guatemalan offers all of us volunteers a certain protection, but what if someone doesn't know or care who I am? What helps me most is to recognize that I'm a part of all the escorts who have been here before me and who will come after me. Accepting the fact that I'm not in control of everything makes me a lot less afraid.

I bring the telephone upstairs for the night and call the PBI house to check in. After my brief report, I see that the 20 bunk beds and cots have been claimed, and that the floors are packed with families settled beneath blankets. I wonder if I'll fall asleep. But the next thing I know it is 6 a.m. "You slept like a tronca [tree trunk]," says a woman near me.

By 8 everyone has gone to demonstrate in front of the National Palace, holding signs with large photographs of their disappeared family member, the date of disappearance and the phrase, "Where do they have my husband?" Or, "Where is my daughter?" Others carry huge lists of all the teachers or trade union members who have been abducted over the years.

In the face of these demands, the government has done nothing about even one of the more than 40,000 disappearances, half of the total in all Central America.

By late morning everyone is back at GAM. All the blankets used last night are GAM's and must be washed before anyone leaves. In the double sinks on the first and second floors there is a tremendous splashing, scrubbing and wringing out, then the blankets are hung across the clotheslines and railings on the roof.

* * * * *

A few Sundays later I spend an afternoon with Juana's family and her brother and sister-in-law and their children, who have come to the city from their village to visit Pablo's grave. His death is part of an ongoing struggle here for social change and human rights, which has been met so far with repression. In 1951 most Guatemalans thought their lives would improve after Jacobo Arbenz was elected president. As part of a land-distribution program the United Fruit Company, the country's largest landowner, was required to sell some unused land to the government for redistribution to peasants. The company complained to the U.S. government, which organized the military coup that forced Arbenz from office.

Another upsurge of reform movements began in the mid-1970s with nonviolent action by human rights groups, trade union organizing and resistance by a growing guerrilla movement. For the next 10 years, thousands of Mayans were killed by the army and over 400 villages were destroyed. Amnesty International estimates that in the last 20 years — in addition to the 40,000 disappeared — 100,000 Guatemalans have been tortured and killed, and one million have been driven from their homes in the countryside. Some of the displaced still live in refugee camps in Mexico. Others like Pablo and Juana fled to the city to escape the bloodshed in their native village and to search for work.

GAM's main activity is to make reports to the government when someone disappears and to demand that those responsible be identified and punished. GAM says that if the government is a democracy, as it claims, it should either find out if the disappeared are alive and bring them back or, if they are dead, investigate the cases and prosecute the murderers. Although a civilian president was elected in 1986, several attempted coups have made the government dependent on the military.

Photo courtesy of PBI

KEEPING her distance, Ponvert (with camera) escorts Rigoberta Menchu, an exiled Indian activist. Menchu, whose father was burned to death 10 years ago with others seeking asylum in the Spanish Embassy, was briefly allowed to visit her homeland in '89. She left in protest, Ponvert says, 'after a car bomb was planted outside her apartment and she received death threats in bouquets of flowers.'

Members of GAM and others who report disappearances often receive death threats, themselves. These threats may involve being taken for a ride and then released after a warning to cease their activities, of having a van drive past one's house regularly, of being visited by intimidating-looking persons or by anonymous mail.

I go with Juana's family to the cemetery to take flowers to Pablo's grave. It is a 30-minute walk up a long and winding path with wild flowers and scrub on either side. The children run along the dirt road or through the brush beside it. From the cemetery there's a magnificent view of the whole city, and beyond are the mountains, misty gray-blue in the late afternoon light. The grave is a mound of earth and a wooden cross.

* * * * *

Nineth de Garcia, the president of GAM, is a tireless organizer. Since her husband disappeared in 1985, she and her 8-year-old daughter, Alejandra, have received many death threats. We escort Nineth occasionally and provide an ongoing escort for Alejandra.I accompany Alejandra frequently. She has no friends. Who wants their child to play with someone who is the target of a possible kidnapping, bombing or drive-by shooting?

I'm always a half hour early to take Alejandra to school so I can wait outside to be seen by anyone who may be watching. I look for unmarked vans, which are often used in abduction. After school we drive to her house. I'll stay till Nineth returns, often late in the evening.

We are alone. A child, a housekeeper and me, although occasionally her grandmother visits. I am the only person designated to open the door. It is in this house that I feel most vulnerable. I start smoking again after 10 years because it is a comfort to light a cigarette.

We escorts know that it is for Alejandra's sake that we avoid forming a close bond with her. In a year all 15 Brigade members will pass in and out of her life. It's been this way for Alejandra for five years. In spite of this strange upbringing, she is a lively and lovely child — precocious for having spent so much time with adults but a child nonetheless, who plays with dolls, draws pictures for her mama and dresses up to dance around the house.

The family's canary sings, as it always does, as the sun passes over its cage by the courtyard.

* * * * *

Not all of the Peace Brigade's escorting is done in Guatemala City. Today I'm on a bus to PBI's second house four hours north in El Quiche, where we maintain a rotating team of three or four volunteers. Since 1987 we have escorted Amilcar Mendez, a local school teacher. Mendez and his family have received numerous threats against their lives for his work with the peasants in the region.

The first morning the three team members, Mikael from Sweden, Maria from Spain and I, divide our daily tasks. Mikael stays at the house to clean and maintain phone contact with our house in Guatemala City. Maria and I walk to Amilcar's house, where a meeting is about to begin. Within an hour several hundred peasants crowd the compound.

During the meeting, the women sit on the grass a little distance away, leaning against the wall, nursing babies, talking. We escorts keep our distance also. The meeting is not our business. An important part of PBI's job is to remain politically neutral.

After a 1983 crackdown the army temporarily achieved its main objectives: The guerrilla resistance was under control; the nonviolent popular movement destroyed. To maintain control, the army switched to the tactic of selective repression and formed the Civil Patrol to monitor the rural population and identify "troublemakers."

The army claims the Civil Patrols were formed to keep guerrillas from infiltrating the villages, but Mendez calls them a vast intelligence-gathering network in which every adult male is required to serve at least one day a week with no pay, and to report to a supervisor all the goings-on in his village. The purpose of the meeting behind Mendez's house is to discuss ways to resist working in the Civil Patrol.

Mendez is a leader of a nonviolent group called Council of Ethnic Communities, Everyone is Equal (CERJ), which was formed to protest the patrol. He says, "In theory the patrol is voluntary service as defined by our constitution. In practice, it's obligatory service, enforced by threats. Those who quit are accused of subversion. I know the story of my country, how at any moment the army can make its own decisions. The situation is always difficult for those of us who work in human rights."

Mendez points out the devastating result: People can't trust their neighbors anymore. According to Americas Watch, a human rights organizaton, Civil Patrol "volunteers" have been compelled to commit massacres and other human rights violations against their own communities.

Mendez says many persons who have refused to serve in the patrol have been labeled as Communists, then threatened, abducted or murdered. Nonetheless, more than 60 communities and 5,000 members have joined CERJ to protest being forced into the patrol.

Today, behind his house, Mendez is tape-recording the testimony of a peasant. The man says that recently the military told men in his village to come to the church plaza at a certain time. They were shown movies about the Soviet Union and Cuba, and told that organizations like CERJ and GAM are infiltrated by Communists and foreign agitators linked to the guerrillas, that it was their duty as members of the Civil Patrol to protect their homeland against the guerrillas and other subversives. Despite the danger to him, the peasant said he was willing to speak out.

* * * * *

Since my return home in June 1989, I've missed the clarity of purpose I felt in Guatemala, where I got up in the morning, provided escort and at the end of the workday knew I had given someone a little more time and safety in which to do their work. I've continued working with PBI, speaking and writing — telling people and our government what's happening in Guatemala. I think U.S. foreign policy toward Guatemala would change if enough citizens knew what was going on there.

Since I left Guatemala, the situation has worsened for Guatemalans and even for foreigners. The PBI house in Guatemala City and the GAM office were bombed last August. Fortunately, no one was hurt. Last December three members of PBI were knifed. One of them had to return to the United States for further medical treatment. After much consideration, however, Peace Brigade International decided to keep its team in Guatemala. MT

LETTERS

Blizzard Bowl

MY LATE wife Helen and I were at the Snow Bowl. Driving was a breeze until we got to Delaware, Ohio, by which time I sensed bad weather ahead, and lots of it. In Columbus, the nasty white stuff was coming down unmercifully, and the wind was so strong we walked backward across that many-acred campus, for added creature comfort.

In typical OSU hospitality, our seats were in the extra-windy section in the open end of the horseshoe, but there were so few people, everyone hustled to find partial shelter under the upper deck. The field was — well, there wasn't any.

(Later we learned the OSU athletic director met with Fritz Crisler on the U-M special team train parked near the horseshoe, and he proposed a postponement. Undaunted, Fritz said, "No, we came to play and we're going to. If Ohio doesn't want to play, that's fine — just give us your check for our guarantee, announce your forfeiture, and we'll go home where it's warm!" Ohio decided to play.)

We, had a 9-3 lead at halftime, so I proposed to Helen that we do something we had never, never done — leave a game early. She agreed. We hurried back to our car and headed north. It was getting dark, and soon I realized we were the only car on the road and, worse, I could not be sure where the road was! We agreed to call it a day at the next town we reached — which was Carey, Ohio.

Next morning, I left the hotel early to retrieve our car. As I cleared the snow away, a bus came into view carrying the heart-warming identification, "University of Michigan." There were three buses carrying our Marching Band. My wife came out of the hotel, gesturing wildly at the buses, rushed over to get in our car, and we simply followed our band back to Michigan.

George O. Hackett
Dearborn, Michigan

IN 1950 I was living in Columbus, Ohio a few blocks north of the Ohio State University campus. I had tickets for the game that turned out to be the Blizzard Bowl.

That morning my wife drove downtown in the rapidly increasing snow storm. Almost immediately she called and asked me to come and drive her home. I took the streetcar downtown, drove home and put the car in the garage where it stayed for more than a week. By game time the streetcars and most other traffic had been halted by the snow and ice.

Coming from northern Michigan I was equipped with cold weather clothes. I walked to the stadium. There were no ticket-takers at the gates and I had my choice of seats on the 50-yard line. I watched the game while the blizzard swept the field, marvelling as the teams struggled to find and keep the ball. Periodically gangs of men, probably students, would shovel trenches in the snow to mark the goal lines.

Tom Oliver, ex-Michigan lineman, was sitting a few rows behind me. At the climactic finish he yelled to everyone there, "Do you know what this means? We go to the Rose Bowl!"

Cars with Michigan licenses stayed stuck in Columbus snowdrifts for weeks, daily reminders for us expatriates of the great victory.

James T. Morgan '40
Harlingen, Texas

MY HUSBAND and I graduated from the U. of Michigan in 1940. Along with several other graduates, we are trying to recall details of a football game with what most of us believe was the University of Chicago in 1939.

The game was not played in Ann Arbor. We were overwhelming the opposition so badly that the decision was made to shorten the quarters to 12 minutes.

Are our recollections incorrect — or did this actually occur?

Thank you for any help you can give us. Perhaps you can pass this letter to the appropriate person.

Sylvia Neivert
San Diego, California

Harmon of Michigan

HAVING JUST spent nine days locked in a German boxcar, during World War II, without food and little water along with 59 other American POWs, I stood before a German interrogation officer at Stalag IV B. The officer, in grammatically correct English, asked me for the third time what outfit I was in during combat. My reply was name, rank and serial number.

He responded by saying, "Now let me tell you, you were in the first squad of the first platoon of the 422nd Anti-Tank company. Do you have any questions?"

"Only one, sir," I said. "Where did you acquire such a good command of our language?"

He smiled as he told of living on the campus of the University of Illinois, where he had played football and received a degree.

"I bet I watched you play against Michigan in Ann Arbor, where I lived and never missed a game."

He told me to have a seat, pulled up a chair and asked if I knew any of the players. I mentioned that Coach Crisler was a neighbor, and that I knew Tom Harmon. He began talking about the great times he had playing against Michigan, and how much he respected Tom as a player and valued Tom's friendship.

He moved his chair closer and said in a hushed voice, "I wish I could keep you here working with me, as we have so much to talk about, but there is no way without us both getting into trouble. I am sure you know I don't hate Americans; I just hate what we are doing to each other. I can't promise anything, but I will try to get you a work camp assignment that won't be too bad."

We shook hands, and as I left the room he said, "Good luck, and hopefully we will see each other in Ann Arbor when this is over. Be sure to say hello to Tom for me when you see him."

I have no idea if my work camp assignment was better or worse than it might have been had we not discovered a common friendship. I have to believe that respect and sportsmanship of two college football opponents over 50 years ago may have allowed me to tell this story in remembrance of a frend, Tom Harmon.

Dick Telfer
Las Vegas

U-M Fiction

ROSE Bowl Linebacker by C. Paul Jackson is available in at least several libraries. According to OCLC, the Library of Michigan and the Genesee District Library in Flint own copies. *Pre-56 Imprints* reports that copies are also owned by the Library of Congress, the Oregon State Library, the Library Association of Portland, and the Seattle, Spokane, Everett, and Tacoma public libraries.

Peter Dollard '68
Mt. Pleasant, Michigan

I'M RESPONDING to the letter in the February issue from New York U.'s Associate Dean Emeritus Ormond Drake '30, '31, in regard to *Wings of Wax* by Janet Hoyte (Jean Hamilton) c. 1929. I have a copy in good condition that I would be glad to send to him as a gift, if he hasn't had several such offers already. In my copy of the book, someone has listed all the characters and the actual University staff members whom each character represents. My offer holds, also, for any others wishing my copy, or any branch of the U-M Library wishing a copy.

Margaret P. Thorp
East Lansing, Michigan

HERE ARE two more books to add to the list of novels dealing with the University:

The Road to Damascus by Hersilia A. Keays (Boston: Small, Maynard & Co., 1907), which dealt with the then shocking subject of illegitimacy and a young man's struggle to overcome its stigma. The author was an Ann Arbor resident, and although the institution is called "Waverly," its identification with the U-M is made certain when the school song is called "The Yellow and Blue."

The Cost of Living by Cristopher Zenowich (New York: Harper & Row, 1989) is mainly about a recent graduate's adventures as a management trainee in the Midwest, but there are a number of scenes in Ann Arbor, where his girlfriend is attending law school. The author makes many laudatory comments about U-M and its programs.

Robert Beasecker '70 AMLS
Muskegon, Michigan

BAM Strike

RE: "The BAM Strike 20 Years Later" in the February issue: I was in attendance at the Honors Convocation that the writer, Peter Seidman, refers to in a casual way. I saw quite a few students(?) seated in the audience get up and stand in the aisles as the program got under way. They stood there with one arm raised whith a clenched fist at the end of it. Half way through the program a separate, fairly large group burst down the center aisle of Hill Auditorium and began to shout down President Robben Fleming.

However, the happening that could have been most devastating occurred when this group stopped shouting and left the auditorium abruptly. On departing, they detonated acrid stink and teargas bombs. The one saving grace was that the adult audience did not panic. If they had, a lot of older, responsible people would have been hurt and killed. If this had happened, who in BAM would have been responsible?

This [gassing] brought the Honors Convocation to a close, not shouts and chants. I for one had moments of great fright, and this lasted until the audience was out of Hill Auditorium. BAM did not endear themselves to me, no matter what their cause.

Secondly, Mr. Seidman cites not quite true statements to enhance his story. Quote: "We could have had a Kent State (where National Guardsmen killed and wounded student protesters) on a very large scale." I am not carrying any brief for the National Guard, but if memory serves me right, there were four people killed, of whom three were not students.

The period of the Sixties and early Seventies was an education in radical political activism and not educational in the traditional responsibility of universities. It seems to me that this period did not accomplish very much but ruin the lives of a big group of young people, as did the Vietnam War.

I especially enjoyed "The Great Poker Scandal of 1919" [in the story "100 Years of The Michigan Daily"].

Thomas G. Kuzma '47
Cape Coral, Florida

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The Daily

YOUR April issue contains Carl U. Fauster's letter inviting "some reader of *Michigan Today*" to identify the perpetrator of a "caper."

For the record, I quote from a recent letter addressed to a fellow '30 classmate of mine: "Do you remember George Tilley's edition of *The Michigan Daily* after Hoover defeated Al Smith?"

This caper on November 1928 cost George the managing editorship of the *Daily* in 1929, but did not interfere with his becoming a Rhodes Scholar later on.

Stanton W. Todd
Grand Rapids, Michigan

AS A former *Daily* staffer looking forward to the 100th year celebration next fall, I feel that it should be noted that the 1933 managing editor [and author of *Cheaper by the Dozen*] was Frank B. Gilbreth not "Galbraith", and he was a very good one. I should know because he named me women's editor, the top position to which a gal could aspire in those days.

Margaret O'Brien Marshall '33
Cleveland

THE ARTICLE about *The Daily* described one situation with the newspaper as a happening of the 1980s. This concerns its coverage of Middle East issues which critics say is expressed in terms that can promote anti-Jewish bigotry.

As a graduate of Michigan who subscribed to *The Daily* for four years, I can attest to the notion that the editorials of the student newspaper were never favorable to Israel even at that time. *The Daily* did not became openly anti-Semitic (anti-Jewish) at that time; however, very few of us believed that an even-handed approach on Middle East issues existed in *Daily* editorials.

In addition, the *New York Times* reported in news articles in the last few years concerning the issue of the less than even-handed approach of *The Daily*. This news was troubling, but far less so than what I saw during a visit to Ann Arbor in June 1989. Literature existed on campus conveying a threatening message to American Jews who support the nation of Israel. Reading this literature was, of course, more than troubling.

The Central Campus of the University also contained various temporary structures claiming the misdeeds of Israel toward its Arab neighbors. Although students have the right to protest, and these structures were a legitimate form of these protestations, I can only feel distressed that very little has been learned in the decades since I left Ann Arbor.

The editors of *The Daily* will probably never be evenhanded in their approach to Middle East issues, and many of us will always be disturbed by their writings. Israel bashing is very popular in many elements of our society even among Jews. However, there is no place in our society for bigotry, even if it is veiled in the cloak of protesting actions of the Israeli government.

Jeffrey Jarrett '62
North Kingstown, Rhode Island

THE PHOTO of the erstwhile *Michigan Daily* rotary press on p. 5 of your February issue took me back quite a few years. As a 27-year-old freshman in 1945-46, I served as the pressman's helper on that old machine, filling the oil feeders, cleaning the works, crawling around inside to adjust the rollers and seat the type boxes, and adding globs of ink and tons of paper for each day's run. I even remember my $1/hour wage, since it was such a step up from the $.55 an hour I'd been earning as a dishwasher and busboy in the Union cafeteria!

On the other side of the coin, I also remember slogging home hungry and cold through Ann Arbor sleet and wind at 4:00 a.m. to catch a couple of hours' rest before a busy day of classes and exams.

Ah, youth!

Frank LaRoche '53
Ladera Heights, California

I AM a 1930 graduate-Nursing. This letter is to ask a favor. There was a professor of pathology in the school of Medicine in 1920. His name I have forgotten. He was a colorful figure and his reputation is most interesting. Could you find his name for me?

For example, he hated what he called "Hen Medics." His wife was an M.D., but did not practice after marriage to him. My aunt, Dr. Glenadine Calkins Snow, (her name appears across the Health Center building at Eastern Michigan University) was a student at U-M Medical School. She was asked a question in the professor's class and answered correctly. He said to her: "Just how far are you from a fool?" She answered by looking at the floor distance from herself to him and replied, "I should judge about 12 feet, sir." She was a slightly built little lady, and she was the only medic of feminine gender whose diploma he signed.

Marjorie E. Morse
Big Rapids, Michigan

Ms. Morse, your fascinating letter was passed along to me, and I'm writing a sort of preliminary reply to give you some bits of information that I have at hand. Hopefully, I'll be able to add a bit more after some poking about in our files.

The professor of pathology and chairman of the Department of Pathology in that era was Aldred Scott Warthin, one of the "giants" of medicine of the time. He is probably the one you are after. The only other possibility would be Carl V. Weller, who was Warthin's second in command and became chief in 1931. If your aunt was graduated earlier than that, Dr. Warthin would have been the one signing her diploma.

Warthin had a legendary reputation as a tough-as-nails autocratic type. I've not heard previously that he was tougher on females than on males, but that would certainly be in keeping with the almost universal prejudices of the time. Although our school was the first of the top medical schools to admit women, they were not exactly cordially treated. As just a side comment, it occurs to me that the Department of Pathology actually had a woman on its faculty at that time, Dr. Ruth Wanstrom, who for many years was a renowned teacher. I will try to get more specific information on Dr. Warthin's views on women in medicine, and I'll pass them along if I'm successful.

In turn, I'd be delighted to hear more of your reminiscences and of your aunt's reminiscences about the School.

Gerald D. Abrams, M.D.
Professor of Pathology
University of Michigan

YOUR OCTOBER 1989 issue (p. 6) refers puzzlingly to the Lockheed Model 10 Electra as "a forerunner of commercial aircraft."

Actually the Electra was a commercial aircraft. More than 100 were built (the figure 107 sticks in my mind). Most went to airlines. Braniff, Chicago & Southern, Delta, Eastern, Northwest, and other U.S. airlines, plus foreign ones, used the Electra as first-line equipment during some or all of the period 1935-1940; the 10-passenger Electra was then superseded by the 14-passenger Douglas DC-2 and the (usually) 21-passenger DC-3. As one example of heavy service, a May 1936 timetable of Eastern showed an overnight Electra flight each way between Newark and New Orleans, making 10 intermediate stops including Washington and Atlanta and taking 10-1/2 hours. Now there was a workhorse.

John M. Hendrick '38
Annapolis, Maryland

Robert Hayden

I READ the article in February on poet-professor Robert Hayden with interest; Prof. Hayden was my instructor for a creative writing course back in 1971. I wish I had been aware that the Hayden conference was going to happen. I would have attended.

As it turns out a friend of mine, Prof. Michael S. Harper of Brown University, was a participant at the conference. Harper was a close friend of Hayden's. Harper was also very important in turning onto Robert Hayden's work the literary attention it always deserved.

Christopher Gilber
Worcester, Massachusetts

RE: "BO Bows Out" in the February issue — I cheer Mr. Schembechler and the football program as loud as anyone. But it sure would have been nice to have had a headline and half-page photo and story on A.D. Moore's heritage (bicycle and all).

E. Beabout '58
Van Alstyne, Texas

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Bequest enables undergraduates to study abroad

A recent bequest of $384,640 from the estate of Nataline Vincenti Scott '29 has established the Guido Anthony Vincenti and Agnes Nicolini Vincenti Scholarships. The Scholarships, named after Scott's parents, will enable undergraduate students majoring in Romance languages to spend a year at the University's study-abroad programs at the University of Aix-en-Provence, France; the University of Seville, Spain; or the program in Florence, Italy.

"This department is extremely grateful for these Scholarships," said Noel M. Valis, acting chair of the Department of Romance Languages and Literature. "They will give undergraduates a valuable chance to experience another culture, whether in France, Spain or Italy."

Her remarks were seconded by James N. Cather, director of the Office of International Programs, which administers the Scholarships. "We are delighted to be able to make these programs more accessible to students who might not otherwise be able to study abroad," he said. "I am committed to the value of foreign study and am very concerned that our programs are not too expensive for our average students."

Nataline Vincenti in the 1929 Michiganensian.

The bequest is typical of Nataline Scott's involvement with other cultures and her belief that others should know more of the world around them. A graduate in French, she used her flair for languages throughout her life, first as a teacher of French and Spanish, later as a WAVE in the U.S. Navy, and as an employee of the State Department. During those years, she was stationed in Thailand, Great Britain, Italy, Vietnam and Chile, among other locations.

"She always had a good ear for languages," commented her brother, Walter Vincenti, Stanford University professor emeritus of engineering. "I'm sure that her ability was a major reason she was stationed in so many locations when she was with the State Department. Because she learned a great deal from her extensive traveling, she wanted to make that opportunity available to Michigan students.

"Nat also wanted to acknowledge our parents and our Italian ancestry with this Scholarship," he said. "Although we never spoke Italian at home — our parents wanted us to learn the language of their new country — we were all very aware of our Italian heritage. Nat visited our Italian relatives when she was in Europe, an experience that strengthened her belief in the importance of knowing and using another language in its own culture."

Students who participate in the programs at Aix-en-Provence, Seville or Florence have exactly that opportunity. They not only attend classes with students from the host country, but those in Aix may choose to live in apartments or rooming houses while students in Seville live with families in town. In Florence students live in an Italian villa, which helps them integrate themselves into the life of their host community.

Because each program is co-sponsored with another university — the Aix-en-Provence and Florence programs with the University of Wisconsin and the Seville program with Cornell University — students have numerous opportunities to share experiences with other Americans in addition to meeting their counterparts from other countries. Michigan annually alternates on-site program leadership with the other co-sponsoring universities; each university offers courses designed for the American students and given in the national language by resident faculty. Together with the courses offered in the national universities, the courses strengthen students' working knowledge of the language.

Lacroutes donate to Romance Languages and Engineering

A year at The University of Michigan that changed both their lives inspired Ronni and Bernard Lacroute to make a joint gift to the U-M. It will be divided between the Department of Romance Languages and Literatures and the College of Engineering.

"We only spent one year at the U-M," says Ronni Lacroute '67 MA, "but it was an incredibly important one to us. We had superb professors, the atmosphere was stimulating, and it was there that we met and married!"

The Lacroute Fellowship for Romance Languages will provide one-year fellowships for promising first-year graduate students in French. "I hope the gift will help someone find what I found," Ronni explains, "a love of teaching."

> *"We only spent one year at the U-M, but it was an incredibly important one to us."*

Ronni Lacroute came to Michigan with an undergraduate degree in French from Cornell University, and selected her career as a result of her year at Michigan. "I had never even considered teaching," she says, "but the U. of M. offered me a teaching fellowship and a stimulating atmosphere. It was a deep experience for me." She has taught college and high school French and currently teaches composition to foreign students.

The gift will help put some financial strength behind the already solid reputation of the Department, notes Noel M. Valis, acting Department chair.

"The gift is wonderful for us," Valis says. "It helps us compete with other institutions that may not have the quality we do, but which have been able to offer better financial packages. We have an excellent faculty and an outstanding national and international reputation. Our Ph.D. students are widely recruited for jobs by other universities. This money will now help make us a little more competitive financially as well."

Like his wife, Bernard Lacroute '67 MS came to Michigan and found a new career as a result of his year here. A French native, he was recruited as a NASA Fellow.

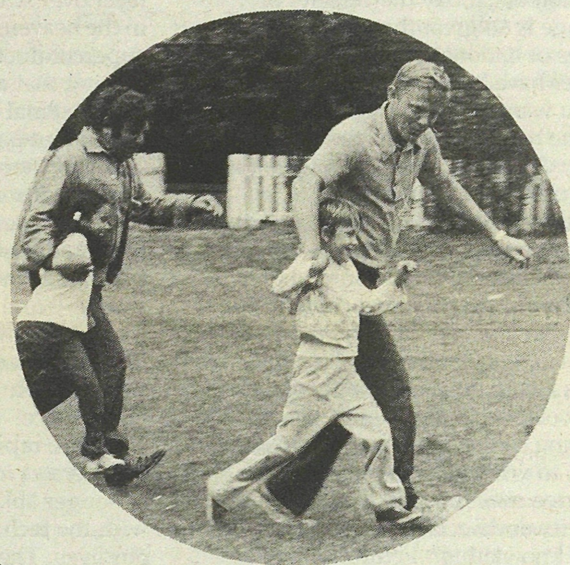
Physics had been Bernard's primary interest, his wife explains, but he earned his degree in electrical engineering after becoming interested in computers as a result of courses he took, the caliber of the instruction and the quality of the University's equipment. He has spent many years in the design and production of computers, most recently at Sun Microsystems in California. He is now associated with a venture capital firm.

The Lacroute Gift to the College of Engineering will provide graduate fellowships in electrical engineering. The support, points out Daniel E. Atkins, interim dean of the College of Engineering, is crucial to maintaining the high standards of the College.

"Increasing graduate support through gifts such as this makes an important statement as the College seeks to further its commitment to training highly qualified educators and researchers for the future," Atkins notes.

Bernard Lacroute hopes the money will give graduate students the same outstanding preparation for a career as he had. "We wanted to stay on at the U-M and get our Ph.D.s," Ronni Lacroute says, "but my husband had to return to France for his military service. We came back to the University recently, however. We still feel a bond."

The date for the 1990 Parents Weekend has been changed to Oct. 26-28. Please make a note of the new date. Details of the event will be provided in a future issue. ■



FAMILY OLYMPICS are a popular after-dinner activity at Camp Michigania.

Camp Michigania nearly halfway to $2 million goal

Almost $1 million has been raised in Camp Michigania's $2 million Campaign for the Advancement of Michigania Programs (CAMP). Owned and operated by the University's Alumni Association, Camp Michigania is much loved by those who, for more than 27 years, have enjoyed its weekly sessions on Walloon Lake in northern Michigan. Goals of the fund-raising drive include constructing new buildings on the Camp grounds and renovating old ones.

The drive is a labor of love for former campers, faculty and staff. "My family and I have gone to Camp Michigania for 23 consecutive summers — first, with young children, and now, as empty nesters," notes Albert "Pete" Pickus '53, chair of the drive. "Camp has brought us lifelong friendships as well as offering a better way to know the University, through faculty forums."

Pickus is not alone in expressing this sentiment. The quality of friendships that its campers develop is one of Michigania's greatest attractions. During the off season, campers can frequently be found at each other's weddings or parties. The friendships are stimulated by the strong sense of group cohesiveness that campers experience in each of the 11 weekly sessions.

This enthusiasm for Camp and its programs paves the way for the Leadership Gifts Committee. Under the guidance of Judy and Verne Istock, the committee is working to solicit major gifts in support of the Camp. Both Istocks were in the 1962 undergraduate class; Verne received a master's degree in business administration in '63.

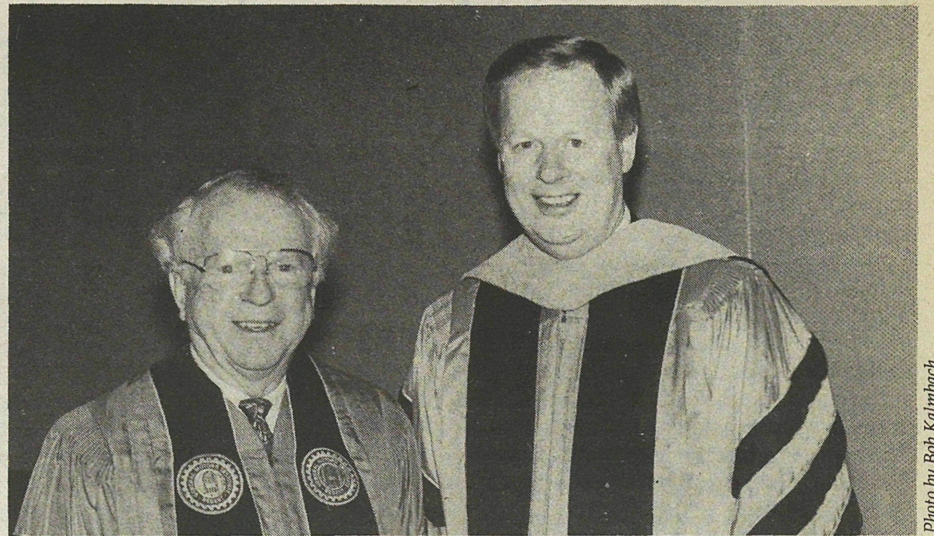
Verne Istock, who was recently elected president of the Alumni Association, is enthusiastic about the Camp. "My family went to the Camp for 14 consecutive years," he says, "and we continue to keep up our ties with it. Michigania's fundraising appeal has met with broad-based approval, particularly from those who are still attending."

Of the 800 campers who attended the Camp during the summer of '89, for example, 500, or 60 percent, contributed a total of $500,000 to the drive. Everyone who has been at Camp over the past five years or who has attended three consecutive years has also been invited to participate in the effort. Similar invitations will shortly go to all other campers and to members of the Alumni Association.

Not only will summer campers benefit from the drive, Pickus explains, but, as a result of the remodeling of the Camp, others may be attracted to Michigania at different times of the year. "When the construction and renovations are complete," he says, "we will be able to use Camp buildings earlier in spring and later in the fall, thus extending the Camp's season."

'At the dawn of the Age of Knowledge'

President Duderstadt on scientific literacy



PRESIDENT Duderstadt (right) and GM's Smith.

Photo by Bob Kalmbach

President James J. Duderstadt delivered the commencement address at the College of Engineering. The following is an excerpt from his speech.

Looking back over history, one can identify certain abrupt changes, discontinuities, in the nature, the very fabric of our civilization. The Renaissance, the Age of Discovery, the Industrial Revolution.

You are graduating at a time when our civilization is going through yet another dramatic shift in fundamental perspective and structure.

Today we are evolving rapidly to a new post-industrial, knowledge-based society, just as a century ago our agrarian society evolved through the Industrial Revolution.

We are in the midst of an information revolution that is changing the basis of economic competitiveness and world power. What's more, these new technologies magnify the effects of change. Walter Wriston has noted, "Today the velocity of change is so great that the tectonic plates of national sovereignty and power have begun to shift." (Indeed, if you want to know the real reason for the recent events in Eastern Europe, China and the Soviet Union — the collapse of communism — it was the silicon chip which created a truly international exchange of ideas and perspectives that could not be constrained by any government.)

Intellectual capital — brainpower — is replacing financial and physical capital as key to our strength, prosperity and well-being. In a sense, we are entering a new age, an Age of Knowledge, in which the key strategic resource necessary for our prosperity, security and social well-being has become knowledge — educated people and their ideas.

In one sense you are probably the best-prepared of Michigan's graduates today to respond to this new age, since your combination of a rigorous education in science and engineering, pursued within the more general context of a liberal education, has prepared you to create and apply new knowledge across the full span of disciplines.

In contrast to the majority of our society, you are literate both in our traditions of culture and in the new forms of knowledge that will determine our future.

Let me dwell on scientific literacy a moment, since it implies something very important for your future. We really haven't appreciated the impact of technology. Today we are witnessing an unprecedented explosion of knowledge. Technology doubles every five years in some fields. Graduates are obsolete by the time they graduate! Technological change is a permanent feature of our environment.

During your college education alone, we have discovered a hole in the ozone layer over Antarctica, a new supernova in the heavens, a new high-temperature superconductor and a new theory suggesting that all matter is composed of infinitesimal "superstrings" rather than point particles.

Yet, at the same time, public ignorance is extraordinary. A recent National Science Foundation survey indicated that only 18 percent of those asked said they knew how a telephone works — and only half of these gave the right answer. Yet more than half of those surveyed indicated they believed we were being visited by aliens from outer space!

We are rapidly becoming a nation of illiterates in science and technology, no longer able to comprehend or cope with the technology that is governing our lives. The public's knowledge and understanding of science has not kept pace with technology.

In a sense our society is on a collision course: Our activities become ever more knowledge intensive, our citizens become ever less prepared to deal with this future.

You folks are at the collision point since, on one hand, you are uniquely prepared to deal with the challenges of a knowledge-intensive future, yet, on the other hand, you will be both seriously constrained and frustrated by a society with inadequate understanding of the technology which will influence their lives.

What to do?

It is clear that while aspiring to technical competence as an engineer is important, you must set your objectives even higher.

As an engineering graduate at the dawn of the Age of Knowledge — as a Michigan graduate of 1990 — I believe you have an obligation to provide leadership for our society as well.

Our nation is in desperate need for the next generation of business executives, college faculty, legislators, governors and presidents. Leaders.

The eminent philosopher Alfred North Whitehead once stated that the purpose of a college education was "to learn the art of life."

Well, in a very real sense, that is what you should have been learning at Michigan.

You should have sought, and you must continue to seek, a spirit of liberal learning, a spirit that will enrich your lives and through you, the lives of your families, friends and colleagues.

But I suspect that it may be dawning on many of you this morning that perhaps you did not learn as much of "the art of life" at Michigan as you might have wished. (I certainly didn't when I was an undergraduate!)

Not to worry. Your college education was intended only as the stepping stone to a process of lifelong education. Indeed, most college graduates of your generation will find themselves changing careers several times during their lives.

Hence you will find yourselves continuing to learn and relearn and relearn yet again, through self-study and through returning to school on occasion, as you attempt to adapt to a world of change.

While you might view your education at Michigan as one aimed at extracting knowledge from the vast information characterizing our society, let me suggest that our real goal was something far beyond that.

Our goal, indeed the goal of any liberal education, was to help you learn how to extract wisdom from knowledge — and through that wisdom, prepare you to learn the art of life itself.

Four persons received U-M honorary degrees at the University Graduate Exercises — Cambridge University professor emeritus of applied mathematics George K. Batchelor, National Deafness and Other Communication Disorders Advisory Board Chair Geraldine D. Fox, Cornell University President Frank H. T. Rhodes, and General Motors Corp. Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Roger B. Smith.

Student lawyers volunteer to aid indigent women clients

By Peter Mooney

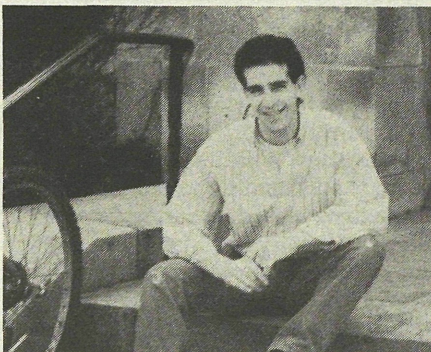
Although he hadn't taken the bar exam or even finished law school, Jeff Nimz was about to begin his first settlement conference.

His client was a woman seeking a divorce — but not the kind in which the most pressing issue is a property settlement. She was indigent and a victim of spouse abuse. With public legal services no longer funding cases like hers, the woman had only one place to turn in Washtenaw County — the Family Law Project, staffed by Nimz and other U-M law students who volunteer several hours a week.

Nimz '91L of Chicago, described his experience as "difficult, but exciting." Armed with only the training he'd been given by his case supervisor, and what he had learned in classes, he had to negotiate against an experienced attorney.

Although the other attorney tried to take advantage of his inexperience and "first-case jitters," Nimz feels he achieved a fair settlement for his client.

Despite the heavy demands of their legal studies, the Family Law Project is one of the most popular clinical activities available toNimz and other U-M law students, nearly 100 of whom volunteered for it last fall. One reason for the program's popularity is that it lets students act as real lawyers.



Nimz survived 'first-case jitters.'

Photo by Peter Mooney

An Ann Arbor attorney, Nanette LaCross '80, directs the program. Women seeking help from the Family Law Project must be both poor and victims of abuse, LaCross explains, and she adds that "abuse can range from hair-pulling to beatings, broken bones and stabbings."

A few years ago, LaCross says, one of the project's clients was killed. "That's why, for their own protection, we urge clients to leave their homes for a shelter, and not to tell anyone — not husbands, families, friends or co-workers — where they are."

There is no average Project client. Although many clients come from backgrounds of extreme poverty, others are poor only because of the marital separation.

Case supervisor Carole Corns, a second-year student from Cincinnati, says the work is "a learning experience for us student attorneys, but we have to be ready to play hardball when necessary." As a case supervisor, Corns trains new student attorneys and assigns them to cases.

The project handles approximately 120 cases annually, a heavy load given its $23,000 annual budget. Yet the statistics — one woman is battered every 15 seconds — indicate there is a large unmet need, the volunteers point out.

Working at a desk in the her small, spartan office, LaCross explains that the project could provide more services if it had greater funding. "Right now, we're operating without a copying machine or a computer. The courts waive filing fees for our clients, but other administrative expenses eat up our budget."

Funding currently comes from a $10,000 Law School grant and private donations from local Law School alumni and local attorneys. Much of the fund-raising responsibilities rest on John Soave, a first-year law student from Birmingham, Michigan, who plans to extend contacts with alumni. He was encouraged this spring when "a student's description of the program during an interview in Chicago generated $1,000 in donations."

Alumni who wish to donate can send their contributions to the Family Law Project, c/o the University of Michigan Law School.

Free-lance writer Peter Mooney '89 will enter his second year in the Law School this fall.

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Michigan Today is published five times a year by News and Information Services, The University of Michigan, 412 Maynard St., Ann Arbor MI 48109-1399.
Circulation: 310,000

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'Be a hero and treasure your friends'

Filmmaker Kasdan addresses LSA grads

The film director/producer/scriptwriter Lawrence Kasdan '70, '72MA, delivered the 1990 commencement address May 5 in Crisler Arena to an audience of 2,900 LS&A graduates plus their families and friends. Kasdan's speech is excerpted below.

Crisler Arena didn't open for basketball until the year after I graduated, but I was still living in Ann Arbor and working in a record store. And I remember coming here to games and looking at the basketball players and thinking, wow, what must it be like to be in Crisler Arena, with your heart pounding, out of breath, sweating like a maniac and having everybody look at you? Now I know.

Tradition has it that commencement speakers are older, more experienced people. Travelers who have been out there, in life, and have come back to give a report on what they've seen. So I'm standing up here now, much to my surprise, 41 years old, a 20-year veteran of the real world, and I can see this tradition from the other side, and I'll tell you something you may not know: This idea is an illusion. I know because I'm the speaker this year, and I'm just like you. I'm just as confused as I was 20 years ago. If anything, I'm more confused than ever.

The older you get the less you know, and here's the amazing part, the surprising part: I sort of knew this back then. That's right, even when I was 21 I had a feeling that maybe things weren't the way I thought they were. And you probably know it too. Well, here's what I can tell you: The hardest thing in the world is to let yourself know what you know.

Why? Because life is noisy. Everything we're told, everything about the way we're raised and educated and bombarded by our culture makes noise. And that noise makes it very hard to hear the ticking of our own hearts; and it's only when you hear the quiet tick from deep in your being, that you can know what you know, and trust what you know, and be who you are.

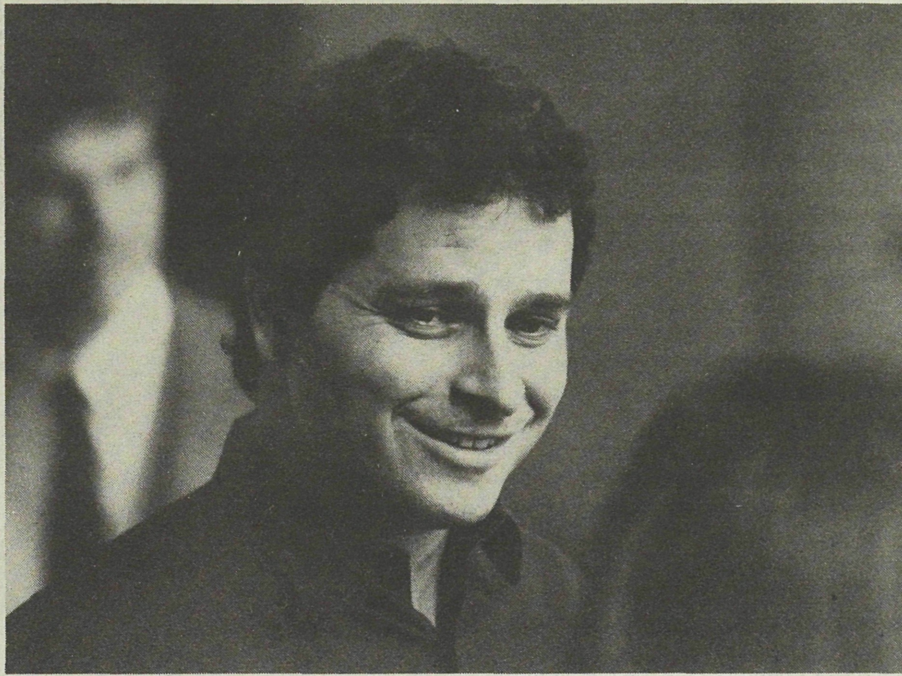


Photo by Bob Kalmbach

Kasdan

How do we hear our own hearts and trust them? Try this: Question everything you're told. Don't automatically believe what you read in the newspapers and hear on T.V. Ask yourself this: How many times have you read something accurate about something you actually know about? The media just doesn't get it right. And it's not just the media, it can be anyone you know, even people who love you. It's just hard to get reliable information.

Here's something you find out every day: Things aren't really like we've been told they are. Let me give you examples.

Did you know that after worrying about your grade-point average for four years, it never comes up again in the rest of your life? I didn't know that.

Did you know that if you're going to graduate school and you're disappointed about the one that you got into, that may not turn out to matter very much either?

When I was in junior high in 1960, here's what we were taught: that communism was a powerful monolith that threatened to take over the world and crush capitalism; that America was a country so prosperous every man, woman and child had a home to live in and plenty of food to eat; that the pioneers of our country fought a courageous war to drive savage Indians off "our" land; and that — this was one of my favorites — only the greatest, smartest, most admirable men could become president of the United States.

All the kids in my junior high thought those things were true. That same thing is happening today, but some of the things we're told are more personal — that the kind of car you drive and clothes you wear tell what kind of person you are; if you don't work obsessively at a certain kind of job, you're a failure; that military spending should always take precedence over spending for people. We're told that it's a dog-eat-dog world where people are only looking out for number one. And here's a good one: that some of us can prosper like kings while others fall into despair, and that fact won't eventually destroy us all.

Culture isn't interested in the large middle ground, and yet that's where most of us live most of our lives. In that middle ground, where people sometimes succeed and sometimes fail; and where doing the best you can is what counts; where kindness, decency and courage are found in the smallest actions of people's lives. That's where we can find a life, an honorable life, a life of dignity.

The challenge for you is to question those things that everyone is rushing to agree upon, what's known as the conventional wisdom. You must remain unconvinced. Be a holdout. Here's a suggestion: Remember what you dreamed of when your were 11 years old; don't be confused by everything you've been told since. Try to find that spark again; it's not that you knew what job you wanted, it's that you knew what excited you. When you find something that makes you feel that good about yourself, about your life, about your world, do those things.

Americans love heroes, we like them in sports, we like them in our movies, we like them in our public life. We're always searching for heroes. But we think that our own lives don't give us an opportunity to be heroic. It's not true. Be a hero in your own life. Do the bold thing. Do the honorable thing. Do the thing that flies in the face of conventional wisdom. Do it for the simple heroic reason that you feel it's right.

Your good friends from college may be the best friends you ever have. Guard those relationships like gold; work hard to maintain them. When they have a wedding, go across the country to be there. When one of them gets sloppy about keeping in touch, keep trying. And when one of them needs your help, cross the globe to give it to them.

If you do that, if you work hard, your friends will become a precious touchstone in your life. There aren't many things more valuable.

Residence Hall libraries

By Michele Thompson

The University's two major libraries, the Harlan H. Hatcher Graduate Library and the Undergraduate Library, are so well-known, well-appreciated and well-used that many people overlook the Residence Hall Libraries.

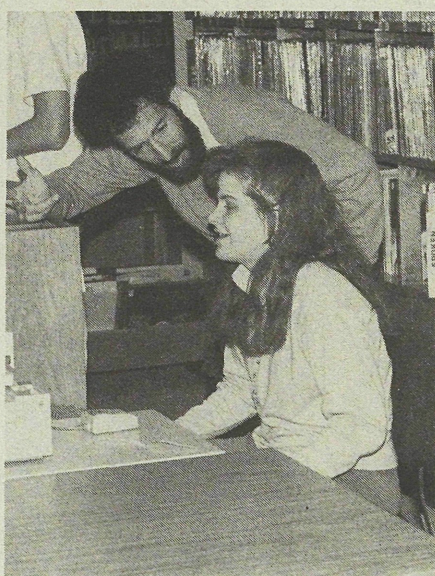
The U-M has the most extensive system of residence hall libraries in the nation, with a total of 11 and plans for a 12th. These libraries are not annexes of the main libraries but rather "flexible, intellectual, cultural and social environments designed to suit the tastes of hall residents," says Robert Waldman, senior associate librarian, Residence Operations.

Residence Hall Libraries stock 32,294 books, 22,722 records, 728 periodicals, 1,835 tapes, 500 games, 2,558 copies of old exams, 29 softwares, 166 videotapes and the more recent collection of 1,000 compact discs. These resources are available to all Residence Hall members — only a meal card is needed to check out materials.

"Each library, administered by a head librarian with the assistance of a staff of students, strives to fulfill the needs and demands of its own residents," Waldman says.

The popularity of these libraries is evident in the statistics. Approximately 10,000 students live in the residence halls and they check out more than 168,000 books or other materials a week.

Head librarians in the system are graduate students from the School of Information and Library Studies (SILS). They select books, records, games and videotapes according to the needs and wishes of resident students. Their staff is composed entirely of students whom they hire and train.



GRADUATE STUDENTS who run Residence Hall libraries 'learn how to put theory into practice and to interact with library users before they begin their formal careers,' says Waldman, who confers here with Andrea Klyn, head librarian at West Quadrangle.

Recently, the Residence Hall Operations received a grant for 12 new Macintosh computers, so that each of the libraries will have a computer to access MIRLYN, the University's computerized card catalog program and databases. Through MIRLYN, students can research a topic right in their own dormitory by identifying pertinent books and articles, and then printing out titles of the reference materials they need before going to a main library to examine the resources firsthand.

John Forbis, head librarian at Alice Lloyd, says students there like a typically quiet library where they can concentrate on researching and studying. Alice Lloyd programs in 1989-90 included a ghost story reading for Halloween by volunteer students and staff members and a recital by Forbis, a trombonist.

East Quad is the home of the Residential College (RC), a program that focuses on humanities and social sciences. The RC library sponsors readings of student fiction and poetry, and exhibits student arts and crafts.

Bursley Hall on the North Campus, home for many music and art students, is a louder, more social library than most. This year its head librarian, Elizabeth Boyd, set up a miniature golf course tournament in the library. Each hole featured a different part of the collection to inform players about library resources.

The Oxford Housing library caters to a mix of transfer students and language students who live in houses where the graduate students speak only French or German to sharpen their fluency. Cynthia Henderson, the head librarian, tries to schedule programs to celebrate these cultures.

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Photo by Piotr Michalowski

BERLIN WALL GRAFFITI, three months before Nov. 7 collapse of the East German government and Nov. 9 opening of the wall. Piotr A. Michalowski, George G. Cameron Professor of Ancient Near Eastern Civilization and Languages, took a series of photographs of wall graffiti while guiding a U-M Alumni Association tour of Eastern Europe. The series has been exhibited in Ann Arbor.

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