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Michigan Today

The University of Michigan

February 1992 Vol. 24, No. 1

Michigan's
Desmond Howard,
1991 Heisman
Trophy Winner

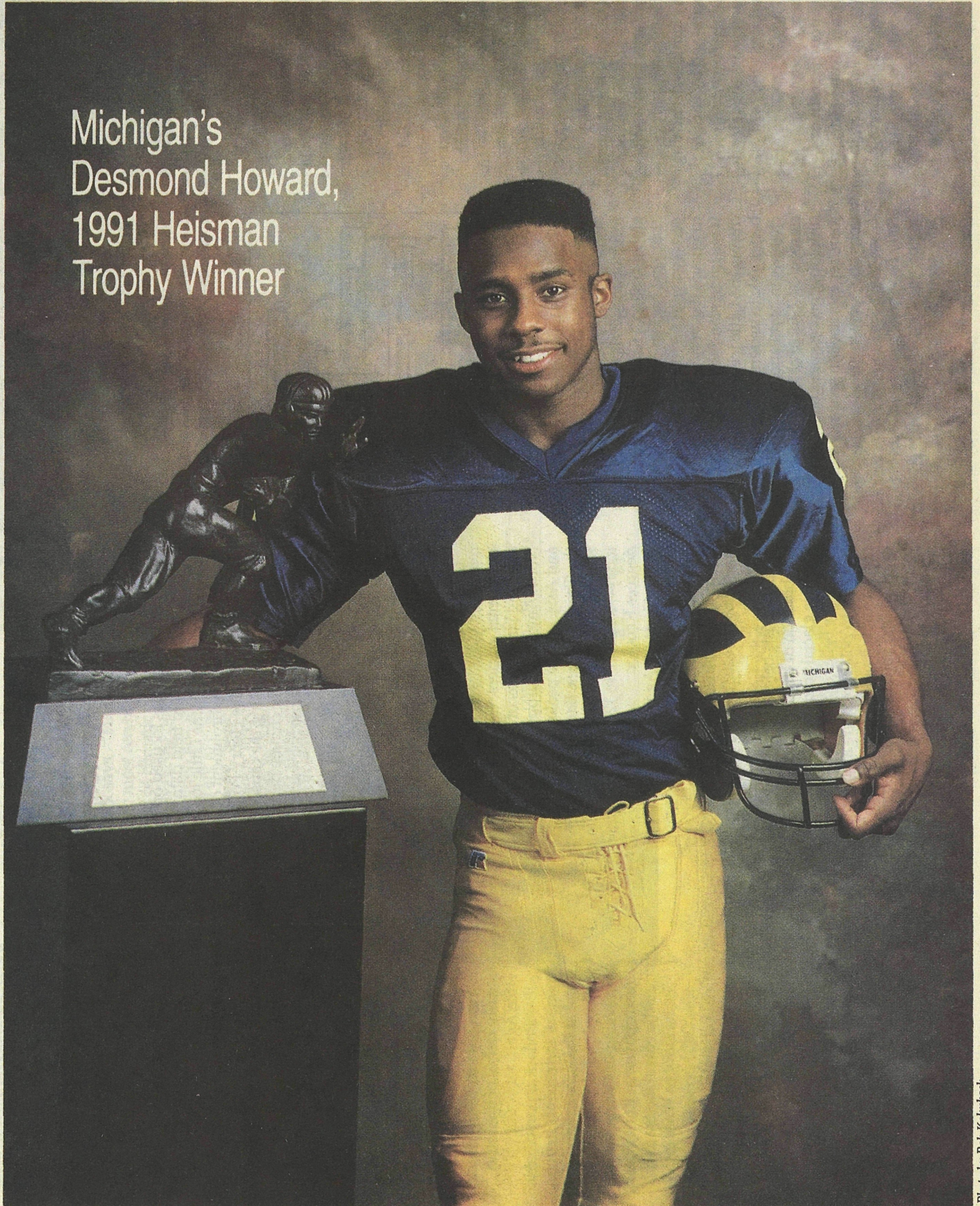


Photo by Bob Kalmbach

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Apprentice in English, 1939

By Edgar L. McCormick

IT'S HARD TO TELL how much some things change and how much others stay the same in any phase of life, including the academic. That's why the works of diarists like Edgar L. McCormick can be so subtly and surprisingly informative.

Current students, students of earlier generations, faculty, staff and parents will find these diary entries reveal a lot about changes in thought and deed over the last half century. Perhaps McCormick tells us most by what he doesn't say—by those assumptions about academic life and life in general that he could take for granted then, with no need for explanation, justification or rationale.

During 33 years of college teaching I benefited from a well-supervised apprenticeship in the classroom at the University of Michigan.

Such well-known professors as Warner G. Rice and Thomas A. Knott were among the faculty members who visited my sections of freshman English when I was a teaching fellow for four semesters 50 years ago.

Enthusiastic Charles C. Fries, the linguist, welcomed me to his course on the teaching of English in college, and the Keats scholar Clarence D. Thorpe impressed upon me the need for articulation between undergraduate programs and those in the secondary schools. Carlton F. Wells seemed omnipresent as he supervised the staff of English I and II.

So, from the beginning, aware of the department's respect for its basic courses and challenged by alert students, I fell in love with teaching. What it meant to me then and throughout my career is implicit in the record I kept of my experiences when I first had classes of my own:

February 13, 1939:

I meet my students tomorrow, Tuesday. I've gone over and over the class cards for Sections 3 and 15 of English II (a course in composition), learning from the campus directory that my 45 students come from a dozen states.

My sections meet at eight and nine in the morning, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, but, glad for the opportunity to teach, I do not object to the schedule. Besides, the \$250 per class paid teaching fellows will more than meet my expenses for the semester. I am also pleased to have a desk in a corner of 2212 Angell Hall, the busy office where Albert H. Marckwardt, Harold B. Allen and Frederic G. Cassidy discuss linguistics with remarkable expertise.

Saturday morning I helped with registration at the Department of English's table in Waterman Gym. Full-time faculty like Karl Litzenberg and John Arthos were also there, and Warner G. Rice stopped by to see how the classes were filling up and evening out. Early in the afternoon Arthos and I carried the trays of

class cards to the English office. Many students were still sleeping in from the J-Hop, and the Diagonal seemed deserted.

Those of us who will staff English II spent the rest of the afternoon conferring with Carlton Wells about the aims of the course and the first reading assignments in the *New Republic*. We weren't through until dark.

February 14:

I was up before dawn and into my best jacket and trousers. Only the Greasy Spoon at the corner of Division and Liberty was open as I hurried to class. All 22 veterans of English I were waiting for me when the Carillon finally tolled the hour. They stared as I spread out my notes, asked for occasional help with their names and assigned two essays in the *New Republic*: "What Is Our Foreign Policy?" and "Is England Worth Fighting For?"

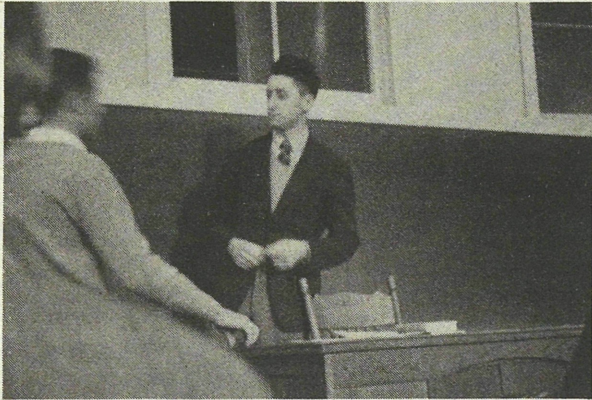
Prof. Allen smiled when I returned to the office before the hour was up. I paced myself better in my second performance at nine.

Photo from 1939 Michiganensis, courtesy of the Bentley Historical Library

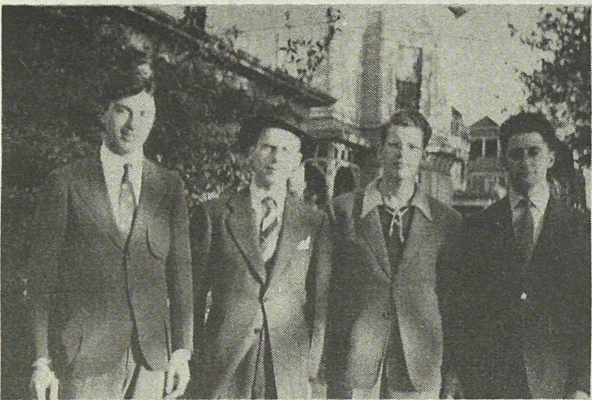
The rootiest-tootiest social affair on campus in the pre-World War II era was the J-Hop.

1939

Continued



McCormick in the classroom.



The author, Edgar L. McCormick, is at far right. With him are fellow graduate students (l-r) Bernard M. Wolpert of East Orange, N.J.; James H. Robertson of New York City, who recently retired after a long teaching and administrative career at U-M.; and Fred H. Stocking of Detroit, who chaired the English department at Williams (Mass.) College.



Carlton F. Wells of the English department in '39; he remains a much-appreciated faculty member to this day.

Courtesy of the Bentley Historical Library

February 16:

Since there is an assignment to discuss today, time moves along, but I am still too conscious of the clock. How easily Professor Fries spans an hour and a half in the course I am taking with him on the inflectional changes in English!

One of my nine o'clock scholars phones this afternoon to say that he was "rooked" last semester, but has heard, and already decided himself, that I am more clever than his previous instructor. He knows that I will recognize his ability with an A in English II. I gasp, and mutter something about his proving himself to me.

February 18:

Impromptu writing in class today, the first of four such papers expected during the semester. After an easy two hours of monitoring, I have 45 papers to read. I put them aside for an hour and go to Rackham at eleven with Harold Allen to Bertrand Russell's lecture on space in philosophy and physics. Somewhat bewildered, I spend the afternoon with largely C-average essays and am ready to marvel at Russell again in the evening as he discusses religion.

Late at night I finished the grading. Taking very seriously the Department's view that an essay must be truly effective and virtually free of errors to be rated excellent, I give no A's. But I am pleased that most of the students are observing and thinking.

February 21:

Everyone signs for a 20-minute conference every two weeks so we can go over every paper and its revisions.

A desk copy of *Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Fifth Edition*, arrives today, my name in gold on its blue buckram cover. Charlotte Ward, the Department's secretary, posts my name on the office door. The wall is bare above my desk. At Foster's art shop in the Arcade, I find a winter scene by Rockwell Kent, a leaping buck against Mt. Equinox. I am ready for conferences!

February 22:

Seven students see me today. One hands me a note in advance disputing a comment I made on his impromptu essay. He knows he is right, but adds, "If you see any other solution to the problem, I can discuss it with you." We talk for 20 minutes and he seems less sure of himself. Unhappy, too, is a girl with a D who wants to be an airline stewardess.

After lunch at the Wolverine Co-op on State Street, I buy a *Free Press* at the Arcade news stand, drawn by the headline: "Italians Lose Skirmish in Tunisia." The story seems more rumor than fact.

February 28:

At staff meeting Carlton Wells hands out two themes for us to judge for their thought, organization, clarity and mechanics. He writes our grades on the board and I am surprised to see how low they are. My C- is the highest mark recorded for Paper #1. I

am spared the ordeal of justifying my generosity, for a half dozen others, more sure of themselves and their standards, welcome the chance to be heard.

With us today from the regular faculty is Norman Nelson whose field is literary criticism. He concludes our discussion on grading by arguing that in English II we must help our students think objectively and "proceed logically," holding them responsible for what they actually say, not for what they "might have meant."

March 9:

Today the nine o'clock section veered away from the assigned material when Sydney Stoller from New York began talking about Hitler's *Mein Kampf* and we got going on propaganda and fascism in America.

Bibliographies are in for the long paper required in English II.

March 15:

The *Free Press*, thrown on the porch where I live, announces this morning that Hitler has invaded Czechoslovakia.

March 17:

I report the five-week grades: 4 B's, 28 C's and 12 D's—and one withdrawal from the course.

As I go through the sentence outlines required for the long paper, I find one that is better by far than its submitter's usual work. I have unusual luck in finding the original in the reference room of the library. Carlton tells me to confront the student at once with the evidence of his plagiarism.

March 21:

My outline borrower denies all intention of cheating; he didn't think that kind of writing had to be original! I admit to Dean Erich Walter that perhaps I had not warned my students sufficiently about plagiarism and he decides that my offender should have the benefit of the doubt and stay in school, failing the assignment only.

Janet Hiatt, Betty Hine and Louise Keatley of Mosher Hall are late again today, the third time they have slipped into their places after I have checked the roster. "This can't go on," I tell them, and they promise that it won't.

March 25:

The Mosher girls are now on time, even today, a Saturday.

March 30:

Prof. Mentor Williams visits my eight o'clock class, and the students, sensing my concern about the observer in the back row, respond loyally. Prof. Edward Everett inspects my file of revised themes and approves my comments and grading.

April 6:

Howard Porter has an A on his long paper and George Greene a B+. They call their parents! One of the Mosher girls cries in conference about her D.

April 17:

A drop slip in my office box, with a note attached, tells me that Irwin Lader, a student from New Jersey,



Enrollment was 10,968 when these students registered Sept. 25, 1939.

Courtesy of the Bentley Historical Library

English Draws a Crowd

By Mary Jo Frank
U-M News and Information Services

The Department of English is attracting record numbers of undergraduate concentrators.

According to fall 1991 figures from the Office of the Registrar, psychology, with 1,166 majors, is the most popular concentration among undergrads. But English followed with 1,160—up from fewer than 300 in the mid-1970s.

Prof. Robert A. Weisbuch, chair of the English department, predicts that figures for the winter term will put English in the number one spot.

"We began to concentrate on our undergraduate curriculum in the mid-1970s, when we had fewer than 300 majors," Weisbuch says. "The numbers had fallen from twice that because the word was out that English led nowhere in terms of a career."

Weisbuch says the Department assigned many of its top faculty to teach first- and second-year students

and created new courses to attract non-majors—courses with umbrella titles such as "Literature and Society" or "Literary Types."

Although the titles may not sound like the product of Madison Avenue ingenuity, Weisbuch says that courses given such general titles as "Fiction Between the Two World Wars," "Literature and Homicide" and "Fantasy" drew huge numbers of students, some of whom decided to major in English.

The number of concentrators began to increase almost immediately, even as the national number of English majors continued to fall, Weisbuch recalls. "Then, in the mid-80s, when the national numbers began to bottom out, our numbers increased even more rapidly."

The Department also made its concentration requirements easier to understand ("without making them easier to fulfill," Weisbuch emphasizes), and faculty conducted a campaign to convince students that an English major is excellent preparation for careers in business, law or almost anything else.

"We reconceived some courses," Weisbuch reports.

"For instance, a course in 18th-century poetry didn't draw many students. Reconceived as 'Satire,' it not only became popular but had more of a point as a course. We followed a rule in all of this: Never offer a course of which we doubted the intellectual seriousness and never pander; but at the same time, make the Department more welcoming to student interests."

The Department also is offering weekly discussion sections in its large courses and is instituting more intensive teacher training for all of its graduate student teaching assistants.

"Finally," Weisbuch adds, "the colleagues who have chaired our undergrad curriculum most recently are remarkable and remarkably sensitive educators."

"The deep interest of Ralph G. Williams and Anita Norich in students and their intellectual and practical acumen make all the difference, as many of our 1,000 concentrators will attest," Weisbuch says. Williams, the Arthur F. Thurnau Associate Professor of English, received this year's Golden Apple Award from Students Honoring Outstanding Undergraduate

died suddenly on April 5, just before going home for spring vacation. Shocked, I write as well as I can to his parents.

May 5:

The English faculty, from professor to teaching-fellow, meets at the Union this evening and after dinner hears Profs. Mentor Williams, A.R. Morris, A.K. Stevens and Dean Walter report on progressive education and possible changes in the high school English curriculum. Teaching fellows Martin Bertram, Baxter Hathaway and I sit with Prof. Louis I. Bredvold, Department head and 18th-century scholar.

May 12:

One of the Mosher girls, who hopes for a C, stretches her conference time to an hour as she reviews all her courses, assures me that she likes all her instructors and demonstrates how near her deaf Spanish professor has to stand to hear her recite.

Howard Porter of the nine o'clock class also stays over his conference time, but we discuss how migrant workers barely subsist in northern Michigan in cherry-picking season.

May 19:

The lilacs are out. I borrow a bike and ride to the Arboretum where I see Richard Kelley, my student from Maine, who seems surprised by my cycling.

Two of the Mosher girls want me to tell them which English professors they should take next year.

May 24:

We are reading Josephine Johnson's *Now in November*, a grim story of rural life, and writing sketches about people. Lionel Monzel, who comes from a steel town, Alton, Illinois, describes with lurid detail the death of a striker. Justin Gray of Detroit is much more genteel in a portrait of his grandfather, a shrewd realtor in a small Michigan town, who was "wise to all the advantages and disadvantages of man's estate," and who, he feels, is now selling "mansions on a golden street—no upkeep and no taxes, good neighbors, and a harp thrown in."

June 1:

There are bursts of clapping in Angell Hall as

courses end. One of my flock, dreading finals, writes in a make-up paper: "It is bad to flunk out of college unless you have relatives who can put you to work, for jobs are scarce now."

Lawrence Howard of Florida, who plans to major in forestry, tells me his Claudia is "expecting" in October. They live in a basement apartment on Ann Street.

June 6:

All sections of English II take the same final today, analyzing a short essay and then writing several pages on a related topic. All my students are there on time and I tell Martin Bertram, monitoring with me, that I am proud of them.

After the two-hour examination all the "staff" converged on the Department's seminar room, where all the blue books were "shuffled" and dealt out again, no one receiving any of his own students to grade. As I read the essays of 43 strangers, I have a feeling of *deja vu!*

June 7:

The papers graded by my peers are back, and all the evaluations confirm my previous ones. I feel my earlier judgments vindicated, painful though they often were to the students—and to me. I go through the files of the 16 themes assigned, and then record the final grades. B's are plentiful, but I find no A's.

Lawrence and Claudia Howard invite me to supper, and after a pleasant hour with them I review for my own exam.

June 9:

After three strenuous hours this afternoon taking Professor Fries's final in the

history of the English language, I clean out my desk, already looking forward to teaching again next year.

Edgar L. McCormick grew up on a farm in Kent, Ohio. After graduating from Kent State in 1936, he received his MA in English from Michigan in 1937.

His studies were interrupted by World War II, in which he served in the Air Force in Texas, where he met his wife, Cora Lee Morrow, and in North Africa. McCormick returned as a veteran and received his PhD in 1950. He taught and administered at Kent State from 1954 to 1979, when he retired as professor emeritus.

The author of several volumes of poetry and historical works, he has the "good fortune to live on the farm where I spent my boyhood."



Cover of the March 4, 1939, Michigan Alumnus.



Williams



Weisbuch



Gurin



Saxonhouse

Teaching. The students assessed almost 1,000 comments about teachers in selecting the winner. Norich is associate professor of English and of Judaic studies.

What of psychology's popularity among undergraduates?

Department Chair Patricia Y. Gurin thinks "part of it is that undergraduate students are interested in human services and careers that have something to do with people. With psychology they can go into medicine, law, business or social work as well as on to graduate school.

"Also, students have a chance to explore intellectual content that deals with their personal lives," she adds.

Students major in political science, conjectures Department Chair Arlene W. Saxonhouse, because departmental classes are recognized as good classes and students are interested in acquiring the tools to analyze world events today. And, "We have a faculty that takes teaching quite seriously."

TOP 10 UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS, FALL 1991

Psychology	1,166
English	1,160
Political Science	1,094
Biology	816
Economics	716
Mechanical Engineering	673
Communication	651
History	606
Electrical Engineering	461
Nursing	429

Thinking seriously about comedy

By Terry Gallagher
U-M News and Information Services

"Thinking seriously about comedy" is the mission of the Comedy Semester, a group of related courses offered this term covering topics ranging from Aristophanes to the theater of the absurd, from Shakespeare to the film *Dr. Strangelove*.

"At the moment, for many of our students, one of the most prominent notions of comedy is that of 'dark comedy,' or comedy that has to do with abuse or victimization," says English Prof. Ejner J. Jensen. "Certainly that is connected to one of the most enduring notions of comedy, the view that it depends on a feeling of superiority.

"But I hope," he continues, "that by the time students finish one of these courses, they have a much greater sense of how comedy is shaped, how it runs from certain forms of parody and satire to the romantic and the sentimental. Comedy can separate, but in some ways it pulls us together and shows how human we are, and shows that we share ways of looking at the world."

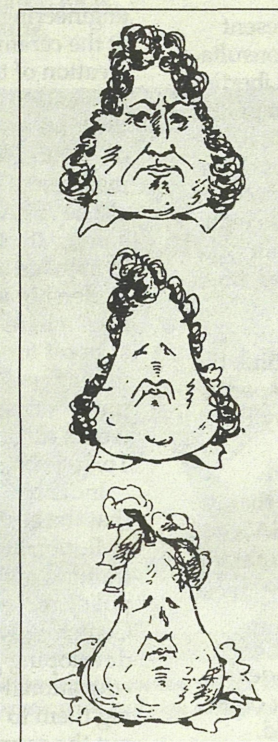
In addition to the formal courses, the Comedy Semester includes films, exhibitions, lectures and performances. Jensen says that 600 or so students are enrolled in the Comedy Semester courses in the U-M English department alone. Courses associated with the Comedy Semester also are being offered in numerous other U-M units including the history, communication, art history and Romance language departments; the Residential College; the School of Music and the Program in Film/Video Studies.

The wide-ranging offerings of the Comedy Semester may provide students with "a new sense of how ideas travel across the arts," Jensen says. Students in Comedy Semester courses are encouraged to get together each Friday in a designated classroom for a discussion on or performance of an aspect of comedy. And students and members of the public are invited to attend Sunday films shown in conjunction with a course on Hollywood comedies.

One of the courses offered as part of the Comedy Semester has generated consternation along with the comedy. Alumnus Thomas J. Nash complained to the Regents at their January meeting that "Comedy in Catholic Contexts," a class taught by history Prof. Thomas Tentler, held Catholics up to ridicule and violated the University's non-discrimination policies.

In the course description, Tentler notes that "the Catholic tradition has produced a variety of comic responses for obvious reasons." Some of the features of Catholicism, including celibate clergy, hierarchical structure, elaborate rituals and traditionalist values "invite opposition: heresy, rebellion, reform, protest and satire," according to Tentler.

The structure and traditions of Catholicism "give comic writers a firm place from which to satirize the outside world as well as the visible society of the church," Tentler says. "Shared values and assumptions

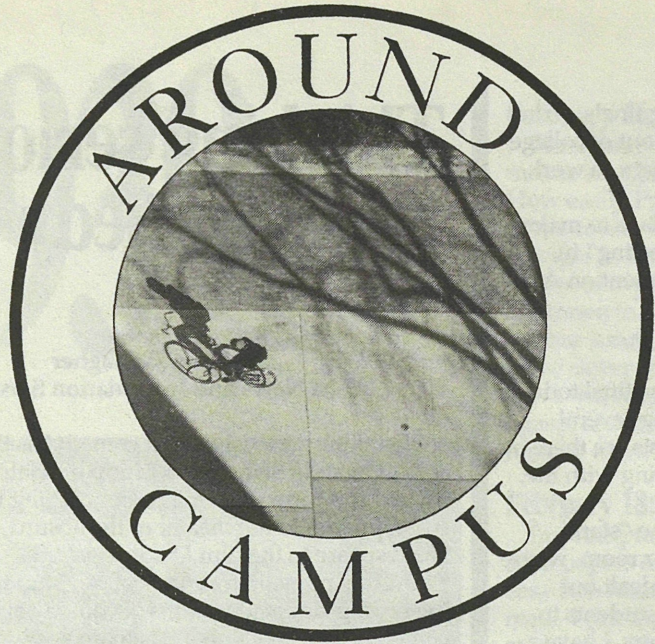


This metamorphosis of King Louis Philippe of France into a pear landed publisher Charles Philippon in jail in 1831. Lectures and exhibits about French caricatures and other comic works will run through March at the U-M Museum of Art as part of the Comedy Semester.

define a community that will get the joke."

From Boccaccio's *Decameron*, written in the 14th century, to such 20th-century authors as Flannery O'Connor, Walker Percy and Frank O'Connor, there are "a cast of characters displaying various degrees of affection for and disaffection from Catholicism," according to Tentler.

Tentler says he regrets that some members of the University community have been offended by the course description, but thinks they "are mistaken if they think that the purpose of the course is to foster or engage in ridicule of the Catholic tradition."



MSA Opposes Anti-Harassment Policy

By Jennifer Silverberg

The Michigan Student Assembly (MSA) has called upon the University to abandon its Interim Policy on Discrimination and Discriminatory Harassment.

The assembly's resolution, passed unanimously in January, also endorsed a bill pending in the state legislature that would prohibit state colleges and universities from enacting regulations that limit speech.

The Student Rights Commission of the MSA presented a 42-page report that concluded that the U-M should eliminate the interim policy and "not enact any code that similarly curtails freedom of speech."

The University has enacted an anti-harassment policy twice. The first policy grew out of a six-point agreement with students who called in 1987 for the enactment of a curb on racial harassment; it was struck down as unconstitutional in 1989.

The University issued its present interim policy last year after consultation with the American Civil Liberties Union, an opponent of the first policy. The new policy focuses on sexual harassment. Student opponents have labeled both policies as "speech codes."

"It's about time that someone really defended free speech on this campus," said Corey Hill '94 of Detroit, an LSA representative to MSA.

Jeff Hinte, a graduate student representative, said, "I don't think the administration should have a speech code, because I don't think they'll use it in a way I will agree with."

Constance E. Cook, executive assistant to the President, said that the administration would take MSA's vote into consideration in decision-making regarding further actions against racial and sexual harassment.

"But the interim policy is not a speech code," Cook added, "it deals with sexual harassment among other things. Nevertheless, Cook said, MSA's actions "have reinforced to the administration the view that this might be an appropriate time to review the interim policy."

"I think the administration agrees with students that there are concerns about the interim harassment policy," Cook said, "and welcomes student input on the best way to proceed on the issue of student rights and responsibilities on this campus."

Some MSA representatives were unsure of their stand on the speech policy, however. "Since the code is supposed to protect minorities, different genders, different sexual preferences and veteran status, I think these groups should lead and be a vital part of the [decision-making] process," said LSA Rep. Felicia Tripp '95 of Birmingham Hills, Michigan. "I don't think the code should exist, but I think

there's some other solution that has to be implemented. It scares me not to have anything."

MSA also decided to put a referendum for the "Preservation of Students' Freedom of Speech" on the next MSA ballot tentatively set to be voted upon March 31 and April 1.

Jennifer Silverberg '95 of Alexandria, Virginia, covers student government for The Michigan Daily.

Pollution prevention enters the curriculum

Just a few years ago, an undergraduate could earn a degree in chemical engineering without hearing a word about pollution prevention.

"The phrase doesn't even appear in *Perry's Handbook*, the bible of chemical engineering," Gregory A. Keoleian said at the ceremony announcing the creation of the National Pollution Prevention Center. Keoleian, a post-doctoral research fellow in the School of Natural Resources, is the Center's manager.

"The EPA selected the U-M from among 28 other institutions nationwide to manage the Center because of its leadership in pollution prevention research, its broad interdepartmental support for such activities and its willingness to work with other universities," said Mark A. Greenwood, director of the EPA Office of Toxic Substances.

Industry leaders have told the EPA that the best way to stop industrial pollution at the source is through the training of future business leaders and policy makers, Greenwood said. The Center will take the lead nationally for developing pollution prevention educational materials and disseminating them to other institutions throughout the country.

The Center is setting up an outreach program to provide internships for students at business and industrial facilities and offer continuing education courses.

Faculty and researchers in the School of Natural Resources are collaborating with faculty in the College of Engineering, the School of Business Administration and the School of Art to develop curriculum modules for undergraduate and graduate classes.

These classes will emphasize the "cradle-to-the-grave" framework of environmental planning that analyzes environmental impact through raw material extraction, manufacturing, use, maintenance and reuse, recycling and disposal, Keoleian explained. "The overall goal is to minimize the aggregate risks a product might impose over its life cycle."

New v.p. for student affairs turned out to be 'A pretty cool roommate'

By Peter Seidman
U-M News and Information Services

Maureen M. Hartford took a trip to her past in February, forgoing the pleasures of home for the opportunity to share a small room without a private bath, eat in a cafeteria and risk being awakened at night by loud music.

Joining 1,360 male and female undergraduates, Hartford lived for a week in South Quadrangle, one of the U-M's largest coeducational residence halls.

The 43-year-old North Carolina native shared a room with Doneka Scott '94, a 20-year-old sophomore from Port Huron, Michigan, who is studying chemical engineering.

"My major goal for the next few months is getting to know students," said Hartford, who assumed her post in the winter term. "I'm trying to find ways that I can interact not only with the formal student leadership but also with students who aren't necessarily in leadership roles."

Designed on the principle of the Michigan House Plan, South Quad is divided into seven houses, each composed of two floors and two wings and containing four "families" of about 50 students each and has its own elected government, resident director and adviser.

Hartford was struck by the fact of men living in the residence hall. "When I was an undergraduate, I would have been expelled for having a man in my room," she said. "My husband went to West Point and when he was visiting me, he kept on saying, 'Am I allowed to be up here?'"

Hartford, who was formerly vice provost for student affairs at Washington State University, thought that living in the residence hall would improve her understanding of students' concerns about these and other matters.

"The better administrators are

people who stay in touch with their constituents, and I hope that people who represent students stay in touch with them," she said. "None of us should forget the reason we're here—it's for people like Doneka and her friends. I may not have walked in their shoes this week, but I came pretty close."

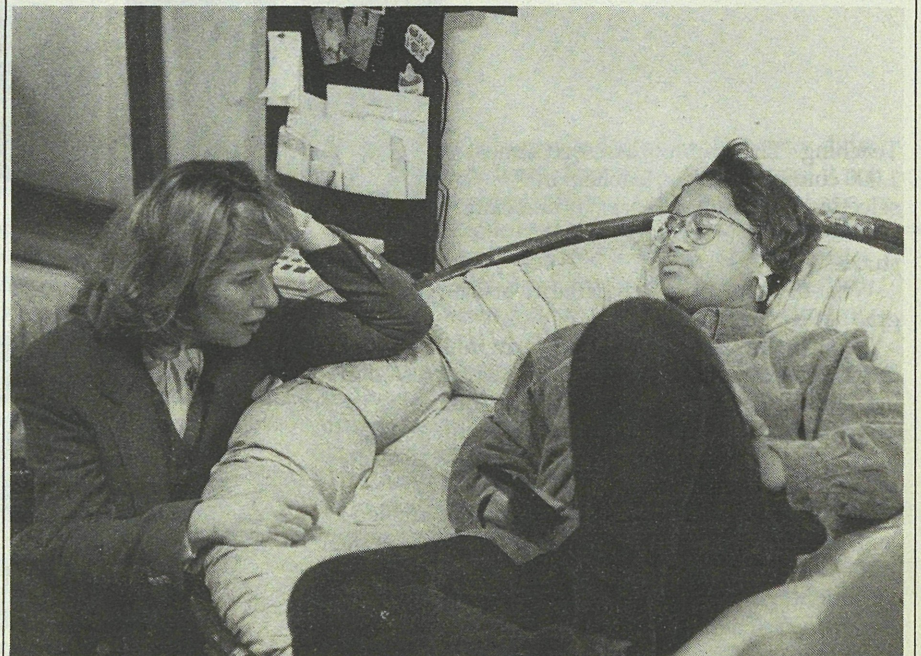
Sitting on Scott's lower bunk bed next to some stuffed animals in a neat room that Scott carpeted herself, Hartford said that students these days have more devices like computers, televisions and other electronics. The rooms were not designed with enough electrical outlets to handle such paraphernalia conveniently, she noted.

Hartford was also struck by the fact that first-year students take courses in subjects like the computer language FORTRAN, which most freshmen didn't even know existed 25 years ago. And although they still talk a lot about their social lives, students these days "seem a little more mature."

"Universities are less paternalistic now," Hartford continued. "I think as a result of that, students take more responsibility for their own lives," including more of the financial obligations for tuition and other expenses.

If Scott, who said she was the neater of the two roommates, is any example, Hartford is right about student pragmatism. "Lower our tuition and room and board!" Scott replied when she was asked the message she would most like to get across to university administrators.

Scott called Hartford "a pretty cool roommate" who didn't mind taking the top bunk, and said living with the high-level administrator for a week was "no big deal" despite the fact that Hartford "never actually found a place to put her stuff."



Hartford and Scott

Howard and Haley emphasize family ties

Among the many speakers at dozens of lectures, panels and performances available for students, staff, and faculty Jan. 20 and 21 in commemoration of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. were Heisman trophy winner Desmond Howard '92 and Alex Haley, the author who died three weeks after his appearance at the University.

Howard shared with "things that contributed to my success" at a panel on "African American Success in the 1990s" held Jan. 21.

He said the teachings of Dr. King, Malcolm X and others helped him give up "self-defeating behavior" and attitudes as a child in Cleveland, "such as talking back, saying I can't when I knew I could."

Howard recounted how he overcame assaults on his self-esteem aimed at him "because I was a dark-skinned child," and said he owed much of his ability to combine athletic and academic achievement to his parents.

"A lot of students are surprised when they hear me tell my parents I love them on national TV," Howard said. "They say, 'I love my parents, too, but I could never tell them to their face.' I don't understand why anyone couldn't tell their parents they love them."

Speaking after Howard, Haley, the author of *The Autobiography of Malcolm X* and of *Roots*, said the football star had spoken with more wisdom than "any other young man I've heard."

Haley expressed concern at having heard that in some areas Black youths who "get fantastic grades and speak

good English are being branded as 'whitey'. A cosmic enemy could do no worse. These psychic things that make people think they can't [succeed] are more damaging."

Later, as Howard was holding a press conference to announce his decision to play professional football next year, Haley spoke to an audience of more than 700 overflowing the Michigan League ballroom.

Listeners hung on Haley's every word as he told stories of his Tennessee boyhood, his search for his family history in Virginia and West Africa, and the many occasions in which he was aided by librarians (the University Library and the School of Information and Library Studies were principal sponsors of his visit).

"When you are building a family's history, which is about as important a thing as one can do for one's family these days, you've got to interview the oldest people, and that is generally grandparents. Get yourself physically within the presence of these grandparents and then open up your arms wide and walk up and physically hug them and say to them, 'I want to thank you for what you have done to make me possible.'"

"And then after you have done that, you might think about going to hug your parents. And after they get up off the floor, you will have done more for you than for them. Because what you will have done is shown that you have reached a maturity that lets you realize what they have done to make you possible; that you don't just take it all for granted."



Haley

Charles D. Moody Sr., vice provost for minority affairs, who was a panelist with Haley and Howard, said he was "stunned" upon learning of Haley's death Feb. 10. "His determination and warmth will be remembered by many," Moody said. "He left a legacy of people trying to find their roots."

ABOUT OUR COVER
Desmond Howard '92 with this year's Heisman trophy. Howard duplicated the feat of the late Michigan legend Tom Harmon '40 by winning both the Heisman and Walter Camp awards as the nation's best college football player. They are the only Wolverines who have won either award. Howard has a year of college eligibility remaining, but decided to enter the professional ranks next year. A communication major, he is scheduled to graduate in June.

'Dreamers are true realists,' president says on King Day

Cynics often dismiss as dreamers people who attempt to resolve social problems, President James J. Duderstadt said during remarks opening the University's recognition of Martin Luther King Jr. Day.

Although the "pessimists among us would say anything we do as individuals or as a university can't possibly be important," Duderstadt said, the U-M will not relax its efforts to achieve racial justice.

"They would say that we're too insignificant, inadequate or inherently flawed to be a part of the struggle for justice," he continued, "but just because a problem is old or seemingly universal, does not mean that we can absolve ourselves of the responsibility of overcoming our defects."

Declaring that "dreamers are the true realists," Duderstadt noted that 1990 figures show that 18.2 percent, or 6,044 students, of U-M's total student enrollment of 36,000, is made up of persons of African, Asian, Hispanic and Native American descent. That figure is 39 percent higher than the 1987 figures.

"What must not change and what cannot falter," Duderstadt said, "is our commitment to lead the University in the direction that serves all the people of our society. Of course, I know we can't accomplish all of Dr. King's dream by ourselves, but we must work together to do our part. Dr. King believed in our common humanity. He never felt we were helpless to bring change."

NEW MBA PROGRAM PREPARES STUDENTS FOR REAL WORLD

Seven weeks of working with a company, analyzing and helping improve its business processes, is one of several ways the new master's degree curriculum at the Michigan Business School will help students close the gap between classroom learning and real world experience, says Dean B. Joseph White.

Other hallmarks of the new MBA curriculum include emphasis on teamwork, leadership skills, community involvement and a more active role for students in designing the program.

The new curriculum began in September with one-third of the incoming class. The year is divided into four seven-week segments, with the last seven weeks devoted to the on-site experience, called Multidisciplinary Action Program (MAP).

"Instead of viewing business strategy solely from an executive manager's point of view, students will see that very complex and interesting things are happening at the operational levels—and they will be able to deal with them," says Ray Reilly, director of the Executive Program and one of the architects of MAP.

About 140 first-year MBA students will participate in a MAP pilot program in March, analyzing processes such as order taking, new product

development, inventory reduction and sales management. They will describe how organizational behavior, operations design, information systems, managerial accounting and other key functions affect quality, cost and speed in their particular process.

Much of the new curriculum grew out of the Business School's experience with its Executive Education program, which trains more managers than any other program of its kind in the world.



Cellist Yo-Yo Ma took time after his winter concert for the University Musical Society with pianist Emanuel Ax to discuss music with and sign autographs for students from local schools.

Agreement resolves audit dispute

The University reached final agreement with the federal Department of Health and Human Services, resolving the audit of the University's indirect cost rates associated with federally funded research (see Oct. '91 issue). Indirect costs are overhead expenses the University incurs in conducting federally sponsored research.

Under the agreement, U-M is to refund \$98,000 for fiscal year 1989, the year costs were audited, and slightly smaller amounts for each of three related fiscal years (1988 through 1991), bringing the total refund for four years

to \$380,512. During the same four years, the University's total indirect cost recovery was \$250 million.

In addition, the University is conducting a thorough review of the way it calculates indirect cost rates.

"In the complex process associated with literally hundreds of millions of dollars of University expenditures, including \$57 million of indirect cost recovery in the year in question, we have identified several accounting errors that are reflected in the agreement to repay \$98,000 to the federal government," said President James J. Duderstadt.

"At Michigan," he continued, "we believe there is only one way to do things, and that is the right way. While the federal audits determined that the University had been an excellent steward of public funds, when errors arise—no matter how small—we believe it is important to acknowledge and correct them. We believe that this agreement accomplishes this."

The University has begun to negotiate future rates with the federal government, a process that will take five months and may result, because of new regulations, in a significant decrease in the University's cost recovery.

Students Educate peers on safer sex practices

By Deborah Gilbert
U-M News and Information Services

When Safer Sex Peer Educator Lauren Knapp '93 vigorously pressed the button at the top of the aerosol can, a cloud of spermicidal foam shot out all over her hand, and her audience—first- and second-year students in South Quadrangle's Huber House—laughed with nervous sympathy.

The students, nine women and 11 men, had assembled one cold January night in the house lounge to hear Knapp and Seth Persky '92, both student volunteers in the University Health Service's Safer Sex Peer Education Program, explain how to have safer sex—if students choose to be sexually active—and how to avoid the diseases that may befall those who don't.

"Getting this sexual information from peers is a great thing," Knapp, a biology-anthropology-zoology major from Grand Blanc, Michigan, says later. "It's easier for students to hear it from people their own age—not a nurse or a doctor or an administrator. It's not as intimidating. And funny things like the exploding foam happen all the time. The students are not perfect and they know we are not perfect. So we communicate."

Health Service initiated the Safer Sex Peer Education Program in 1987. "We have 15 peer educators and reach about 800 to 1,000 students a year," says Polly C. Paulson, a Health Service counselor. "The bulk are first- and second-year students in residence halls." The peer educators get 15 hours of training in the fall semester and eight in the winter. They also attend monthly in-service sessions.

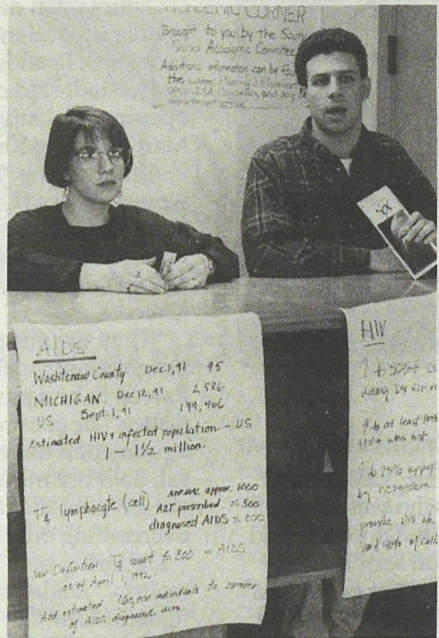
In their presentation, Knapp and Persky were cheerful, humorous and casual, but the facts they presented about sexually transmitted diseases were starkly realistic, and their discussion of sexual practices and safer sex devices was graphic.

"We start out making a 'contract' with the students, explaining that they must respect other people during the discussion," says Persky, a psychology major from West Bloomfield, Michigan. "We also tell them to avoid the 'eeyyyyyuuuu factor,' because someone in the group may have a sexually transmitted disease and we don't want to make that person feel uncomfortable or stigmatized."

Flipping through a thick pad of newsprint, the two detailed the transmission patterns and consequences of a range of sexually transmitted diseases, including genital warts, and laid out the facts and statistics. "Unlike most sexually transmitted diseases, where the incidence has remained essentially static, the number of cases of genital warts has increased 135 percent on campus in the past six years," Persky told the audience.

The demand for HIV-antibody testing rose dramatically after basketball star Earvin (Magic) Johnson tested positive for the virus linked with AIDS.

"Health Service had 240 requests from students, faculty, staff and members of the community for tests in November and December of 1991 compared with 97 in November and December of 1990," Paulson says. The total of anonymous HIV-antibody tests done in 1991 was 963 compared with 545 in 1990.



Knapp and Persky

Photo by Bob Kalmbach

U-M Appeals Ruling On Presidential Search

The University has appealed a ruling that its Board of Regents violated the Michigan Open Meetings Act during the 1988 selection of James J. Duderstadt as president.

The University has asked the state Supreme Court to overturn a Jan. 22 ruling by the Court of Appeals that the Regents' use of subquorum groups of four or fewer of its members to interview candidates without disclosing their names violated the Open Meetings Act. The act requires that public bodies make public policy in public meetings. The original suit was brought by *The Ann Arbor News* and the *Detroit Free Press*.

The decision of the Court of Appeals reversed a June 2, 1988, ruling by the Washtenaw County Circuit Court that the Regents had not violated the state's Open Meetings Act in presidential search procedures, and that publicizing the candidates' names would be "obviously deleterious and inimical to the public good." The decision added that the Open Meetings Act and Freedom of Information Act "do not apply to the [University's] present search for a new president" until an "interview of one or more nominees is held by an actual quorum of the Board of Regents."

Following a 6-0 vote with two members absent at a special meeting Jan. 27, the Regents instructed General Counsel Elsa Cole to challenge the appeals court ruling. Cole said it could take two or more years before a decision is handed down by the state's highest court.

U-M officials have argued that the process would make it extremely difficult to find qualified candidates in future searches since there could be no guarantee of privacy for persons occupying high-level positions in other institutions.

Regent Paul W. Brown commented that "it's a given that candidates [for major University positions] simply will not allow their names to go public." He said this left the Board as a group without a way to conduct a meaningful search and would possibly force it to rely on a single small committee or an executive "headhunter" to nominate the next U-M president.

Legal action against the Regents was initiated by the newspapers in a lawsuit filed May 20, 1988, while the presidential search was under way. The newspapers sought to make public the selection procedure and documents related to search activities.

Duderstadt, then serving as provost

and vice president for academic affairs, was interviewed and elected president at a special public meeting of the Regents on June 10, 1988, and became Michigan's 11th president Sept. 1 that year.

The Ann Arbor News responded to the University's decision to appeal the most recent ruling by saying, "The appeals court ruling is strong, and the facts in the case are very clear. The issue is not what the Regents would like the law to be, the issue is what the law requires—openness in government."

The *Michigan Daily* editorialized that the U-M should not appeal the ruling, but instead should dismiss Duderstadt, launch a new presidential search and reconsider Duderstadt for the job if he should reapply for it.

The ruling of the Court of Appeals does not affect Duderstadt's current status as president, and *The Ann Arbor News* said its suit did not seek to overturn Duderstadt's selection as president.

The Court of Appeals also upheld the U-M's decision to refuse to release the complete travel records of the Regents who met with potential candidates. The U-M provided the records, but deleted the names of the candidates and their cities. The court agreed with the U-M that releasing those records would be an invasion of the candidates' privacy.

The most recent ruling affects all public bodies in Michigan. Four state universities—Central Michigan, Lake Superior State, Northern Michigan and Oakland—were looking for new presidents.

The presidential-selection process differs from institution to institution. Oakland University informed all candidates that it would identify the four finalists, interview them publicly and introduce them to the university community in a series of receptions, according to the Oakland University news office.

A Central Michigan official, however, said that its top candidates "said that they would not have applied if their names and current positions were to be identified."

Terry Sweeney, vice president of Lake Superior State, said that by requiring regents to meet in a quorum, the Open Meetings Act made it difficult for regents to meet each other socially, impairing their ability to establish a good working relationship with one another.

U-M research volume is 2d highest in country

The University's research expenditures increased by 13.3 percent in 1990-91, reaching almost a third of a billion dollars and surpassing all other universities except MIT, according to William C. Kelly, vice president for research.

Of the \$324,088,970 total, Kelly reported to the Regents in December, \$209,227,257 came from federal agencies, \$71,397,951 from non-federal sources and \$43,463,762 from U-M funds.

Research support from federal agencies accounted for 64.6 percent of the U-M total. Major funding agencies included the Department of Health and Human Services, \$124,778,555; National Science Foundation, \$32,184,394; NASA, \$13,621,889; Department of Defense, \$14,494,310; and Department of Energy, \$10,098,657.

Research support from non-federal sources accounted for 22 percent of the

U-M total and included \$31,610,597 from foundations and the health agencies industry. U-M funds accounted for 13.4 percent of the University's total research expenditures.

"Corrected for inflation, the 1990-91 total represents growth of 8 percent over the previous year in real purchasing power," Kelly noted. "It is remarkable that our researchers have accomplished such continued growth in a national climate of ever-increasing competition for research funding in both private and public sectors."

He also emphasized that data on sponsored research funding presented in his report were "only one measure of research activities at the University" and "give no indication whatever of scholarly productivity in the performing arts, in the humanities and in other fields of so-called 'non-sponsored research.'"

Substance-free rooms gain in popularity

The Housing Division is quadrupling the number of substance-free rooms, expanding a program introduced in the 1989-90 academic year, when the University implemented the substance-free option in all residence halls. A substance-free room is defined as a room where all roommates and their guests agree to keep the room free from substances at all times.

As a supplement to federal and state regulations that all faculty, staff and students are expected to observe in regard to use of alcohol and other drugs, the substance-free room "offers an additional measure of support for individuals who choose not to drink, smoke or use other drugs," says Alan J.

Levy, associate director of housing. Substances are defined as alcohol, cigarettes and other smoking materials as well as illicit drugs.

Initially approximately 500 spaces out of 10,000 were designated as substance-free. But this year's requests indicate that 2,000, or 20 percent of the total bed spaces in the system, will be substance-free for academic year 1992-93.

Effective Jan. 1, Housing banned smoking from all residence hall dining rooms and snack bars to eliminate smoking odors and any health hazards related to secondary smoke. Previously eating areas provided smoking sections.

By Kathy Hulik

The recent trip of President Bush and corporate CEOs to the Far East may be a fruitless effort likely to misrepresent and misinform the public, and to misdirect the political will of the country, according to C.K. Prahalad, professor of corporate strategy and international business.

"We are still looking for 'band aid' solutions to deal with problems requiring major surgery," Prahalad says. "The problem of U.S. competitiveness may not be in Japan, but right here in the United States—in our management practices."

The world has been undergoing an insufficiently appreciated industrial revolution for the past 15 years, Prahalad says, to which U.S. managers' responses have been at best imitative and partial. Spearheaded by the consumer electronics industry, the revolution has the following characteristics, according to Prahalad:

- Quality at low cost
- Variety at low cost
- A shorter product development cycle time
- The creative application of technology
- Miniaturization, and
- Development of related new products from technologies in which management has achieved competence.

"Most U.S. firms have reacted to this emerging crisis by restructuring—cutting costs, changing the portfolio of businesses and outsourcing manufacturing and engineering," Prahalad says. "They are seeing the problem as a cost disadvantage, but the fact is that cost disparity is an outcome."

Unlearn Old Ways

Instead of asking Japan for trade concessions, Prahalad suggests that U.S. business and government leaders re-examine the role of managers in industry, unlearn old ways of doing things and develop a coherent methodology for industrial revitalization.

"Restructuring, as in downsizing, is at best a short term solution," he says. "It is the price that one has to pay for past sins. But this solution hardly addresses the underlying managerial weaknesses. Restructuring without a basic change in the way the company operates simply leads to more restructuring."

"For example, all through the 1980s, GM and Ford shed their work force and simultaneously invested \$75 billion in modernization. What is the net result? More restructuring. The current recipes will perpetuate this vicious cycle."

Closing the Opportunity Gap

Prahalad says the critical task facing top management in U.S. firms is revitalization—closing "opportunity gap."

"If we look at the relative growth rates of Honda and GM, Toyota and Ford," he says, "it is abundantly clear which is doing well. Internally generated growth, a sign of organizational vitality, is not yet a part of the score card for America's top management. New market and new business development have not received the managerial attention they deserve in this country."

Prahalad offers the following prescription for U.S. industry:

- Stop externalizing the reasons for competitive failure. "We blame protectionist government policies, cost of capital, industrial policy, labor unions, the educational system, culture and distribution systems," he says. "All this may be true. But it takes away the pressure to examine the role managers play in creating a competitively oriented system. We need to re-examine the role of top management and the toxic side effects of the management processes we use."

- Re-examine the score card for top management. "To management ultimately must take responsibility for the capability of an organization to anticipate and respond to the emerging competitive outcomes. Profitable growth is a vital sign; the age of the product portfolio is its physical indicator. But for a few deviants like 3M, the U.S. landscape is littered with companies with no internal capacity to grow. This is a sign of the quality of management and their flawed score card."

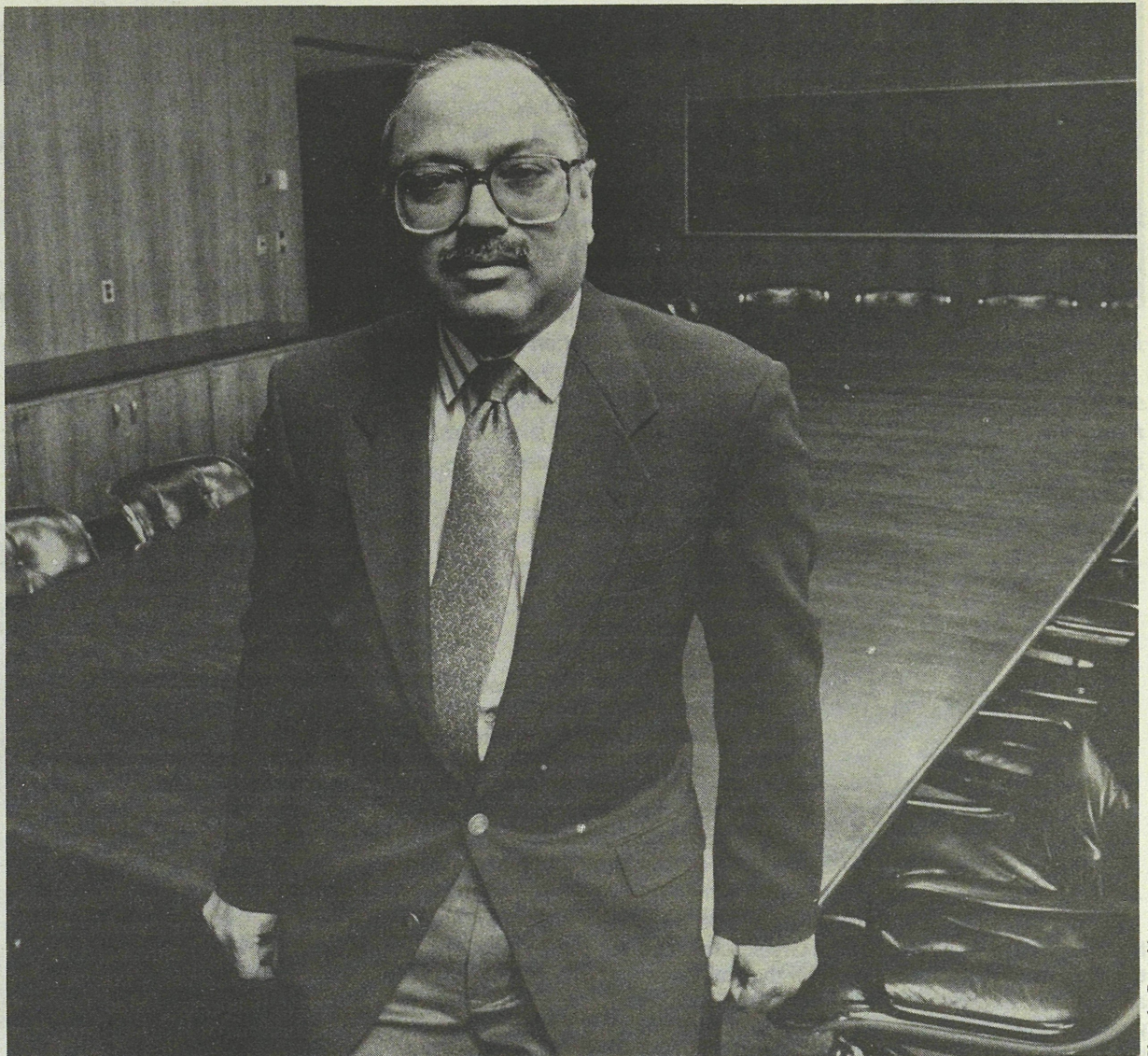


Photo by Peter Yates

A Prescription For Business Recovery

The time is past when we could blame others for U.S. industrial woes, corporate strategist says

Prahalad (with co-author Gary Hamel of the London Business School), won first prize for best article in the Harvard Business Review two years in a row for 'Strategic Intent' (May-June '89) and 'The Core Competence of the Corporation' (May-June '90).

"VERDICTS of failure rarely distinguish between arrows aimed at the wrong target and arrows that simply fell short of the right one. And because failure is usually personalized, there is a search for culprits rather than lessons. Even when some salient new fact about the marketplace comes to light, more often than not the manager in charge is blamed for not knowing it in advance. Not surprisingly, if the personal price for experimentation is high, managers will retreat to the safety of test-it-to-death, do-only-what-the-customer-asks-for conservatism." From 'Corporate Imagination and New Competitive Space,' HBR, 1991.

corporate analytical systems. "The analytical frameworks for strategy development, performance measurement, product positioning and capital budgeting may all need to be reexamined. Are they the products of a closed system, when U.S. firms were primarily competing against other U.S. firms? Are these frameworks and models still valid in a global economy where others play by different rules?"

- Try to get all employees to share a common competitive agenda and company goals. "There is still too much us vs. them in management. The pay differentials and the unequal burden borne by

- Recognize that buying time is different from solving the competitive problem. "Protection might buy time but will not solve our problem. The auto industry has had 10 years of protection. That has lulled it into doing more of the same. The managerial practices at senior and top management levels have not changed, even though the shop floor practices in some of the plants might have."

- Re-evaluate the underlying assumptions behind the

various levels in the company as it restructures itself do not help the process."

- Recognize that top management in most firms is intellectually tired after restructuring for over 10 years. "They are unwilling to embark on a new road of discovery. With the same management groups, it is unlikely we will get creative solutions to the problems; it will be more of the same."

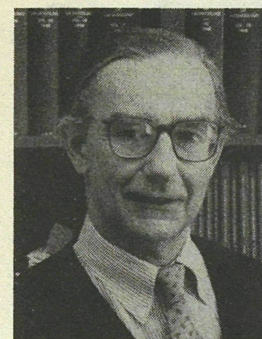
- Include in the managerial score card the quality of internal organizational processes. "While profitability, new product development, quality and customer orientation are outcomes, they are based on the quality of managerial processes. It takes time to build quality in this area. It will, in most of our firms, require a fundamental rethinking on the part of management about what their contribution can and should be." (Prahalad says the debate about CEO pay that swirled around the auto executives' visit to Japan is significant mainly as "an indication of the urge to debate the value added by top management.")

Prahalad emphasizes that "the issue is not Japan." The issue, he says, "is the cancer within the system. Revitalizing American industry will not be easy. It

demands intellectual rigor, foresight, administrative savvy and courage. But the time is past when we could blame others for our ills."

"If WESTERN managers were once anxious about the low cost and high quality of Japanese imports, they are now overwhelmed by the pace at which Japanese rivals are inventing new markets, creating new products, and enhancing them." From 'The Core Competence of the Corporation,' HBR, May-June 1990.

Kathy Hulik is the information officer for the School of Business Administration



Call it a tourist's paradox, but if you want to see ancient Greek temples, a good place to start is Italy, says John G. Pedley, professor of classical archaeology and Greek.

Pedley recently led an Italian-U-M excavation of a sanctuary built in the sixth century BC at Paestum, an Italian town 50 miles south of Naples. The site has attracted visitors ranging from the legendary Jason and the Argonauts to the infamous Mussolini and the Blackshirts.

Because of their stylistic innovations and the extraordinary state of their preservation, the ancient Greek temples in Italy may surpass those of Greece.

In an interview at the American Academy of Rome, where he was completing his analysis of the U-M's and the University of Perugia's collaborative excavation,

Pedley described how this ancient site escaped the attention it deserved until the second half of this century.

It is partly a result of neglect that Paestum retains its greatest legacy. Three major Greek temples were standing fairly well intact when explorers stumbled upon them in the early 18th century. They had survived more than 2,000 years of invaders and earthquakes. And since Paestum is farther away from Vesuvius, the temples survived the volcanic eruption in 79 AD that encased its more famous neighbors, Herculaneum and Pompeii, in ash and lava.



Founded c. 600BC

Paestum was founded shortly after 600 BC by exiles from Greek Troizen. The ancient Greek settlers called the city *Poseidonia* after their god of the sea. Artists and architects working in Magna Graecia, the name given to Greek settlements in what is now Sicily and the Italian peninsula, were not as restricted by conformity to tradition as their counterparts on mainland Greece. The Greek temples and architectural friezes at Poseidonia display a level of innovation uncommon even for Magna Graecia, Pedley said.

One reason the temples are still standing, Pedley suggested, is that they were built "on a site which consisted geologically of an alternation of shelves of travertine—a kind of limestone—with soil strata; thus the soil strata might have acted as cushions against seismic shock."

In addition to the many cataclysms of nature that could have tumbled the temples, Poseidonia also survived numerous political and cultural changes. First, about 400 BC, Lucanians, an indigenous Italic tribe, took over the city. Roman colonists succeeded them in 273 BC and gave the town its present name.

In the modern era, Christians converted the Greek temple of Athena to a church in the fifth century, and by 600 there was a diocese centered in Paestum. The Greek goddess Hera was adapted for Christian beliefs as well. The ancient Greek artists of Poseidonia often rendered Hera holding a pomegranate, the symbol for fertility. At Santa Maria del Granato (Saint Mary of the Pomegranate), a Roman Catholic church built in the 12th century at nearby Capaccio, the Virgin Mary sits holding a pomegranate in what Pedley calls "an ancient resonance" with the Hera of a thousand years earlier.



Swamps, Malaria and Saracens

Capaccio was the most important of several hilltop villages settled by Paestans after their city had become uninhabitable. By the first century, the low-lying plain on which Paestum stands had begun to flood, creating the swamps that were to be a major factor in the city's ultimate downfall—frequent outbreaks of malaria. By the late ninth century AD, when marauding Saracens added to their problems, the Paestans were ready to abandon their malaria-ridden city.

Just as Herculaneum and Pompeii were preserved by the vehicle of their destruction, their people forever trapped in poses of death by the ash in its split-second progress, the physical remains of Paestum, too, were "saved" by environmental changes and their consequences. Where Herculaneum and Pompeii were protected by a layer of lava and ash that hid them from vandals and the erosion of time and weather, Paestum was preserved by the forests that grew up around it and by the stigma of malaria that had contributed to its desolation. People were reluctant to venture into that swampy area for centuries for fear of the deadly

disease, and the city gradually became an impassable tangle of brambles and trees. History had practically forgotten that Paestum had ever existed by the time a team of explorers happened upon the town about 250 years ago, with only the tall columns of its temples sticking out of the wilderness by which it was obscured.

No one knows exactly who rediscovered Paestum, but when sketches of its temples began to circulate throughout Europe, they sparked a tremendous architectural debate, leading eventually to a resurgence of the Greek style across Europe.



The Truth Revealed

"Early 18th-century taste had favored Roman architecture, and believed that Roman had grown out of Etruscan architecture," explained Pedley, who served as director of U-M's Kelsey Museum of Archaeology from 1973 to 1986 (see accompanying story). "With the rediscovery of Paestum, the truth began to be revealed that Roman architecture had grown out of Greek."

In the world of archaeology, however, scientists had to struggle much longer to gain notice for the part of Paestum that is buried underground. The eyes of the world (and money for excavations) were focused on Herculaneum and Pompeii, cultural time-capsules rediscovered in 1738 and 1748, respectively. Besides, the fear of malaria and highwaymen discouraged visits to Paestum, and the Italian government did not begin excavating the site until the turn of this century.

Paestum became a tourist attraction partly thanks to the influence of Benito Mussolini, who set out to gain the support of the Italian people by evoking pride in their country's glorious past. Next-door to the Paestum Museum, where most of the artifacts from a half century of excavations (including Pedley's)

Continued on page 10

The Tomb of the Diver c. 480 BC, discovered only in 1968, contains images of food, drink, music, dance and sex that were intended to comfort its sole male occupant. The scenes painted on the sides of the stuccoed limestone coffin show lounging male lovers. The diving figure on the lid, an Etruscan motif, may refer to a favorite pastime of the deceased, Pedley says, or the painting may symbolize a plunge from the known world to the after-world.



Photo by Aaron Levin, copyright 1990.

The Temples at Paestum

Some of Greece's Greater Glories were unearthed in Italy by Archaeologist John Pedley

By Madeline Strong Diehl



One of the two temples of Hera built at Poseidon, the first c. 550 BC and the second a hundred years later.

Paestum photos by Madeline Strong Diehl

Saving the Kelsey Collection

By Jane Myers

In the early 1970s, when he was director of the University's Kelsey Museum of Archaeology, John Pedley asked the head conservator for the British Museum to assess the Kelsey's collections of nearly 100,000 objects, most of them from the ancient and early medieval cultures of the Mediterranean regions.

After surveying the Roman, Egyptian, Coptic and Islamic treasures for which the Kelsey is known, the consultant offered a grim assessment: The textiles, bronzes, bone and ivory were "in grave condition," and the Kelsey needed a conservator to prevent further deterioration and to oversee conservation efforts.

Pedley asked the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts to provide funds for the Museum's immediate needs and received approval within a week. He quickly launched several programs to save the Museum's collections. He saw to it that Kelsey's holdings were catalogued and its records computerized, and he hired a curator in conservation. But the unhappy fact is that 20 years later, a large part of the Kelsey's holdings, now worth several millions of dollars, is still in grave condition.

Decaying Textiles

To appreciate this assessment one need only see the powdery dust on the liner paper beneath a rare Coptic textile from the first centuries A.D. The dust is composed of fibers that have decayed in just the few years since the liner was last replaced.

The Museum is not air-conditioned, and the second story, which began life as the huge, high-ceilinged, sloping-floored auditorium of Newberry Hall (built in the 1880s to house the Student Christian Association), reaches damaging temperatures in the 80s and 90s F. throughout the summer.

Protecting precious but vulnerable objects is made even more difficult when they are stored in old walnut-stained oak cabinets that give off destructive acidic vapors, and that have been considered unsuitable receptacles by curators since the early '70s.

Continued on page 10

"Pedley Stands Out"

"The Kelsey Museum has had a history of distinguished directors," says Acting Director Margaret Root, "but John Pedley stands out in a special way.

"While spearheading a campaign to revitalize the Museum in the early 1970s, he created a series of curatorial appointments that were linked to teaching departments—Classical Studies and History of Art. This effectively bonded the mission of the Museum to the teaching and research missions of the College of LSA.

"He also began a systematic effort to acquire display-quality works of ancient art as pieces which could serve the cultural enrichment of Michigan while simultaneously serving as critical teaching tools. A large number of the works of art on permanent display in our galleries today were acquired during his years as director."

The Greco-Roman portrait of Isidora on her grave marker, painted in the 2d century AD in Terenouthis, Egypt, was paired with an Egyptian-style painting of Anubis, a guide for the dead, who took the form of a jackal. Thomas is analyzing the pigments to learn more about how artists manipulated materials and combined techniques to evoke a dual heritage.



Photo by Bob Kalmbach

IN THE OFFING AT THE KELSEY

The Kelsey Museum is involved in a number of long-term projects, including the following:

Exploring Egypt's Diverse Artistic Heritage

In the 1930s, Prof. Enoch E. Peterson excavated a portion of a vast Roman-period cemetery at Terenouthis, Egypt, where he discovered hundreds of monumental grave markers with highly decorated facades. In the niches were stone slabs, or stelae, portraying the deceased.

"The stelae were most frequently in an Egyptian style in which figures in characteristically motionless profile or frontal views were carved in relief and then overlaid by precisely applied patches of color," Assistant Curator of Collections Thelma K. Thomas explains. "These reliefs were surrounded by wall paintings in Greco-Roman style in which sketchy brush strokes created the illusion of mass and movement. In the stylistic juxtapositions of each

decorated facade, the artisans and patrons deliberately evoked a dual heritage."

Thomas is analyzing pigments taken from these and other examples of post-pharaonic Egyptian painting. Information resulting from electron scanning microscopy and microchemical tests done under polarized light should add to the understanding of the material construction of Greek and Egyptian styles. The analyses will provide "concrete data about how these two palettes actually differ and how these styles came to be mixed in subsequent periods," Thomas says.

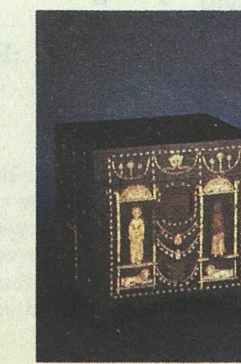
Publishing Data on Karanis

Elaine K. Gazda, Kelsey's director (on leave in 1992), will soon initiate a research and publication project for the site of Karanis, Egypt. The excavation begun in 1925 was the last led by Michigan's Francis Willey Kelsey.

Continued on page 10

1. Casket with lid is wood with carved ivory inlay c. 100 BC - 300 AD, from a Nubian region now part of Sudan.

2. A cobra graces this Nubian ceramic jar from 100 BC - 300 AD. Nubia is one of the earliest known African kingdoms outside Egypt.



1.

2.

Paestum, continued

are exhibited, visitors to the Museum Bar can see photographs of Mussolini strolling near the Paestum temples with his bodyguards. A Bronze Age cemetery at Paestum was unearthed in 1943 by Allied troops who were building an airstrip to press their assault against Mussolini's forces during World War II.

Although much has been learned about ancient religious and cultural life at Paestum, one of the city's biggest mysteries remains unsolved. Silver coins from the sixth century BC convincingly argue that the city took for its name and its main protector Poseidon, the god of the sea; yet none of the three major temples found in the city belonged to Poseidon. In his book, *Paestum: Greeks and Romans in Southern Italy* (Thames and Hudson, London, 1990) Pedley discusses this and other scholarly issues, illustrating each with handsome photographs and drawings. He also relates stimulating interpretations of some of Paestum's most colorful legends.

In one of these tales, transmitted by the first-century BC/AD Roman geographer Strabo, Paestum was founded by Jason and the Argonauts after they were blown off course on their way back to Greece from Colchis on the Black Sea, where they had stolen the golden fleece.

All the way round Sicily and up the western coast of Italy is a long way to be driven astray. Pedley says the legend may reflect an old tradition that the first Greek settlers were from Thessaly, Jason's homeland, or, more probably, that the Greek settlers had heard of Bronze Age seafarers' preceding them as residents of the site.

Discoveries at Paestum continue to illuminate the dim past. As recently as 1968, wall paintings such as the "Tomb of the Diver" were discovered (see illustration). Each discovery fascinates archaeologists and visitors alike, confirming them in their recognition of Paestum as one of the more important repositories of our heritage.

Madeline Strong Diehl is a free-lance writer who lives in Ann Arbor.



In its Greek period, from 600 to 273 BC, Paestum was known as Poseidonia (half way up map, on Italy's west coast), indicating that it was founded by worshippers of the sea god.

The Kelsey, continued

Photo by Gregory Fox

A Reprieve for the Kelsey

For the past 20 years archaeology has been a serious hobby for real estate developer Eugene Grant '38 and his wife Emily, taking them to digs throughout the Middle East, Northern Africa and the American Southwest. Their interest began as the result of their friendship with Cyrus Gordon, formerly head of Mediterranean studies at Brandeis University and now professor emeritus of archaeology at New York University. For many years they have been associated with the American Schools of Oriental Research, a consortium of schools overseeing digs in Damascus, Amman, Jerusalem, Baghdad, Nicosia and other Middle Eastern cities.

When the Grants learned that the Kelsey's collection was imperiled, they decided to help. "We knew what damage can take place over time," Eugene Grant says. "When we saw the artifacts at the Kelsey Museum from the Karanis expeditions in the '20s [Karanis was a Greco-Roman farming community 50 miles southwest of Cairo—J.M.], we were immediately motivated to do what we could to halt further deterioration of the collection."

The SAFE Way

The Grants have provided the Museum with funds to pay for the construction of a climate-controlled storage unit (dubbed the Sensitive Artifact Facility and Environment or SAFE) and for new cabinets in which to store the most sensitive materials like textiles and glass. Their gift of \$250,000 for which matching funds are being sought, will go a long way toward arresting the deterioration of the Kelsey Museum collections. These collections include 10,000 objects from an important site in Iraq; the largest collection in North America of Late Roman and Early Byzantine textiles; one of the largest U.S. collections of intact, excavated ancient glass; over 500 Latin inscriptions on stone; 8,000 19th-century photographs (largely of archaeological sites); and a complete set of the Napoleonic volumes on Egypt.

"The Grants' gift will buy us valuable time," says Kelsey Museum curator Geoffrey Brown, who came to Michigan in 1990 from the University of California,



Geoffrey Brown, curator with Coptic textiles that will be better preserved thanks to recent gift from Eugene and Emily Grant.

Berkeley. "Once we get the textiles out of the oak cabinets and into a temperature- and humidity-controlled environment, they will be reasonably stable."

A portion of the gift will also be used to remove salts from certain ceramics to prevent their further deterioration, Brown adds. The Museum's collection of everyday Roman ceramic vessels from the 4th and 5th centuries was gathered over an 11-year period beginning in 1925 in Karanis. That expedition was the last undertaken by Francis Willey Kelsey, the man for whom the museum is named and who began his career at Michigan in 1889 as professor of Latin.

A Responsibility to Preserve

The size and range of the Kelsey Museum collection in certain areas has few rivals, in Brown's estimation. "We have 5,000 Coptic pieces," he says. "I conserved the entire Coptic textiles collection of a museum in Seattle a few years ago, and their whole collection was only 20 pieces."

In recent years many university museums, including Harvard's Peabody Museum, have begun to address the deterioration of their

collections. "They've finally realized that if you're going to have a collection, you're responsible for protecting it," Brown says. "The Grants' gift will allow us to start protecting at once a large part of our collection."

"We're thrilled by the Grants' generosity and the timeliness of their gift," says Margaret Root, the Kelsey's acting director. "And we appreciate enormously their personal interest in the Kelsey collections."

"The Kelsey Museum has for many years been an invaluable teaching and research resource for students in archaeology, anthropology and art history, as well as a wonderful community resource for people of all ages," notes LS&A Dean Edie Goldenberg. "In the years ahead it will continue to inspire and intrigue us. Preserving the collections is critical."

"The nice thing about giving money away is being able to follow the money and observe from a distance the benefits you have managed to convey," Eugene Grant says. "If we can save the Kelsey collection for future generations, it will have been money well used."

THE OFFING, continued

Excavating Along a Red Sea Trade Route

Prof. Sharon C. Herbert's current excavations at Coptos, north of Egypt's Aswan Dam, promise information concerning ancient trade between Egypt and southern communities in Africa, as well as with the Middle East and Europe. Working with Herbert and other archaeologists at Coptos is Henry Wright, professor of anthropology. Wright is surveying water stations on the Coptos-to-Berenike road to the Red Sea.

Exhibiting Indian Textiles

In fall 1992, the Kelsey will exhibit its collection of 12th and 13th century A.D. textiles from Gujerat, India. These fabrics were excavated in Egypt and, according to guest curator Ruth Barnes, testify to the continued viability of Egyptian participation in an enormous international trade system under medieval Islamic dynasties.

Planning Exhibition on Ancient Nubia

Thomas has already begun preparations for a fall 1995 exhibition "Ancient Nubia: Egypt's Rival in Africa," organized by Egyptologist David O'Connor of the University of Pennsylvania. Artifacts will trace the development of Nubian culture from 3100 BC to AD 500 and illuminate the role of Nubia as contender with Egypt for power in the region.

"Objects of daily life and from burials—pottery, metalwork, glass, jewelry, cosmetic implements and containers, weaponry, statuary, architectural fragments, and inscriptions—will provide powerful testimony to the history of ancient Nubia," says Thomas. "This exhibition

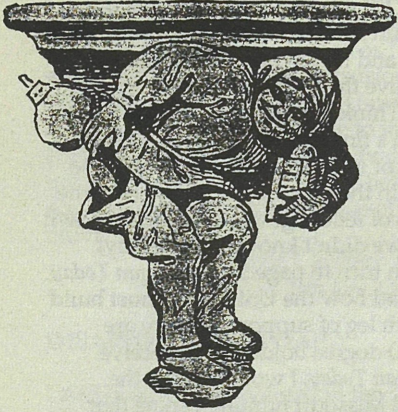


Thomas identifies fibers in medieval Indian textiles in preparation of a fall '92 exhibition.

promises to be extremely important for this generation of museum-goers and scholars interested in the history of Africa. Grassroots reading groups have organized themselves among African-American communities in response to the dearth of public presentations of just this sort of information. The exhibition and its catalog will provide tangible evidence of this past that is so eagerly sought after."

As host to the exhibition, the Kelsey will provide the focal point for course offerings and other related activities and events that will involve the art history and classics departments and the Center for African and African-American Studies.

U-M BOOKS



A 16th century Belgian relief shows early concept of natural gas, says author Rabkin.

IT'S A GAS: A Study of Flatulence

The 13th year proved lucky for authors Eric S. Rabkin, professor of English, and Eugene M. Silverman, a clinical professor of pathology at the Medical School. They finally succeeded in publishing *It's a Gas* (Xenos Books of Riverside, California, \$9.95).

"We found that freedom of expression is sometimes honored more in the breach than in the act," Rabkin says. More than 30 publishing houses passed on the book, their rejections usually saying, "We love it. We made a copy to keep for ourselves—but we can't print it."

But last December the 164-page paperback was released in the end and sold out in Ann Arbor's Border's and Little Professor bookstores several times over the holidays. The Associated Press even featured it in a national news story.

Rabkin is fascinated by the book's fate. "Many people feel that ours is an enlightened age," he says. "We openly published the predictions of mediums in touch with alien spirits, and some speak freely of enjoying sexual practices that once counted as felonies. The nightly news has made us all graphically familiar with the inner organs of world leaders. But I have come to know full well that there are limits to this enlightenment. Even in the absence of explicit, repressive laws the unspoken conspiracy of intolerance enforces an almost universal silence on the subject of flatulence."

In a model of interdisciplinary cooperation, Silverman concentrated on physiological and other scientific aspects of the subject, while Rabkin focused on associated texts and subtexts from the humanities.

Rabkin also found appropriate illustrations for the 'art gallery chapter, which contains works ranging from ancient Rome to the 20th century, including drawings by Brueghel, Bosch and Beardsley.

The authors have packed in much fascinating lore, from medicine and dietetics to anthropology, biography, literature and linguistics. A unique work on a fleeting subject.

MOBILIZING INTEREST GROUPS IN AMERICA: Patrons, Professions and Social Movements

Thousands of interest groups, including the Railroad Passengers Association and the International Committee on Sports for the Deaf, clamor for the attention of government officials, notes the late Jack L. Walker Jr., professor of political science and public policy, in this study published posthumously last fall.

Walker concluded that, contrary to popular belief, interest groups generally do not arise from a groundswell of strong popular feeling. Rather, throughout their history, they have emerged and flourished, sometimes even after popular support for them has waned, because of business, foundation or government sponsors who are willing to provide them with start-up money and organizational resources.

The National Rifle Association, for example, was launched in close consultation with the Department of Army during the 19th century to encourage familiarity with firearms among citizens who might be called upon to fight in future wars. The American Association of Retired Persons began in 1958 as a marketing group for a private insurance company. The American Legion was begun during World War I with government support to encourage patriotism and popular support for the war effort. And many modern feminist organizations received millions of dollars of support in their early years from the Kennedy administration.

According to Walker's 1985 survey of 863 national interest groups in the nation's capital, more than 76 percent of them emerged from pre-existing occupational or commercial communities, and 38 percent came from the profit sector and were made up of professionals, like bankers and airline pilots, acting on a fee-for-service basis. Another 32 percent were composed of representatives of non-profit institutions such as hospitals and colleges.



Walker

Citizen groups, such as the Sierra Club or Citizens for Clean Air, made up nearly 30 percent of the survey sample. A similar survey of 734 interest groups conducted by Walker in 1980 showed that nearly 40 percent of for-profit groups and 89 percent of non-profit groups and 89 percent of citizen groups received financial aid from sources other than their members to start their operations. As a result, many social groups, particularly the disadvantaged, remain without interest groups to represent them, Walker wrote.

"Political mobilization of those at the bottom of the social order is exceedingly difficult because there are few patrons able or willing to risk the danger to their own political well-being that might arise from heavy political conflict over redistributive social programs," Walker wrote. "As a result, the array of interest groups in play at any given historical moment does not reflect the pattern of discontent felt by the citizenry but rather, the prevailing consensus over the legitimate scope of public policy among

those active in politics and the institutions that are available as patrons of political action," Walker added.

Walker was killed in a car accident on Jan. 30, 1990, at the age of 55. At the time of his death, he was on leave from Michigan as a fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences in Stanford, California. His book was prepared for publication by colleagues and former students. (University of Michigan Press, hardcover \$39.50, paperback \$14.95.)

THE VOYAGE OF THE PEACOCK; A Journal by Benajah Ticknor, Naval Surgeon

In 1832, the American war sloop USS Peacock sailed forth on a secret diplomatic mission to Cochin China (Vietnam), Siam (Thailand) and Muscat (Oman). The mission was recorded in the journal of a self-educated New England naval surgeon, Benajah Ticknor, who later settled in Ann Arbor and built its Cobblestone Farm.

Ticknor's journal, superbly introduced and edited by Nan Powell Hodges, was published last year by the U-M Press. It is a book that documents not only the formation of U.S. foreign policy as the young republic was rising to international prominence, but also the evolution of the American character. Ticknor's deeply reflective reactions to the diverse personalities, customs and political practices in other nations, and to the religious and military principles and habits of his American companions, give this journal the richness of a novel of ideas.

In the following passage, written in Bangkok, Ticknor has just watched Thai functionaries bowing to the floor before, and averting their eyes from, a highly placed minister known as the Prah Klang:

"On surveying this exhibition of despotic power on the one hand, & of a most abject and grovelling servility on the other, I experienced such mingled sensations of indignation & pity, as it is not easy for me to describe. That any man, however exalted his situation may be above that of his fellowmen by the concurrence of fortunate circumstances & events, should require from those who differ from him only in not being so fortunate as to hold the same office which elevates him, but which he may lose in a moment, the same acts of homage that are due to the Supreme Being, cannot but excite in the breast of every American the strongest feelings of indignation; and that any men, however humble their situation may be, should so far degrade the nature which God had given them, as to pay Divine honour to a fellow-mortal because he happens to be elevated above themselves, must excite sentiments of commiseration in the breast of every one, who has been accustomed to regard all men as by nature equal." (University of Michigan Press, \$32.50.)

IMAGES OF ENGLISH: A Cultural History of the Language

Prof. Richard W. Bailey offers a richly documented and deliciously polemical discussion of the English language. The pleasure of the book is conveyed somewhat by its chapter headings: English Discerned, Emergent English,



'Whether women are best served by a distinctive vocabulary for their pursuits remains a matter for debate,' says Bailey. Illustration from a Peggy Mills comic strip, ca. 1930.

English Abroad, World English, English Transplanted, Postcolonial English, English Improved, Imaginary English (linguistic issues in science fiction and utopian writings), English Imperiled and Proper English.

In a section on gender and language, Bailey quotes complaints by Virginia Woolf, Gertrude Stein and Adrienne Rich that, right down to its syntax, English is man-made, unwieldy for female use and a source of victimization. "The image of English as a male-dominated and consequently flawed mode of expression has come to be regarded as nearly axiomatic among the adherents of late twentieth-century feminism," Bailey writes. "Such a notion compels those who state it to face the paradox that the vehicle by which they express these ideas is the very same patriarchal English that constrains them." No fence-straddler, Bailey goes on to review psychological studies of the different ways men and women use English, and concludes that Woolf in fact may have been "right in asserting 'that both in life and in art the values of a woman are not the values of a man'; patriarchal language distorts the best of human nature."

Rich in historical references and literary quotations, this book is much more complex and rewarding than recent works that focus upon the development of English rather than upon such cultural phenomena as class, politics, aesthetics and ethics that infuse *Images of English*. A must read for all linguophiles and a good candidate for classic status. (University of Michigan Press, \$27.95.)

FROM OUR BOOKSHELF

Men Speak Out: In the Heart of Men's Recovery, by David Lenfest '62, '66 PhD, Health Communications Press, \$8.95. Dialogues with six leaders in the men's consciousness movement

The Tragedy of Cambodian History, by David P. Chandler '73 PhD, Yale University Press, \$35. A former foreign service officer in Phnom Penh, Chandler draws on interviews and archival material to paint the turbulent political history of Cambodia from 1945-79.

Beneath the Inland Seas: Michigan's Underwater Archaeological Heritage, by John Halsey '65, '67 MA, Michigan Historical Bureau, Michigan Dept. of State, \$6.95. A glimpse of the artifacts lying at the bottom of the Great Lakes. Explores the freshwater deep from prehistory to modern times.

We regret that, try as we may, we cannot publish, return or respond to all submissions of unsolicited books, manuscripts, reviews or letters—Ed.

LETTERS

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

I COULDN'T help being amused when the story in your December issue headed "U-M embarks on quality effort" ended in the middle of a sentence. Thus will technology frustrate the most well-intentioned efforts of academe!

Martha D. Davis
Whitmore Lake, Michigan

Ouch! The last line of type became unglued from the body of our story about "quality management," as you and many other letter-writers and callers let us know. Here is the entire paragraph concluding the program's statement of vision; the restored section is bracketed in bold face: "To be a campus that is an ideal learning environment for faculty, students and staff; an ideal work place for non-teaching staff; and a campus in which the responsibility of staff for [creating that environment is recognized and valued.]"—Ed.

WHAT IS this "U-M embarks on quality effort?" It sounds like either typical management P.R. baloney or a totalitarian utopian scheme like 1984—Big Brother stuff. Whichever, if either, I don't think it has a place in a nationally recognized university of freedom, which management usually contrives against.

Peter Farrell '72
Kalamazoo, Michigan

THE GRAPHIC on page 4 ("New Imperatives" for the University") is incredible. Where are the students? Students are why there is a University. The graphic message is that the core of the University is the executive structure. The arrogance is obvious. The article was good. A thousand words is better than a picture.

There is a danger in the University trying to be all things to all people. The University may become the scapegoat. The purpose of the University is to facilitate the education of students. Don't lose focus. Race seems a big deal. Is there a biological basis? What do the biologists say? I suspect skin color is an invalid biological classification criteria. The label "Spanish-surname" has no biological basis. What is the history of this labeling? I see it as a political phenomenon, as in the Levites' labeling of the pagans. Why does it persist? What is the fuel for this divisiveness? I think scapegoating is central, as in Nazi vs. non-Aryan, U.S. auto vs. Japanese, and manufacturing vs. engineering.

Paul L. Melgaard
Bridgeton, Missouri

ETHNICATING

I CAN'T help reacting with outrage at a further example of "ethnicating" language (as mentioned in Dale Warner's letter in the December issue), now allegedly already accomplished at Berkeley. I am an American, and don't feel the need for any hyphenating qualifier. According to the census I would be classified as white, and if a classification is necessary that will have to do, as I would hate to become a "European American".

My family's been in the U.S. for about 130 years, but I have almost no idea where they or their ancestors came from. Why should I have to carry a label brought down from some great-great-great-grandmother? What's the use anyhow? How many generations back must we go? Ten would give 1,024 ancestors, twenty would give 1,048,576 and the thirtieth generation of ancestors numbers some 1,073,741,824 souls. They're not responsible for me nor am I for them. "European American," what a dumb idea! Please don't adopt it, dear old Blue!
P.S.: I taught Math at the U from 1955 to 1987.

Jim Wendel
Palo Alto, California

AS AN alumnus with long experience in personnel research and training, I was dismayed to read in the December issue that Michigan was embarking on a "Total Quality Management" program. Whatever Deming's success in exporting quality control to Japan, the later "reciprocal" importation of the Japanese version of quality control (the Quality Circle approach primarily) into the United States was considerably less than a triumph. It could not work consistently or widely in America because it was based on mistaken premises concerning influences on the job performance of American workers.

"Quality" is a concept hard to define and, I believe, in a wide range of University activities, is largely non-measurable. What we can reasonably conclude is that it (whatever it is) is related to job performance along with other job outcomes and that it, like them, primarily reflects the level of job competence. Job competence is the key and fortunately so, because it is subject to training, something we can do something about. Any quality program must focus on improving job competence (or maintaining it at a high level).

There are numerous people at U of M who are expert in devising and conducting training programs aimed, correctly, at job competence. Indeed, I was somewhat surprised that the University, with expert knowledge at hand, would turn to a subsidiary of a Florida utility for "initial guidance" in formulating the approach and for instructing the "Design Team". The Design Team's statement of "mission" and "vision" was admirably worded but a bit overblown for translating into practical activities. I suggest that the primary mission of a university is simply to educate its students (research and service being important but secondary missions). The "quality mission" will be well served if the educational and other university functions are carried out competently.

The University's current task in regard to the quality program, it seems to me, is to identify need and to ensure that the particular program fits the operation, setting, "culture" and people. Such appraisal is especially required in the case of a program "untried in a university." I am not confident that a model developed by Florida Power and Light is a felicitous fit. A model patterned after the Japanese I would regard as a mismatch sure to fail.

The administration should be aware of the potentially disruptive effects of new programs, however meritorious the objectives. New programs are especially damaging to high-producing work groups, particularly programs that disturb the established operational routine and work relationships. And the administration should also take heed of the adage industrial managers hold dear: "If it ain't broke, don't fix it." Similarly, if a university operation is truly effective, don't mess with it.

James E. Gardner '37, '38 MA
Eden, North Carolina

ALUMNI OFF THE BEATEN PATH

I THOROUGHLY enjoyed Sam Walker's, "Ah, Wilderness," in the December issue. I initially felt that he was attempting to fascinate me with statistics regarding U of M graduates; thankfully, I continued to read the story. His chronicles of alumni who relocated in lesser-populated regions of the United States was enlightening and entertaining. The article articulated to the readers that sometimes there's more to life than working in your degree and earning at your full potential. I applaud the alumni who give back to the people, and those who realize that their education is a foundation for many alternative careers.

In the "Letters" section in the same issue, Dale Warner '65 suggests that

Michigan Today is incorrectly labeling ethnic groups. According to the avant garde in journalism—the University of California at Berkeley—we should use "European-American" to describe the "white" race in America. I, like my father, have lived my entire life (43 years) in the United States of America. That is as far back as I wish my origin to be traced. I am an AMERICAN! Does the fact I'm "white" necessitate that I be categorized as a European-American? I don't believe anyone should be ashamed of being labeled a black or white American for reasons of identifying statistics. If we continue to segregate our ethnicity, we will be doomed to become a segregated populace, forever. Warner's allegation that anyone who uses the term "white" is a David Duke supporter categorizes Warner, himself, as a bigot.

I really enjoy *Michigan Today* and the diverse subjects it covers.

Randall J. Ferguson '91
Lincoln Park, Michigan

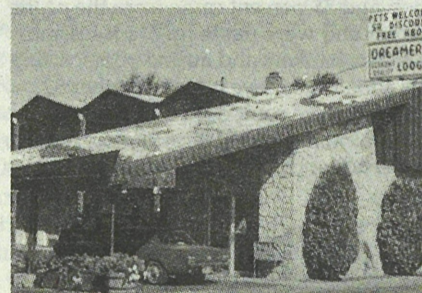
I AM delighted to read about myself and other U of M grads who live and work in out-of-the-way places. Sam Walker was a delightful young man who definitely has that special quality of instant rapport so useful for a writer. Although quoted correctly, I feel a little bad to have said, "I didn't need to attend college to do this." Technically, I didn't learn to be an outdoorswoman at U-M. However, I definitely feel my college background helped me become a curious, independent person with the self-reliance to tackle the unknown. And my several years in the School of Nursing have most assuredly helped me be a successful 8th grade science teacher. I don't want the "world" to think a college education is not valuable.

Linda (Palmer) Cooke
Pierre Part, Louisiana

HEY, you missed us! (Thank God.)

Ed Holpulch '66
Dreamers Lodge
John Day, Oregon

PS: Note the "M-Go Blue sticker in the back window of our '66 Mustang.



WE WISH to comment on Mark Sterner's ('73) coming to know deprivation by living in North Dakota. He has a big attitude problem. We have lived in N.D. since 1954, have no desire to move and have never felt deprived. Of course the winters are cold, but the people are warm and friendly. We found this an excellent area to raise and educate our family, no long commutes to work, low crime rate and a very healthy environment. There's a saying in N.D. that 40 below keeps the riffraff out. Maybe that's true.

Michael ('50,'51) and Barbara ('49) Polovitz
Grand Forks, North Dakota

THE PROFILES provided interesting accounts of those U of M graduates who have chosen to live west of the Mississippi. However, your selection from North Dakota, who portrayed the indigenous population as unsociable, provincial conformists who are uninterested in the arts, was unfortunate. Such a characterization misinforms and perpetuates a negative stereotype.

Life on the northern prairie does seem to instill a certain reserve in its inhabitants, whether they be recent settlers, Sioux or Scandinavians. Yet the rich vein of passion and creativity which runs through all people is as substantial here

in North Dakota as elsewhere. It is regrettable that the individual you selected could not discover these qualities.

John R. Gregg '73
Bottineau, North Dakota

MORE! What a refreshing eye-opener—Sam Walker's collection of U of M grads in "Ah, Wilderness." More, please, more. I'll wager a Missouri coon dog that Sam has a bunch more stories of our peers, and herein lies my suggestion: You have the foxfire of the '90s going here. Think of producing a book a year of Sam's findings (and maybe those of others of us, now retired, and likewise living in the boondocks, who, given the names of fellow grads, could track down those we didn't know lived nearby).

Then turn to page 5 of *Michigan Today*, and read how the University must build a fourth leg of support. If there are 305,000 degree holders who receive *Michigan Today*, I would wager the second Missouri hunting canine that nearly 100 percent of us, would buy an Ah, Wilderness book each year. (I would, and I am a penny pinching apple growing poet and children's writer, largely unpublished). If the U could make \$10 profit on each book, are we talking \$3,005,000 per year? Ah, Wilderness! And some of us might buy extra copies as gifts to friends and family.

We all know how networking works. This opening out into the lives and works of Michigan men and women could lead to a wholeness and a base of support which keeps us together as a Michigan family for life.

Leona Mason Heitsch '52
Bourbon, Missouri

I WISH to salute Sam Walker—an altogether enterprising young man! His interviews of Michiganders indeed were fascinating and his sun-filled pictures added lightness and charm to his work.

I have found another mention of the University in *Between Friends*—M.F.K. Fisher *And Me* (Atlantic Monthly Press, New York, 1991). Although not a novel, like much of Mary Frances Kennedy Fisher's own superb writing, the book reads as if it were one. Her sister Norah Kennedy was graduated from the University, where the girls' uncle had been dean of the law school.

Although it may seem like beating a dead horse, in case there are those who (like my Mosher-Jordan corridor mates) still wish to learn the name of the football hero who captured the heart of Gig Karlson, it was Ted Petoskey.

Helen Worth, '35
Charlottesville, Virginia

1991 SPRING COMMENCEMENT

SINCE WHEN does the appearance of the president of the United States at a University of Michigan function—in this case the 1991 commencement exercise—bring "disgrace by association on the University", as one alum wrote to *Michigan Today* [Oct. '91 issue].

President Bush was elected by a solid majority of the U.S. voters. Are those who voiced their disapproval of the president's appearance at Michigan, and yet approved the hecklers who turned their backs to him at the commencement,

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an elite who are "politically correct" and only respect the office of the president when their own candidate is in office? (Which I assume for their comments would be the political left.) I call the hecklers not "heroes," but disrespectful.

Don R. Carlson
St. Louis

I WAS pleased to see from the Letters section in the October 1991 issue that other alumni are as concerned as I am about both the pernicious intrusion of Political Correctness into the University, and that my University chose to invite President Bush to address graduation. In my judgment President Bush's behavior and values are incidental to those of a great university.

Donald J. Skinner '56 Arch
San Jose, California

DISAPPOINTED IN DAILY

I AM greatly disappointed in the *Michigan Daily*. I carried the *Daily* for four years in the early 1930s and was proud of it. Now it seems that by publishing a fraudulent ad that the Holocaust never occurred, the editors seem to think they are protecting free speech. Fake history should never enjoy the rights of free speech, as Joyce Apple of UCLA, the current president of the Organization of American Historians, pointed out recently. The *Daily* should reject such ads.

Edward Newman '37, '38 MA
Woodland Hills, California

THE DATE OF IWO JIMA

THERE IS an error in "Why We Fight" (Dec. 1991). On page 3, under the photo of the U.S. Marine Corps flag-raising on Iwo Jima, the caption states that the battle began Feb. 23, 1945. Actually the initial Navy and Army Air Force bombardment began Feb. 16, with the actual amphibious landing by the 3rd, 4th, & 5th Marine Divisions on Feb 19. This may be a minor point, but in the interest of historical accuracy, I wanted to point this out.

Bruce R. MacDonald '71
Lake Linden, Michigan

I KNOW all errors are difficult to correct in publications. Re: Iwo Jima. [Our caption said the battle was begun on Feb. 23, 1945—Ed.] The invasion: Monday Feb

19, 1945. Flag on Mt. Suribachi: Friday Feb 23, 1945. My unit did not go in until March 2, 1945. We were offshore, but we did know our "date". Island secured 3/26/45 after *banzai* charge.

P.D. Hann '43
Bartlesville, Oklahoma

SOVIET DISUNION

I AM writing to you in regard to your October issue which carried the article, "A Many-Splintered Thing." As a first generation Ukrainian-American, whose parents both fled their native land for fear of religious and political persecution, I read Professor Hopf's statements with amazement. As Maria Z. Odezynskyj wrote in your December 1991 "Letters", are Sovietologists "afraid of 'micro-states'?" Sovietologists all around the world have realized, or soon will realize, perhaps with horror, that within the former Soviet Union there exist over 100 different languages and peoples.

As Ms. Odezynskyj pointed out, Ukraine is quite large. Now that it is an independent nation, it is the second-largest country in Europe. Further, many European institutions, including the Deutsche Bank, rank Ukraine as having the capacity to be the seventh-largest economy in the world.

The Soviet Union is now officially dead. Much like the collapse of Rome, or more recently the Third Reich, the Soviet Union's collapse presents the world the potential for anarchy as well as the potential for a real and sincere lasting peace. To look back at the "stable" days of one-leader-one-oppressed nation would be much like disagreeing with the United States of America's forefathers' desire for political independence from a much more benevolent mother England.

Alexander Peter Gamota '90
Boston

PC CONFERENCE

YOUR December issue's report on the P.C. Conference cited Martin Lee on "the real source of censorship in national political debate." Lee blamed something he called "Media Correctness" for limiting public discourse. It was not "media correct" to have opponents of the Gulf War on TV. It is not "media correct" to have African Americans on the "MacNeil-Lehrer News Hour," he said.

Given the repeated appearance on

the "News Hour" of reporters such as Charlayne Hunter-Gault, Kwame Holman, Clarence Page and Cynthia Tucker, and in view of the prolonged coverage of Congressional debates over the Gulf War, Lee's statements should not go unchallenged. According to your article, Lee is the founder of an organization entitled Fairness and Accuracy in the Media "which critiques news media from a left perspective." Before checking on the fairness and accuracy of others, he needs to try harder to be fair and accurate himself.

Elizabeth L. Eisenstein
Washington, D.C.

OLIVE OIL AND WINE MIXED UP?

IN YOUR article on Obert Tanner (Dec., '91), Jane Myers quotes Prof. Sterling McMurrin who claims Thales "managed to corner the wine industry." Not quite. According to Aristotle it was olive oil which Thales controlled by controlling the oil presses. See his *Politics*, 1259a.

Louis Goldman
Wichita, Kansas

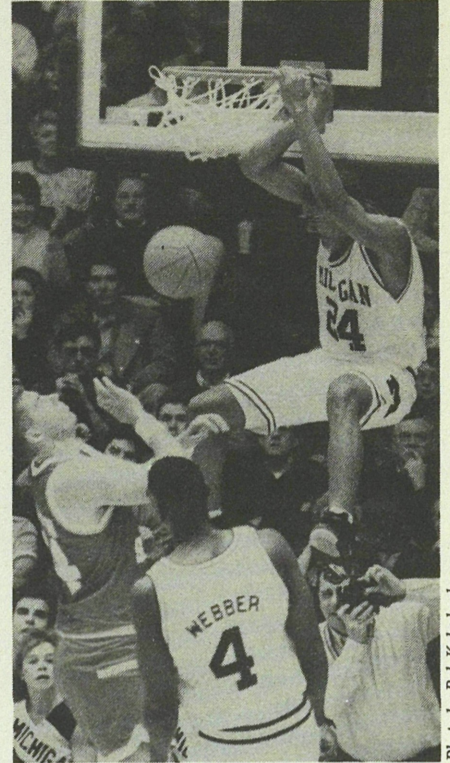


Photo by Bob Kaimbach

Jimmy King slams during loss to Ohio State. King and Chris Webber (#4) are two of Michigan's Fabulous Five Freshmen, who are leading team toward a postseason tournament.



Photo by Bob Kaimbach

Swimmer Ann Colloton '90 receives U-M Women's Athlete of the Decade award in Crisler Arena at halftime of Feb. 5 Northwestern game from Athletic Director Jack Weidenbach (l) and Margaret J. Bradley-Doppes, associate director for women's athletics. The eight-time All-American and five-time Big Ten breaststroke champ works for a homeless assistance agency in Atlanta.

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Chilling times between 1550 to 1850 are a model for interdisciplinary study of global climate change

THE LITTLE ICE AGE

BY SALLY POBOJEWSKI

"The farm has suffered damage by flooding and landslides on its home fields and hilly pasture, with more than half its pasture completely gone, and with the rushing river now running through the site of their former outlying barns, with the ground covered with small heaps of rock fallen from the mountains ruining a great part of the little still remaining. . . . The cattle pastures are nothing but rocks, scree and scrub swept by rockslides, so that little or nothing is left of their summer pastures."

Records of the Court of Inspection, Norway, 1693.

Pity the unfortunate Norwegian farmer whose plight is recorded in tax-relief records from 1693. As if trying to eke out a modest living from farming and livestock wasn't difficult enough, he had to contend with unripening grain, floods and landslides—all the aftermath of sheets of glacial ice that had moved down from mountain valleys to cover his land.

That unidentified farmer had the misfortune to live in Europe between 1550 to 1850, an era of increased precipitation and falling temperatures dubbed the Little Ice Age in 1939 by F.E. Matthes in his study of glaciers in California's Sierra Nevadas.

"During this period there were decades when sea ice and snowcover on land increased, glaciers advanced in many parts of the northern hemisphere, and average winter temperatures fell as much as two to three degrees Fahrenheit when there was a lot of solid precipitation," says Serena Ann Schwartz, a U-M graduate student who specializes in global change studies. "Three degrees seems like a small change on a daily temperature scale, but for average seasonal temperatures it can take less than a 10-degree change to produce a 'Great Ice Age.' Sometimes it was too cold for grain to ripen, and the seas around northern Europe got so frigid that codfish and herring migrated south, ruining entire fishing communities."

Predicting Global Climate Change
The 300 years of the Little Ice Age are more than an interesting historical anomaly, according to Schwartz. Studying the Little Ice Age from an interdisciplinary perspective, she says, can help scientists develop the tools they need to predict how future climate change will affect modern societies on a global scale.

The Little Ice Age has been documented in various parts of the globe, from New Zealand to China, but Western Europe has the most extensive documentation of the impact of the climatic phenomenon. Reliable thermometer readings began in 1680 for central England; before then, climate can be documented only by historical records and field data ranging from tax records and ocean current maps to tree ring records.

Schwartz, who is in the Department of Atmospheric and Oceanic Space

Sciences of the College of Engineering and in the Department of Biology, began studying the Little Ice Age in 1989 at the suggestion of a U-M faculty member. "It was a perfect interdisciplinary project," says Schwartz, who spent the summer of 1990 in Europe gathering the results of a variety of studies of the Little Ice Age.

Last December, Schwartz was one of several Michigan scholars who participated in a symposium on "Climate Change Since the Little Ice Age" organized by Henry N. Pollack, professor of geological sciences, for the fall meeting of the American Geophysical Union in San Francisco. Scientists from many institutions presented results from various techniques used to study climatic features of the past, including pollen counts, growth patterns in tree rings and coral layers, and readings from holes bored into soil and rock.

"Scientists are interested in the Little Ice Age for several reasons," Pollack says. "First of all, it's the most recent period of climatic cooling and advancing glaciers, and written historical records are available for us to study. Second, the temperature decrease associated with the Little Ice Age is about the same size as the increase in average global temperature that we've experienced in the 20th Century. Understanding the changes that occurred during the Little Ice Age



Produced in February 1565, 'Hunters in the Snow' by Pieter Bruegel the Elder depicts 'the first of the great winters of the next 200 years,' says climatologist H.H. Lamb in *Climate, History and the Modern World* (Methuen, 1982). 'The picture set a fashion for landscape painting and of severe winter scenes in Jean M. Grove.'



...ars,' says climatologist H.H. Lamb in *Climate, History and the Modern World* (Methuen, 1982). 'The picture set a fashion for landscape painting and of severe winter scenes in Jean M. Grove.'

20th century, are in reality the integrated average of diverse regional trends."

Nevertheless, climatologists agree that something chilling was happening in Western Europe during this period. And Schwartz can point to all sorts of evidence that Europeans and their environment experienced unusual coldness in that era. According to a survey of 6,500 paintings from

1400 to 1967, cloudy skies were much more common in paintings completed from 1550 to 1849, while the incidence of blue skies was higher in paintings done from 1400 to 1549. Many paintings recorded the advance of glaciers in mountain valleys. Others recorded the unusually frequent freezing over of the Thames in London, and the periodic closings of Dutch canals seized by ice.

Norwegian tax records document the reasons for land rent relief granted to farmers during the period. Tax rollbacks peaked during the years 1670 to 1750. "The most common reasons cited," Schwartz says, "were floods, landslides, avalanches, rockfalls and glacier damage, in that order." A commission studying the impact of ice packs and floods from a glacier in the Otztal district in the Austrian Alps recommended tax relief for local residences—and prayer, too.

"For just as God Almighty has had such a monster come into existence during one winter, so his divine Goodness could be moved by earnest prayers so that he let it retreat in the same or shorter time."

Documents from the wine industry show that grape harvests and wine production were adversely affected in many regions of Europe after the particularly short, cold summers that occurred during parts of the Little Ice Age.

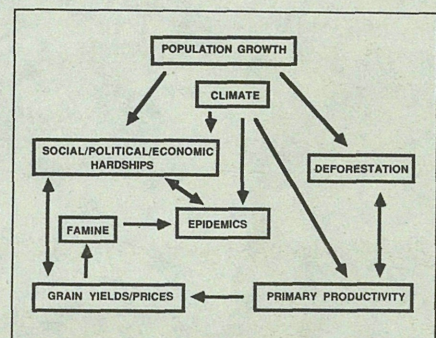
The Little Ice Age was also a time of repeated famine and epidemics. To escape the cold, members of the working class spent more time in small, poorly ventilated living quarters where respiratory and louse-borne

from weakness, cold and hunger." *Parish Record, Old Statistical Account, Scotland, 1795.*

The Little Ice Age also saw tremendous deforestation in Europe. In addition to increasing local demands for firewood caused by the colder climate, this was the era when timber was consumed in the glass, soap, iron-forging industries, but especially in ship-building.

A central challenge facing global-change researchers, Schwartz says, is to identify and explain the effects of changes in temperature and precipitation on primary production, the production of such plant matter as forests and large-scale agriculture. There are several models for these effects on a global scale. Using Little Ice Age temperature and precipitation data compiled for Western Europe, Schwartz has begun working out "what primary production would have looked like then, to provide insight for today's changing climate." To help her conceptualize how the variables interact, including primary production, Schwartz has drawn a model of the interrelated social, physical and biological phenomena.

The factors suggested in the model below may be the same throughout the history of Western civilization, despite growing technology, Schwartz says, but the details surrounding these factors and the rates of change vary greatly. Although we don't yet know all of the variables and their interactions, the model at least gives us insight into some of the critical relationships. It's a bit like chess: To begin the game you have to have all of the proper pieces in their correct positions relative to one another.'



Studies of how human populations interact with a changing environment are extremely complex. "It's difficult to focus on the vital components of a global system," Schwartz concludes. "Looking back in history can simplify a very complex system for us, enough so to pursue this very essential analysis. If we understand what happened during the Little Ice Age, we will be better able to understand current changes in population/environment dynamics. Global change is an ever unfolding process; and nature, like man, repeats itself in so many variations on so few themes."

Sally Pobjewski covers science and engineering topics for U-M News and Information Services.

Mont Blanc

Percy Bysshe Shelley spent the summer of 1816 in France's Chamomix Valley. The glacier that inspired 'Mont Blanc' lay at the edge of the village; today it has receded by more than half a mile:

*The glaciers creep
Like snakes that watch their prey,
From their far fountains,
Flow rolling on; there, many a precipice,
Frost and the Sun in scorn of mortal power
Have piled: Dome, pyramid, and pinnacle,
A city of death, distinct with many a tower
And wall impregnable of beaming ice . . .*

From 'Mont Blanc'



Serena Schwartz's research was funded by the U-M Population-Environment-Dynamics Program (PEDP), which is affiliated with the U-M Project for the Integrated Study of Global Change. The three-year-old Project brings experts from the physical, natural and social sciences and other fields together to study complex global change issues.

Other population/environment issues global change Michigan researchers are investigating include:

- A study of whether increased use of nitrogen fertilizers is reducing methane uptake on coffee plantations in Costa Rica.
- An ecological study of Lake Victoria in Uganda to determine what's causing reduced oxygen levels and increased amounts of algae and organic matter in the lake.
- An experiment at the U-M Biological Station near Pellston, Michigan, to discover how growing pine and aspen trees react to elevated levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

Seeking Causes in the Oceans, in the Atmosphere and on the Sun

Serena Schwartz has focused on the historical evidence and field data that indicate the effects of the Little Ice Age on the people and environment of that epoch. Geologists like Henry Pollack, meanwhile, are seeking the causes of the colder and wetter climate depicted in documents like those Schwartz gathered.

Geologists are particularly interested in what caused the Little Ice Age, Pollack says, because it may be related to factors responsible for the Great Ice Ages—four separate advances and retreats of massive continental glaciers covering large areas of North America, Europe and Asia. At the peaks of the Great Ice Ages, Earth was much cooler than it is today—about 10 to 12 degrees F cooler.

The Great Ice Ages began some two million years ago and the last of the continental ice sheets started to retreat around 12,500 years ago.

"Geologists believe it takes a special combination of circumstances to produce glacial advances," Pollack says. "We believe patterns of ocean currents in polar areas are an important factor, but no one knows yet exactly what pattern triggers a build-up of glacial ice."

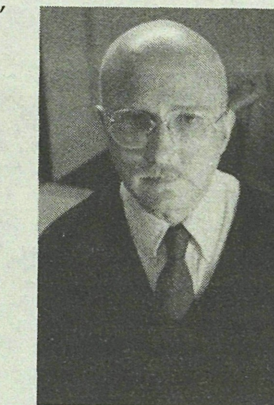
Pollack says most scientists agree that a decrease in the solar heating of the Earth must also occur before

glaciers can grow to continental scale. Such a decrease is thought to arise from some combination of changes in the distance and orientation of the Earth relative to the Sun, in the ability of solar energy to penetrate and be retained by the Earth's atmosphere, and from variations in the radiant energy output of the Sun.

"Even small variations in radiant energy from the Sun appear to correlate with temperature changes on Earth," he says. "We know that sunspot activity diminished significantly from 1645 to 1715—the early stages of the Little Ice Age."

Pollack reports that one of the other researchers at the American Geophysical Union meeting in December, astrophysicist Judith Lean of the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington, D.C., presented new data showing that the amount of heat energy radiating from the Sun is more variable than was previously believed. These variations in radiance have been observed over the most recent 11-year sunspot cycle.

"Since the intensity of sunspot cycles has shown considerable variability over the past several centuries," Pollack says, "the possibility exists of long-term variations in solar radiance as a partial control of terrestrial climate."



Pollack

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Michigan Today



'Two Girls Reading' (oil on canvas, 1934) is among 10 paintings by Pablo Picasso and one by Juan Gris lent to the U-M Museum of Art (UMMA) for three years by the Carey Walker Foundation of Port Huron, Michigan. The paintings were collected by Herschel Carey Walker (1890-1975), a physician. UMMA Director William Hennessey says the collection will be used 'as the focus for a series of programs over the next three years exploring not only Picasso's art in and of itself, but his central place in the art and culture of the 20th century.'

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