MAGAZINE

MLSA

COLLEGE OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND THE ARTS

Spring 2011

UPDATE

UnderCover Changes

LSA Magazine has restructured to better embrace the fine art of balancing stories and savings. It's not a crime — or a punishment — but our fingerprints are definitely all over the result.

WE ARE ALL — EVERYWHERE — BEING ASKED TO DO MORE WITH LESS.

Families. Small businesses. Townships. Museums. And, yes, public universities.

Just recently, U-M President Mary Sue Coleman testified before Michigan state legislators about "shared sacrifice," which includes across-the-board belt tightening. Coleman is looking at a budget for next year that would be around the same amount U-M received two decades ago, not adjusted for inflation. In other words, a lot less.

LSA Magazine isn't waiting for the hammer to fall before we figure out how to be part of Coleman's call to shared sacrifice. Voluntarily, the magazine has reduced its physical size. By trimming a little off the width, we've been able to cut paper and mailing costs, which will save U-M thousands of dollars each year.

But we didn't let the changes stop there.

Once we understood our size was going to change, our art director proposed a comprehensive redesign that would make the magazine more user-friendly, more contemporary, more streamlined. It means the focus of our stories won't change dramatically, but the structure in which we tell them will. Our newly rebranded departments within the magazine include:

42.22° N, 83.75° W (the latitude and longitude coordinates of Ann Arbor) spotlighting stories across the Diag and in the local community.

THE MICHIGAN DIFFERENCE showcasing faculty, students, and alumni impacting the larger world.

SPIN THE CUBE is chock full of interactive content — from puzzles to quizzes to stories that continue online.

THE LAST WORD is always an essay by someone like you: a reader with something timely and honest to say.

We're also placing more stories on the LSA Wire, the magazine's online complement: **www.lsa.umich.edu/wire**. For a sampling of what's there, check out "Entry Points" on p. 4.

Our mission is still to be stewards of stories grounded in how Michigan faculty, students, and alumni impact our campus — and our world — for the better. In that sense, the magazine's mission will never change. We simply are striving to better convey what makes Michigan so truly great.

Lara Zielin, Editor

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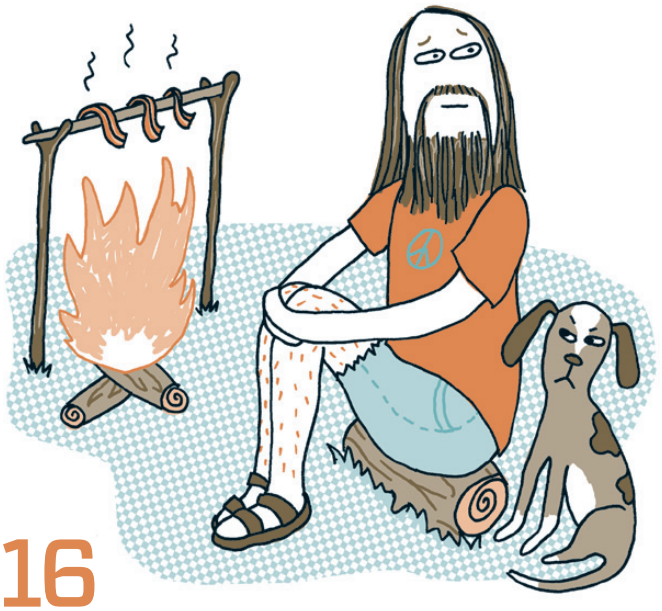

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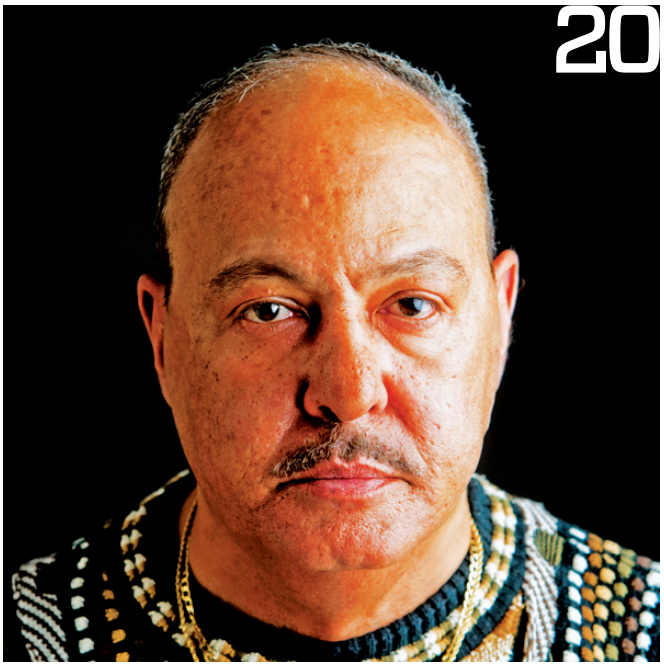

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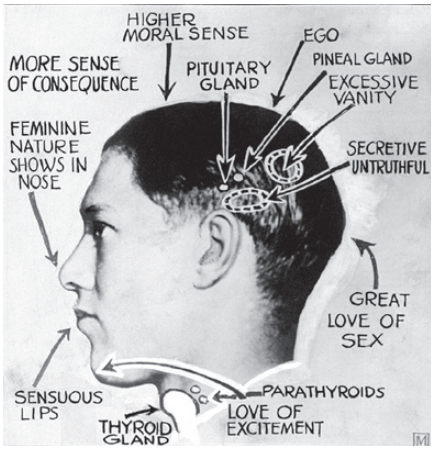

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The Educational Portfolio for Life

FINANCIAL PLANNERS ARE NEARLY UNANIMOUS in the belief that the path to prosperity lies in a carefully balanced (and re-balanced) portfolio held for the long term, rather than in an attempt to "beat the market" through "market timing" and over-active trading.

The same might be said of higher education: A balanced educational portfolio trumps short-term attempts at "degree timing," or trying to pick the right degree based on expanding or contracting fields of employment.

The LSA Plan provides exactly this kind of balanced portfolio: It combines basic skills such as writing, languages, and quantitative reasoning with exposure to all forms of knowledge through our distribution requirements in the humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences. All this is capped off with concentrations and minors in the leading departments in the country.

Does it work?

We used our reaccreditation process in spring of 2009 to find out. We surveyed our university graduating classes of 1998, 1999, 2000, 2004, 2005, and 2006, and more than 3,000 alumni in these classes responded. The majority of them were degree holders from LSA. Seventy-five percent of those responding reported their primary activity to be "employment," and most of the rest were in graduate or professional school.

The five largest numbers of undergraduate degrees in LSA of those responding were, in this order: psychology, political science, English, economics, and history. No matter their major, or whether they graduated within 3–5 years ago, or 9–11 years ago:

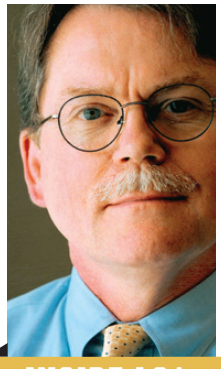
- 85 percent reported that their undergraduate educations had prepared them generally or very well for their careers.
- Of those who had attended graduate or professional school, 87 percent reported that their educations had prepared them generally or very well for that experience.
- In general, 87 percent strongly or somewhat agreed that their education at U-M was worth the cost.

Among the highest-rated benefits of students' experiences here were the ability to think logically and analytically, acquire new skills and knowledge on their own, judge the value of information, and use the knowledge gained from their major field. In fact, more than 60 percent of the respondents were working in the same field as their degree or a related field, although alumni out of school longer were less likely to do so.

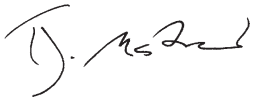
This last point is an important one. Over the course of a lifetime, one's career and interests will shift, sometimes radically. And the world will change, too. Remember when the Internet wasn't widely available on personal computers? That was only 15 years ago!

From time immemorial, the liberal arts have been seen as "learning for life," and our alumni, responding in the midst of the worst recession in recent years, resoundingly endorse this.

Critical skills, broad-based education, introduction to the values, texts, and techniques that have endured through the ages: This is the "well-balanced portfolio" that will best carry us through a lifetime of accelerating change.



INSIDE LSA



Terrence J. McDonald

Arthur F. Thurnau Professor,
Professor of History, and Dean

PHOTOS Philip T. Dattilo; Martin Vloet/U-M Photo Services

entrypoints

MORE CONTENT ONLINE.

Visit *LSA Magazine's* online complement, the Wire, for weekly web exclusives plus in-depth magazine-related content.

www.lsa.umich.edu/alumni/wire

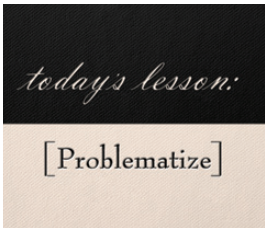
The Diag as Catwalk

Ogle more U-M fashion — from the frilly 1800s to the jazzy 1920s to the shoulder-padded 1980s — in an online slideshow.

Wherever this symbol appears in the magazine, you can find expanded content on the Wire website.

YANKEES AND CONFEDERATES

Take an interactive tour of the Clements Library's Civil War collection. Click back in time by browsing through books, maps, photographs, and more.



GET YOUR GRAMMAR ON

Watch LSA English Professor Anne Curzan give short lectures on the finer points of language.

PUT YOUR THINKING CAPS ON!

LSA Professor of Mathematics Harm Derksen crafts another math puzzle just for us.

Sawed in half! Shackled underwater!

Learn about **magic's greatest acts and performers** through an insider's tour of the American Museum of Magic, courtesy of Katherine Carlton ('10).

MLSA

LSA Magazine is published twice each year by the University of Michigan College of Literature, Science, and the Arts

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Lara Zielin
Editor

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Assistant Editor

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Art Director/Designer

your words

An Unplanned Presidency

It was a pleasure to see your profile of President Ruthven in the Fall issue ("An Unplanned Presidency"). He was nearing the end of his tenure when I enrolled as a freshman in 1945, but he stuck around long enough to preside over my graduation. He and Mrs. Ruthven provided my first social event in Ann Arbor, welcoming incoming students to an open house at the presidential residence. I especially remember the two large brass cobras flanking the fireplace, a reminder that there was at least one affinity we did not share.

Lyman H. Legters ('49)

Heartfelt thanks to Patricia Claydon for "The Unplanned Presidency," her creative mini-biography of Alexander G. Ruthven. First, I gasped in recognition of the man who added my father, Benjamin F. March, to the university faculty in 1933. The two became friends, and I still treasure large mounted photographs that Ben took of Dr. Ruthven astride his horse on a misty morning, and a portrait of his son Peter as a pensive young man. Then, I loved reading about Dr. Ruthven's explorations abroad and early career in zoology, which were long eclipsed by acclaim for his innovations as president by the time I became a U-M student in 1950. Claydon's clever concept — telling this story in "graphic novel" form — is a delightful variation among the always excellent articles in *LSA Magazine*.

Judith March Davis ('54)

A Piece of U.S. History

Your story about Taft's desk ("A Piece of U.S. History") brought back memories of seeing Frank Murphy at a military dining hall in Manila when I was serving in the Philippines with the American Red Cross in 1946. Murphy was with a group, and I was too shy to speak to him.

Virginia Walcott Beauchamp ('42, M.A. '48)

I'm sure you have had a lot of people writing to point out the error on p. 60 of the Fall 2010 issue ("A Piece of U.S. History"), which says that Frank Murphy was appointed attorney general in 1939 by Theodore Roosevelt. It should have been Franklin D. Roosevelt. Also, the last sentence of the article says "canon" instead of "cannon."

Michael Klossner ('68, M.A. '72)

Editor's note: And how! We received a heap of letters on this article, many pointing out our mistakes. We're happy nothing gets by our careful LSA readers.

> Congratulations on a particularly outstanding issue of *LSA Magazine.* I read it from cover to cover, which is not unusual, but followed that up with online investigation, which I haven't felt compelled to do previously.
>
> **Katy Koskela ('75)**

The Science of Meaning

Your article "The Science of Meaning" was so apropos. About four years ago, I felt the urge to change the world. As an economics graduate, I decided to move into the nonprofit world, as I felt my life needed more than just money. I became the fulltime president of Uplift, Inc., a nonprofit "idea incubator." I am enjoying the toughest job I have ever experienced as I attempt to radically improve education.

Ida Byrd-Hill ('89)

Happiness

At last, a breath of fresh air, just what the doctor ordered. The fall issue of *LSA Magazine* was the antidote for all the terror and fear, calamities and killing, that the media insists on accentuating. Every article was inspiring and thought-provoking. Thanks for a positive report on both campus and worldwide news.

Joyce Donen Hirschhorn ('46)

Correspondences

I much enjoyed Thomas Lynch's essay, "Correspondences." It's fatalistic, earnest, exploratory, well-written, timely, wry, and, well, some kind of wonderful. Thomas Lynch writes with a vocabulary and a battery of personal insights, which make me feel like a piker — and that's a rarity.

Mike Imirie ('72)

Most popular letter-generating article:
"A Piece of U.S. History" by Fritz Swanson

TALK TO US

We invite your feedback on *LSA Magazine* content or on topics related to the College. Letters for publication may be edited for style, length, and clarity.

Email: lsamagazine@umich.edu

Or write to:

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LSA Magazine
500 S. State St.
Suite 5000
Ann Arbor, MI
48019-1382

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The spot held by Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Sheri Fink ('90) on the DailyBeast.com's list of the 20 smartest people of 2010.

$1.01 billion

Dollars spent on research and development at U-M, according to the National Science Foundation.

:-) LOL ROFL

A student comedy club founded by LSA junior Ron Harlow. The group's performances have helped support The Neutral Zone, an Ann Arbor charity that benefits underprivileged youth.

Good Karma

Forest honey soap, sweet patchouli cream, and lemongrass scrub are just three of the many products offered by The Lotus Odyssey, a business started by alumna Theresa VanderMeer ('08) and inspired by her anthropology research on women and enterprise in India. The Lotus Odyssey provides the opportunity for Indian women's organizations and co-ops to sell their products in the United States and to get a fair wage for their work. **www.thelotusodyssey.com.**

10,000

The number of native Ojibwe speakers in more than 200 communities across the Great Lakes region, 80 percent of whom are over age 60. Margaret Noori, director of LSA's Comprehensive Studies Program, is working to restore, preserve, and revitalize the Ojibwe language in part through the Program in Ojibwe Language and Literature. The program was started at U-M in the early 1970s. Approximately 250 students are enrolled in classes today, one-third of whom are there because of their personal heritage.

@cdzombak
I think I've learned as much about acceleration, forces, and vectors by riding the @umich buses as I did taking Physics 140. #umich

@AlexanderYaldo
Just saw a chem demo in which the maize solution turned blue because we told it to. #GOBLUE!

Follow the College of LSA on Twitter @UMichLSA

POP QUIZ

WHAT'S THE FIRST FILM TO WHICH THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN HAS FORMALLY LENT ITS NAME?

It's *Answer This!,* written and directed by Christopher Farah ('98, M.A. '02) and featuring Professor Ralph Williams. The film was previewed at the Michigan Theater in late 2010 and is being shown at film festivals this year. Watch the trailer at **www.answerthismovie.com**

"You coach because you get to be a mentor and an influence to kids. When you're doing it at a place that you have high regard for and you're humbled by and where you're privileged to work, you want to make sure you're putting your best foot forward on a daily basis."

U-M'S NEW FOOTBALL COACH, BRADY HOKE

voices. buzz. intel.

05.29.2011

Date the University Symphony Band will perform at the Walt Disney Concert Hall in Los Angeles, with three LSA film students in tow documenting this final performance of **a tour that began in Ann Arbor and included nine concerts in China.**

inside the redesign

Five names we scrapped in favor of "In Short":

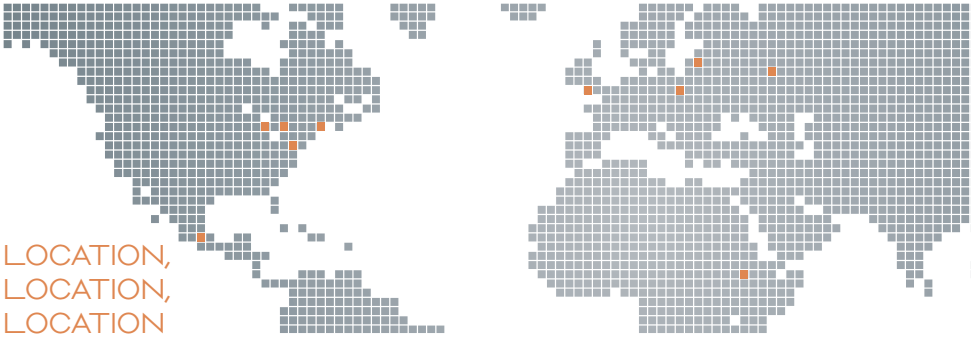
Field Notes
The Briefing Room
Around the Diag
At a Glance
Inquiries

$5 to $20

The typical rate for Ann Arbor Pedicab, a bicycle-powered taxi service started by U-M student Calvin Schemanski and his partner, Josh Lycka. The pedicabs are busiest during the fall, when they operate from 10:00 P.M. to 3:00 A.M. on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights. Once the snow flies, they cease operating, but resume service in the springtime.

85%

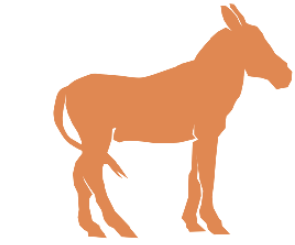
The amount of trash U-M's Student Sustainability Initiative hopes to reduce during games at Crisler Arena through "zero waste" events.



LOCATION, LOCATION, LOCATION

The origins of several stories in this issue and on the Wire:

Boston
Chicago
Detroit
Lithuania
Russia
England
Poland
Washington, D.C.
Mexico
Ethiopia

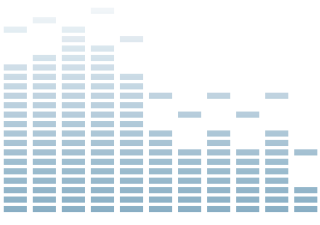


"You know what a **mule** is? It's a cross between a horse and a donkey. See? I just decoded that for you."

ALUMNUS BRAD MELTZER ('92) ON HIS HISTORY CHANNEL SHOW, *DECODED.*

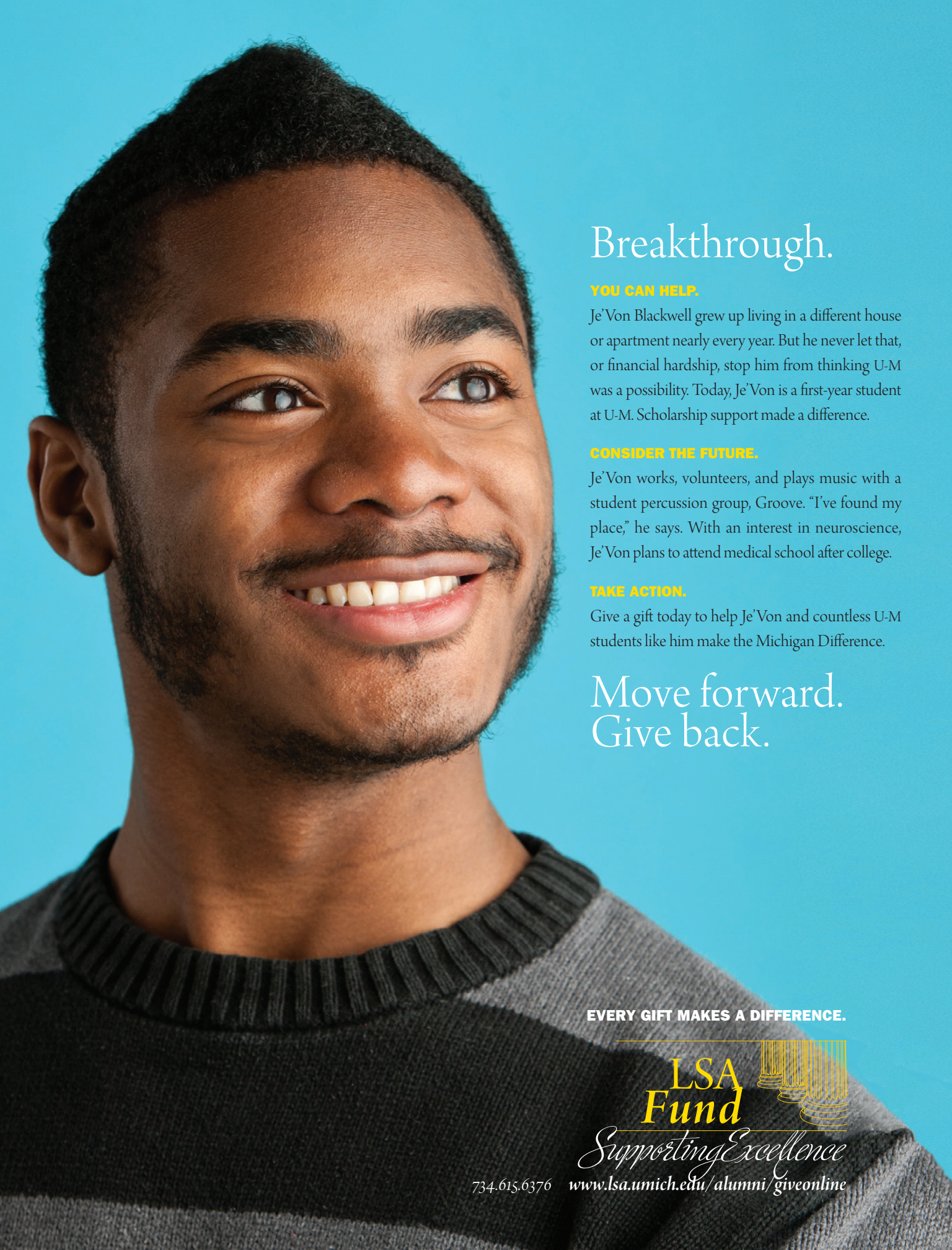
OUT, DAMN'D SPOT!

Lying makes people want to clean themselves afterwards. "Not only do people want to clean after [doing] a dirty deed, they want to clean the specific body part involved," says LSA Psychology Professor Norbert Schwarz, who, with Spike W.S. Lee, published his findings in *Psychological Science.* The study found that people who spoke lies wanted mouthwash after; those who emailed lies wanted hand sanitizer.



2,800

The increase in wattage the Federal Communications Commission recently gave U-M's student-run station, **WCBN.**


Breakthrough.
YOU CAN HELP.
Je'Von Blackwell grew up living in a different house or apartment nearly every year. But he never let that, or financial hardship, stop him from thinking U-M was a possibility. Today, Je'Von is a first-year student at U-M. Scholarship support made a difference.
CONSIDER THE FUTURE.
Je'Von works, volunteers, and plays music with a student percussion group, Groove. "I've found my place," he says. With an interest in neuroscience, Je'Von plans to attend medical school after college.
TAKE ACTION.
Give a gift today to help Je'Von and countless U-M students like him make the Michigan Difference.
Move forward.
Give back.
EVERY GIFT MAKES A DIFFERENCE.
LSA
Fund
Supporting Excellence
734.615.6376
www.lsa.umich.edu/alumni/giveonline

Crime, Punishment, and the Gray Area in Between

There is a computer in China that uses a software program to determine prison sentences. You enter the details of a case, and the computer produces a punishment.

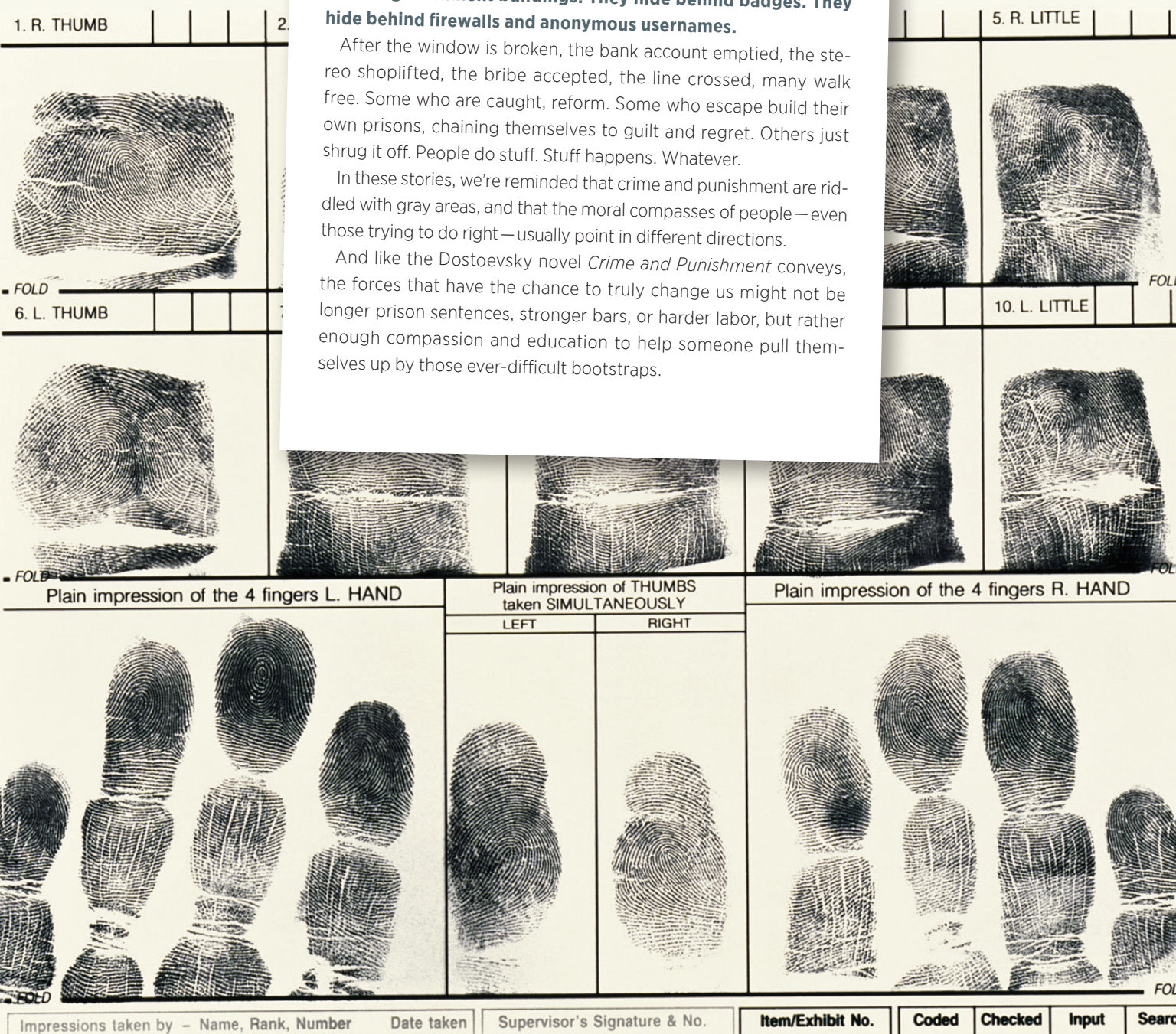
Critics of the machine argue that understanding specific criminal cases requires wisdom and nuance—not code.

And yet the certainty of the software-driven approach has its appeal since so much of criminality is uncertain. Take for example notions about who commits crimes. It's startling to think perpetrators could be our friends. Our neighbors. People who look like us. **But criminals hide in plain sight all the time. They hide behind suits in government buildings. They hide behind badges. They hide behind firewalls and anonymous usernames.**

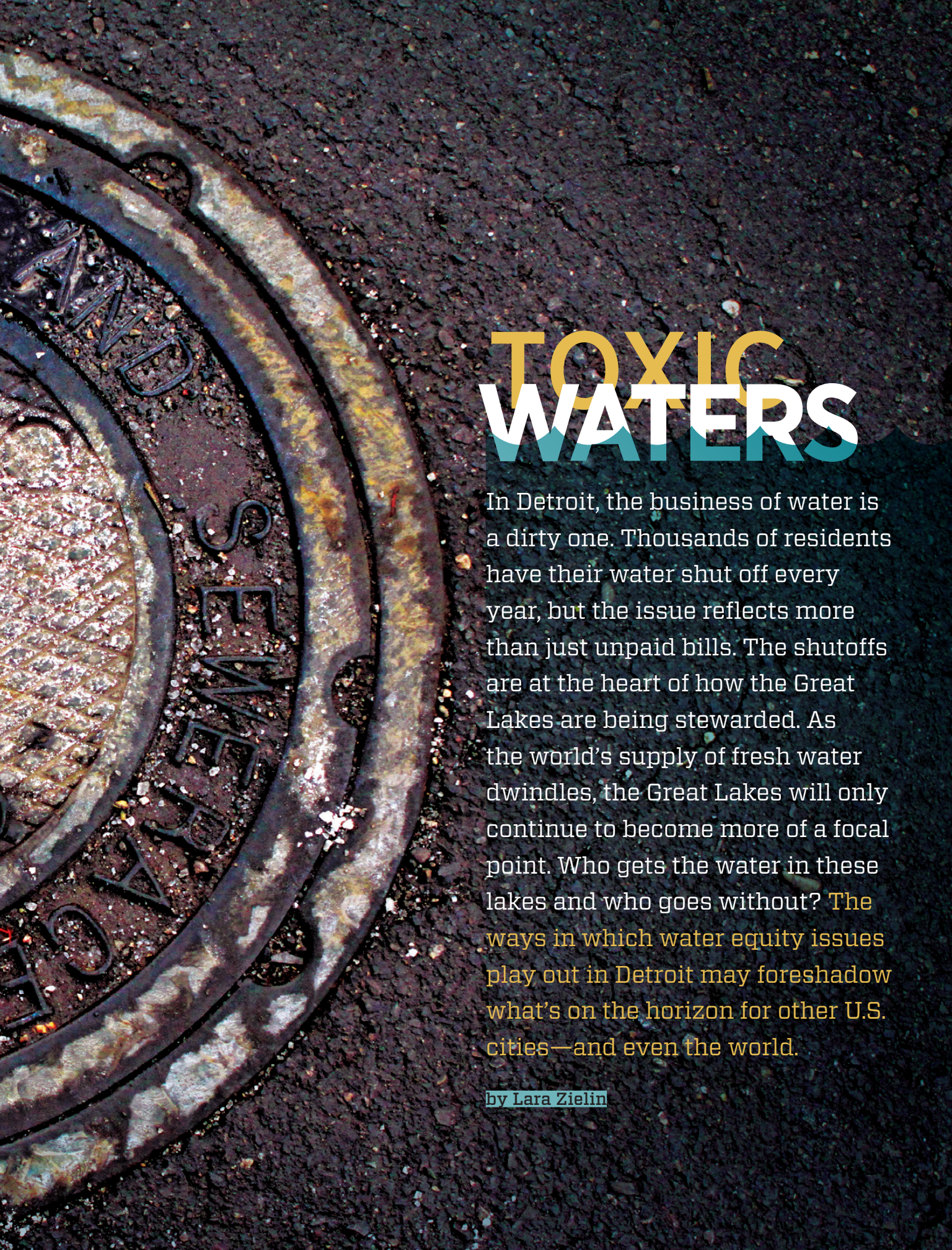
After the window is broken, the bank account emptied, the stereo shoplifted, the bribe accepted, the line crossed, many walk free. Some who are caught, reform. Some who escape build their own prisons, chaining themselves to guilt and regret. Others just shrug it off. People do stuff. Stuff happens. Whatever.

In these stories, we're reminded that crime and punishment are riddled with gray areas, and that the moral compasses of people—even those trying to do right—usually point in different directions.

And like the Dostoevsky novel *Crime and Punishment* conveys, the forces that have the chance to truly change us might not be longer prison sentences, stronger bars, or harder labor, but rather enough compassion and education to help someone pull themselves up by those ever-difficult bootstraps.




WATER
DEPT.



TOXIC WATERS

In Detroit, the business of water is a dirty one. Thousands of residents have their water shut off every year, but the issue reflects more than just unpaid bills. The shutoffs are at the heart of how the Great Lakes are being stewarded. As the world's supply of fresh water dwindles, the Great Lakes will only continue to become more of a focal point. Who gets the water in these lakes and who goes without? The ways in which water equity issues play out in Detroit may foreshadow what's on the horizon for other U.S. cities—and even the world.

by Lara Zielin

Detroit resident Keith Bragg wears a faded blue jacket and stands behind a small wooden lectern. He glances down every now and again, but for the most part he keeps his head up. His voice and eyes are clear as he begins to tell the assembled crowd how he found himself without water. ¶ "[My] water was shut off on Christmas Eve," Bragg tells the Detroiters assembled at Central United Methodist Church. "I was on my way home from my family's [house] and I found out my water was shut off with no warning." ¶ Bragg was renting and didn't own the property, which means the responsibility for the water bill fell to his landlord. Bragg paid his rent and never saw a shutoff notice, but it didn't matter. He was still suddenly and irrevocably without water.

"I tried to pay the water bill but they couldn't accept it," Bragg says, perhaps because he wasn't the property owner, or perhaps, as he says, "it was the holiday season," and the Detroit Water and Sewerage Department (DWSD) said they couldn't process payment during that time.

Whatever the reason, the issue didn't get resolved. Bragg lived in the house, without water, for two weeks because he didn't have the funds to move. He drove to his job every day. He borrowed water from friends, filling up jugs. He couldn't flush the toilet very often. He had to shower elsewhere. He purchased gallons to drink.

After two weeks, he had to leave. Living without water was untenable. "It's bad enough that the rates keep going up," Bragg says, "but even when you come up with the money, [DWSD doesn't] even want to turn the water back on."

Bragg steps down from the podium. Another Detroit resident steps up. Then another, then another — all with stories of frustration, confusion, and wrongdoing concerning their water.

The testimonies were all recorded as part of the Truth Commission on Water Rights, a 2008 event organized by the Michigan Welfare Rights Organization, a nonprofit that works on behalf of low-income individuals and families. Attended by regional leaders, environmental advocates, and everyday citizens, the Truth Commission presented their water testimonies, information, and recommendations to the United Nations in support of water as a human right.

LSA alumna Ann Rall (Ph.D. '05) organized the Truth Commission and was there when Keith Bragg gave his testimony. She's just one of many Michigan alumni and faculty who are looking at shutoffs not just as penalties for unpaid bills, but as events that carry grave consequences for families, communities, and for the larger ecosystem. As the Earth's freshwater supply dwindles, questions mount regarding the Great Lakes: How can this resource, which represents 20 percent of the Earth's freshwater, be kept safe? Should privately owned bottling companies be allowed to pump and sell Great Lakes water when people in Detroit can't turn on their taps? To whom does the Great Lakes water belong and how should the resource be shared equitably?

The questions deepen as the shutoffs continue. Water bills are also on the rise, even though one in six Detroit workers is unemployed and more than 30 percent of Detroiters live below federal poverty levels. In 2005, more than 40,000 Detroit residents had their water turned off.

It's a crisis Rall and others like her are trying to bring attention to — and end.

SHUTOFFS AND SHAME

At a meeting of the Detroit People's Water Board (PWB) — a volunteer organization comprising community members and environmental leaders working on water issues in Detroit — Rall takes notes as the group sits around a long conference table and discusses how to get local officials to understand the gravity

PHOTOS (opposite page) James Fassinger

of the shutoffs in Detroit.

"Children have been taken out of homes," says Melissa Damaschke, PWB member and Great Lakes regional representative for the Sierra Club's Detroit office, "but [government officials] don't seem to know that."

One woman had her children taken away after her water was shut off, because without water a home is deemed a public health violation. Damaschke personally heard the testimony from the mother of five. "I'm sure there are social workers out there who don't take the kids out of the home when the water is shut off, but we have certainly heard that it does happen," says Damaschke.

At their meeting, Rall and the other PWB members formulate a plan to get these mothers in front of DWSD's next board of commissioners meeting, so the board can hear the stories directly. Mary Blackmon, president of the DWSD board, recently expressed dismay when Damaschke told her shutoffs were negatively impacting families. Blackmon said she wasn't aware of such consequences.

Rall doesn't sugarcoat the chances of getting a witness in front of DWSD's board. A social worker by day, Rall is pragmatic and knows how the game is played. "People are very reluctant to speak up about the problem [of shutoffs]," she says. "There's a lot of shame around the topic and people think they can get in trouble if they've had their water shut off. Especially if they're receiving cash assistance (welfare)."

Rall is right. The following week, not a single person shows up on behalf of PWB to testify. The people who are gathered are there to protest the shutoffs, or to contest their bills, like Deborah Duren. She lives on Woodward Avenue.

"I have five bills [totaling] $1,300 in water and $800 in sewage," Duren says. Her water has been shut off, and the overdue bills have rolled over onto her property taxes. If she doesn't find a way to pay what she owes, she could eventually lose her house.

Duren contends the bills are wrong.

"We weren't even in the house for a lot of that time," she says. Rather, she was in the hospital, caring for her husband, who'd had surgery. "How could we have possibly used that much water when we weren't even there?"

What's more, Duren's bills — like most residents' bills — are estimated. They're an approximation of what the water and sewage utility thinks Duren owes. Duren can't understand why an estimated bill—a guess, really — was rolled onto her property taxes. "I want them to tell me what the meters said, not what they think the meters said. I want it adjusted."

Unfortunately, Duren never gets the chance. As she and members from PWB wait, a small sign goes up in the building's window. The Board of Water Commissioner's regular meeting for Wednesday, November 17, 2010, has been cancelled.

The protesters disperse. Duren and others like her walk away.

If nothing else, Duren's case shows how, with a publically held utility, there's an excessive amount of red tape. It's like magnifying the most bureaucratic aspects of government and then applying them not just to a passport or driver's license, but to something people actually need to survive.

Rall has firsthand experience with such frustrations and roadblocks. In 2005, she and workers with Michigan Welfare Rights drafted and submitted the Water Affordability Plan (WAP) to the Detroit City Council. WAP proposed that city funds, supplemented by charitable donations, would help ensure at-risk Detroit residents would never be in danger of a shutoff again.

WAP was designed specifically to help people like the mother of five who had her kids taken away, or the people who Maureen Taylor, chair of Welfare

A PROTEST AT THE STATE CAPITOL IN LANSING THIS PAST FEBRUARY SHOWCASED DETROIT CITIZENS' CONCERNS ABOUT WATER SHUTOFFS AND WATER PRIVATIZATION. (LEFT) DETROIT RESIDENT THELMA MCQUEEN WAITS TO BOARD A LANSING-BOUND BUS. (MIDDLE) A PROTESTER WITH AN ANTI-PRIVATIZATION SIGN. (RIGHT) DETROIT CITY COUNCIL MEMBER JOANN WATSON SPEAKS AT THE RALLY. TO HER RIGHT IS STATE SENATOR VIRGIL K. SMITH (D-DETROIT).

U.S. WATER BILLS

A sampling of monthly water bills from major U.S. cities. Rates reflect a family of four using 100 gallons per person, per day.

Chicago, IL
$24.12

Milwaukee, WI
$26.83

Detroit, MI
$28.36

Jacksonville, FL
$30.04

Denver, CO
$33.01

Phoenix, AZ
$34.29

Houston, TX
$39.49

Indianapolis, IN
$41.26

New York, NY
$41.76

Philadelphia, PA
$49.03

Los Angeles, CA
$58.49

Boston, MA
$65.74

Seattle, WA
$72.78

Atlanta, GA
$72.95

Santa Fe, NM
$121.42

Source: Circle of Blue survey, 2010

Rights in Michigan, saw running hoses through their windows from a neighbor's house.

The Detroit City Council passed the WAP resolution in 2005, and even allocated seed funding of $2.5 million to support the program. WAP was gaining ground until DWSD put forth its own plan to ease shutoffs: The Detroit Residential Water Assistance Program (DRWAP).

DWSD's director at the time, Victor Mercado, spearheaded the program's effort, which had much the same structure as WAP: seed funding and charitable giving (Detroit residents voluntarily agree to a donation every month on their water bill) providing a pool of money to help Detroit residents pay their bills.

Rall says DRWAP looked much like the WAP program — except gutted. "It was the same old tired social services approach, where sometimes people get help with their bills and sometimes they don't."

For example, DRWAP caps assistance at $175 per family per year, whereas WAP would have ensured families only pay a small and reasonable portion of their income each month to ensure shutoffs cease permanently. DRWAP also requires multiple forms of identification in the application process. It might not sound like much, but Rall says finding a social security card might be a nearly insurmountable hurdle for someone just trying to survive.

DRWAP was instituted in 2007, and claims that 3,000 people have enrolled in the program since inception. It's a laughable number for Rall. With 40,000 shutoffs in 2005 and the increases in local layoffs and poverty levels, DRWAP is only reaching a small percentage of the people who need it.

Mary Sevakis, public affairs manager for DWSD, asserts that the city will work with anyone who wants help paying their water bill, but she can't say whether or not the DRWAP program has been able to at all reduce the number of shutoffs in the city since 2007. "For me, the number [of shutoffs] hasn't increased or decreased," she says. After asking Sevakis outright to compile or locate hard numbers on shutoffs and DRWAP funding, then calling back a few weeks later, she wasn't available for further comment.

Meanwhile, the bills get worse. In June 2010, the Detroit City Council approved a rate increase, averaging eight percent. Another rate increase of 9.3 percent went into effect in early 2011.

ECON 101: H2O SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Water shutoffs in Detroit aren't just a problem of bureaucratic mismanagement by the city. According to Paul Webb, Director of LSA's Program in the Environment, the shutoffs highlight the tension and inefficiencies regarding water supply and water use.

"It's an utter waste to use the same water [that we can drink] to flush our toilets, to water our lawns, and to water medians on freeways," says Webb. "We should be prioritizing the highest-quality water for the highest-quality uses."

Webb says that cities can and should "prioritize ways to deliver drinking water to everybody." But it can only happen in conjunction with "changing the culture and use of water appropriately." For example, he suggests homes have dual plumbing systems whereby "grey water from sinks would go into a reservoir and we'd use that to flush toilets." Rain barrels stationed outside homes would be used to water gardens and lawns. The highest-quality, treated water from the Great Lakes would only be used for consumption. Because people wouldn't be using the same water they drink to wash their dishes, it might be easier to supply.

Mike Shriberg (M.S. '00, Ph.D. '02) agrees. A former Great

Lakes advocate with the nonprofit Environment Michigan, a current Program in the Environment lecturer, and the education director at U-M's Graham Environmental Sustainability Institute, he says that reallocating and reprioritizing resources will be critical to mitigate future water crises.

"Look at all the problems we're having in the middle of the world's largest freshwater resource," Shriberg says. "When you then translate those issues to the water-scarce parts of the world—which are often some of the poorest parts of the world—you get people on the brink of, if not in the midst of, a global water crisis."

Shriberg says it's critical to rethink water use not just as private consumers but as citizens belonging to an interconnected watershed. This became clear in 1998 when a private company proposed drawing water from Lake Superior and shipping it to China. "We're all for water equity, but the Great Lakes should not be used as a source for the world's water," Shriberg says. "That water is in use here. It's feeding the local people and ecosystems."

Shriberg also points to a court case based in Mecosta county in west-central Michigan. Nestlé Waters North America began pumping water out of a local aquifer for its Ice Mountain brand of bottled water. In court, experts demonstrated that this damaged lakes, rivers, and streams in and around the area. In other words: all the water was connected, and taking it from one place affected numerous other locations as well.

The court cases and efforts from organizers like Shriberg have made some headway in the state of Michigan. Nestlé still operates its plant in Mecosta, but Shriberg says that because of new laws, "when there are water withdrawals over a certain amount, you have to get a permit, and you have to show you're using it effectively. But the limits for permits are pretty high, and there are many wells that go in without any oversight at all."

Shriberg and his colleagues wanted to include language in the Michigan laws stating that all water is held in the public trust — that if the water is used, it must be to benefit the public good — but the language never passed through the state legislature because of strong opposition from water bottlers and other special interests, says Shriberg.

It's a fact rarely overlooked by Detroiters.

"It's water in our own backyard and we can't get it," says Detroit resident Gwen Gaines at a recent PWB meeting. "We have to talk about what's going on in Detroit and connect it to what's going on around the world," she adds, referring to the U.N. General Assembly's vote this past July affirming that water is a basic human right.

The resolution passed with support from 122 countries.

The United States was not one of them. ■

Lara Zielin is Editor of *LSA Magazine*.

Water Watch

GET THE FACTS TO HELP CONSERVE AND STEWARD WATER

LSA's Water Theme Semester recently investigated local, regional, and worldwide water issues in response to the global water crisis. Students in the undergraduate course Sustainability and the Campus developed 10 key ideas and 10 key actions that became the core messages of the semester. Below is a sampling of their messages. You can learn more about the Water Theme Semester by visiting **www.lsa.umich.edu/watersemester.**

You consume more water than you think. A vast majority of the water you use, you never actually see. For example, it takes five gallons of water to produce one gallon of milk.

The global water crisis is real. Only about three percent of the Earth's water is freshwater, meaning 97 percent of it is undrinkable. More than one billion people on the planet do not have a safe supply of water.

Know your water footprint. The National Geographic Water Footprint Calculator will tell you how much water you use and encourages users to cut their footprint by 20 percent. It's online at **on.natgeo.com/arudbn.**

Tap 1, Bottle 0. The Environmental Protection Agency holds tap water to a much higher standard than the Food and Drug Administration holds bottled water. Don't fear the faucet.

PHOTO Visible Earth/NASA

CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS

by J. Robert Lennon
illustrations by Melissa Dettloff

** IN THESE VIGNETTES, **

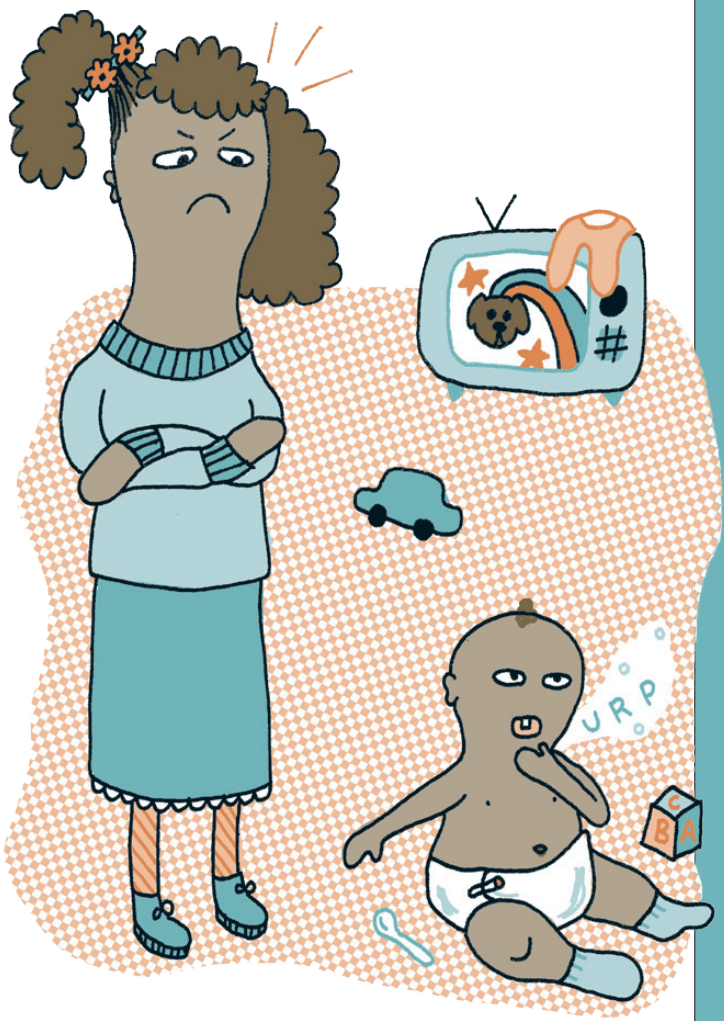
author J. Robert Lennon infuses a random smattering of crimes with complexity and hilarity. Some carry direct punishments, others no punishment whatsoever, and some just happen like life does: **randomly and without much reason at all.**

** FEBRUARY 12, 11:45 A.M. **

A white male, **RAYMOND HUDGENS,** age 60, while stopping at Eckerd Drug to fill his anti-inflammation prescription, parked in a spot reserved for pregnant mothers or parents with small children. Upon exiting the drugstore, he endured the glare of an unidentified white female, between the ages of 18 and 25, who was entering carrying an infant. About halfway home, the perpetrator detected an unusual sound emanating from the glove compartment of his 2003 Toyota Camry, and opened it to discover what would later be identified as a Tickle Me Elmo doll, encrusted with dried baby food and maniacally cackling. The perpetrator then lost control of his vehicle and drove it into a ditch.

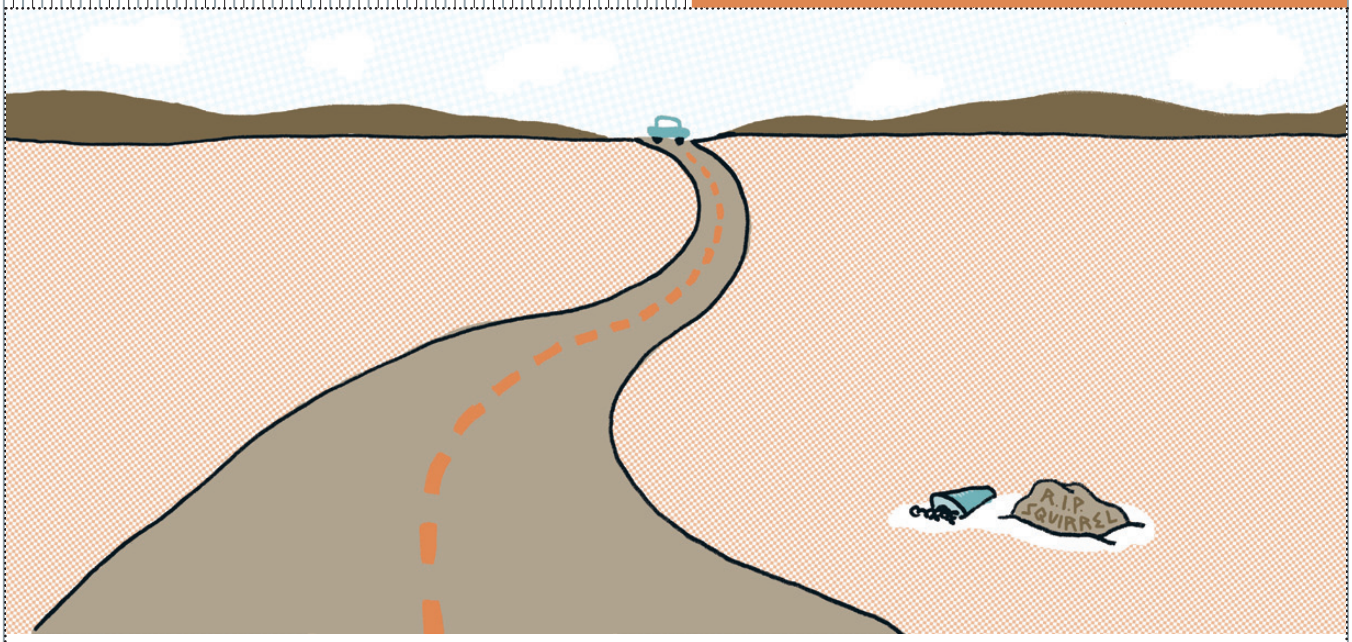
** APRIL 6, 2:14 P.M. **

A white male identified as **JUSTIN MALIK,** age 15, successfully guessed the Facebook password of Meg Hubert, also 15, and hacked into her account. (The password, "ilovegrandma," has now been changed, under advisement from law enforcement.) According to witnesses, Malik posted a variety of explicit sexual invitations on the virtual walls of Hubert's male acquaintances, and exchanged Hubert's profile photo with a pornographic image. The following day, Hubert provided Malik with incorrect information in chemistry class, ruining his lab report, and made denigrating comments to classmates about him. Hubert's mother, Pamela Hubert, 43, says that Hubert could not be reached for comment, as she doesn't know where the hell that girl even is anymore, she never answers her phone, and everything goes in one ear and out the other anyway.



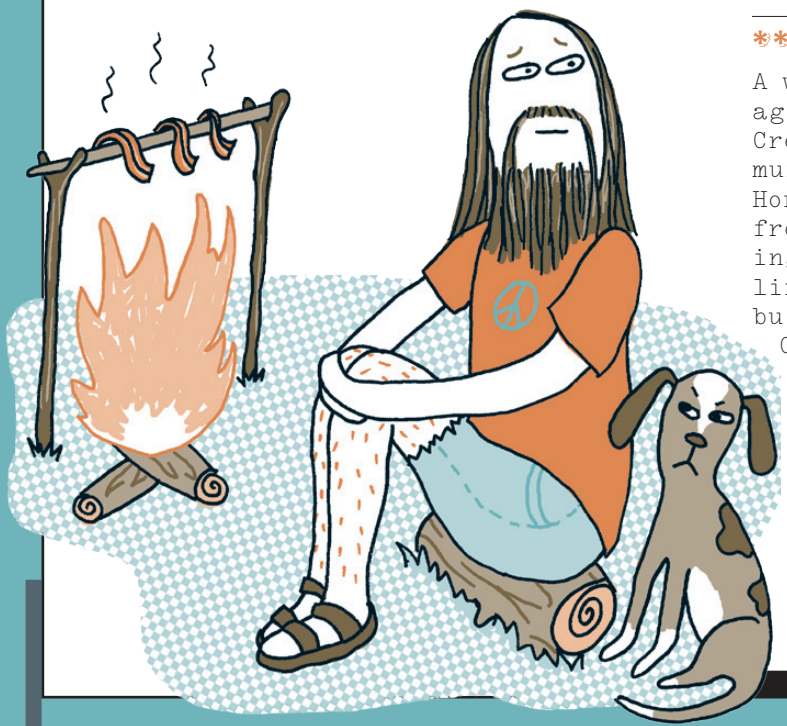
** AUGUST 23, 1:50 P.M. **

A black female, **JALICIA SUMMERS,** age three, reported the theft of a pink alligator hair clip decorated with glitter daisies. The clip was later found in the diaper of a black male, identified as Andre Summers, age 7 months, and returned. The victim, however, no longer wanted it back.



** MAY 11, 6:25 A.M.**

A white female, **EDNA ROOT,** age 62, struck and killed with her 1998 Lincoln Town Car a squirrel, name unknown, at approximately mile nine of County Route 619. Already late for a staff meeting at the bank, she left the scene of the crime. Some hours later, unable to eat her lunch, she returned to the scene, located the deceased, and buried the corpse in a nearby cornfield while holding back tears, using a plastic soft drink cup as a shovel.



** AUGUST 31, 8:01 P.M.**

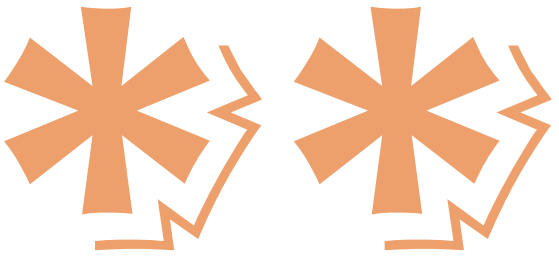
A white male, **RAINCLOUD BROADLEAF,** age 42, resident of the Peace Among Creatures alternative residential community, "liberated" eight packages of Hormel Cajun Seasoning Black Label bacon from the Eagle Square Market by concealing them in the legs of his unbleached linen harem pants, then, impulsively, built a campfire in the woods behind his Community Unit and roasted the contents of all eight packages in an upturned garbage can lid. After eating approximately half the meat, the suspect fell into the most restful and restorative sleep of his life. In the morning he was discovered by his co-dweller and common-law wife, Fiddlehead Nightbreeze, who then spearheaded a successful effort to have him expelled from the group.

** NOVEMBER 30, 1:15 P.M. **

A white male, **KADEN VAN SLYKE,** age two, walking in the Carstens Avenue area, responded to information from his mother, Ashleigh Van Slyke, age 21, that if he stepped on a crack, he would break his mother's back, by immediately doing so. Ms. Van Slyke then crumpled to the sidewalk and launched into a theatrical and highly convincing pantomime of excruciating back pain, complete with moans of agony and plaintive requests for morphine. The perpetrator then proceeded to scream so loudly and for so long that the two of them were barred from boarding the 1:24 bus to Five Points.

** OCTOBER 18, 3:30 A.M. **

A white female, **JANE SCHLIMM,** age 28, dreamed that her live-in boyfriend, a white male, Dan Loden, age 34, shaved his head and got fat. In response, she looked at him funny all the next day. The perpetrator is reported never to have understood what any of that was all about.



J. Robert Lennon is the author of six novels and the story collection, *Pieces for the Left Hand.* He teaches writing at Cornell University and at LSA's Bear River Writers' Conference.

Interested in taking a class at the Bear River Writers' Conference? Check out **www.lsa.umich.edu/bearriver.**

PATTERN BREAKERS

Randy Taylor spent 30 years in and out of prison. He is one of thousands in Michigan who were repeatedly locked up, released, then locked up again.

LSA alumni and faculty are hoping to break that cycle, and Taylor is evidence that their efforts might really work.

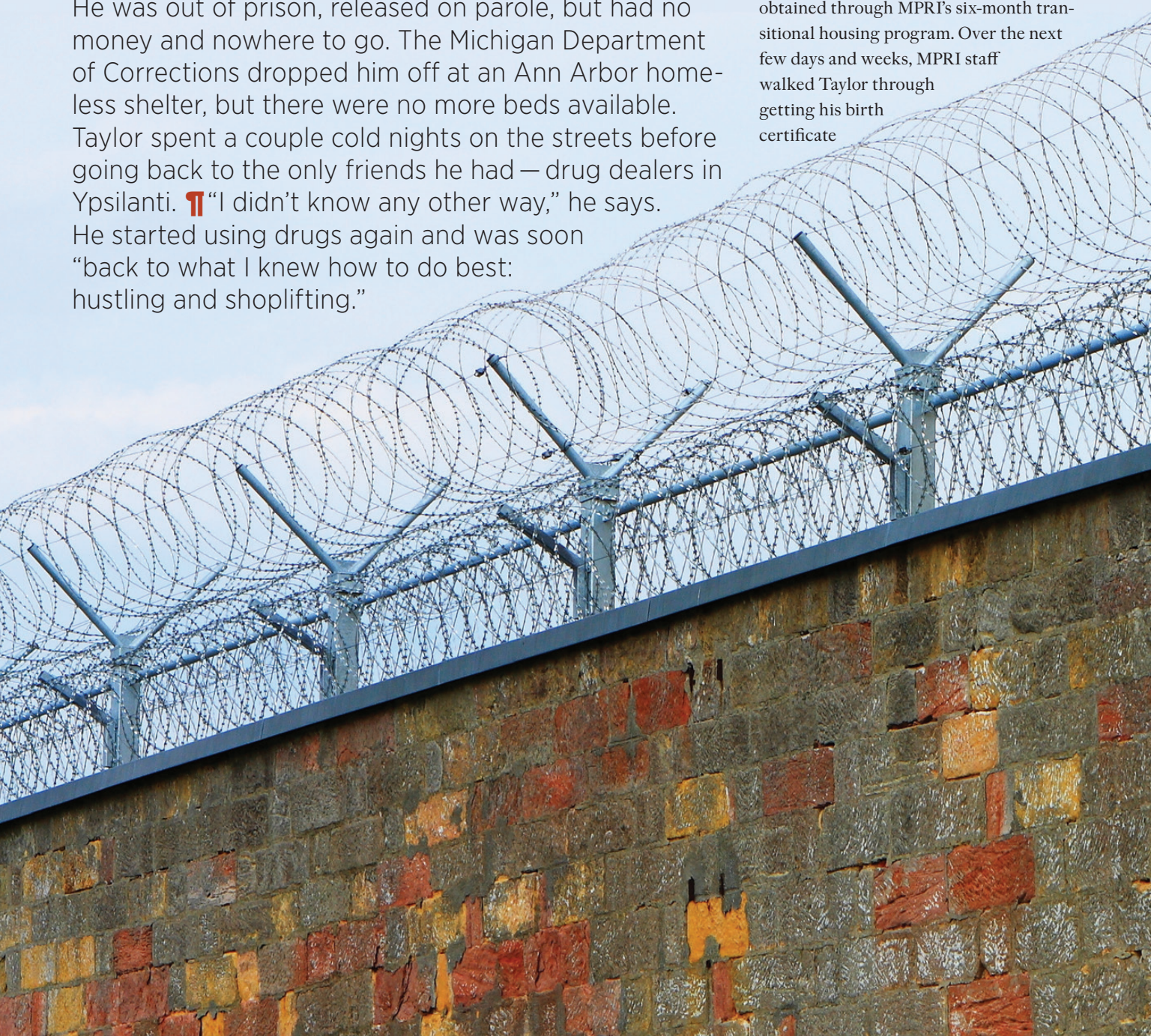
by Rebekah K. Murray

"What do I do now?" thought Randy Taylor in 2006.

He was out of prison, released on parole, but had no money and nowhere to go. The Michigan Department of Corrections dropped him off at an Ann Arbor homeless shelter, but there were no more beds available. Taylor spent a couple cold nights on the streets before going back to the only friends he had — drug dealers in Ypsilanti. ¶ "I didn't know any other way," he says. He started using drugs again and was soon "back to what I knew how to do best: hustling and shoplifting."

Before the end of the year, Taylor was behind bars again. He was 54 years old and already had spent 30 years in and out of prison. "I had destroyed my life," he says. "I lost hope in becoming something more than just a drug addict and a prisoner."

In early 2008, Taylor walked out of those familiar prison gates, again, but this time two staff members from the Michigan Prisoner ReEntry Initiative (MPRI) were there waiting for him. They took him to meet with his parole officer, and then to a sparsely furnished apartment, obtained through MPRI's six-month transitional housing program. Over the next few days and weeks, MPRI staff walked Taylor through getting his birth certificate



and driver's license, applying for government assistance, and they gave him bus passes and vouchers for clothing.

MPRI is a strategy the Michigan Department of Corrections is employing to reduce crime by assisting "returning citizens" with the transition from prison to society. It started in 2005 as a pilot initiative in eight counties, was introduced in Washtenaw County in late 2006, and expanded statewide in 2007. Its vision is to prepare every prisoner to succeed outside of prison walls by working with people before and after their release.

The initiative appears to have worked particularly well for Taylor. For three years now, he has been sober and drug free. He was discharged off parole and successfully completed the six-month requirements of MPRI. He lives independently, has income, and can pay all his bills.

"This is the happiest time in my life," he says. "I'm not worried about going back [to prison]. I had to disconnect myself from my past, but I don't think I could have done it without the help of the program.

"Your life can change in this program," Taylor adds, "if the individual wants to change."

In 2005, nearly 40 percent of prisoners released in Michigan returned within three years.

MPRI Community Coordinator Mary King ('82) attributes Taylor's success to his commitment to the initiative and the new services available. Taylor's risks and needs were assessed while he was still incarcerated.

Each year, 250 to 300 people are released from prison into Washtenaw County. A little more than half have family and friends who house and help them, but many others face challenges similar to Taylor's. "We're working with an overrepresentation of people who come from extreme poverty, who have mental illnesses, physical disabilities, who have experienced abuse. Many have long-term substance abuse histories and distorted thinking," King says.

People who previously were told exactly what to do and how to do it for the length of their incarceration are now faced with numerous options, King says. There are the smaller tasks, such as remembering how to cook and drive a car, as well as the bigger challenges — trying to secure a job and housing when potential employers and landlords are deterred by a criminal record, for example.

As a result, many people end up right back behind bars. In 2005, almost 70 percent of the people released into Washtenaw County returned to prison within three years. Statewide, almost 40 percent of released prisoners returned within three years,

Randy Taylor at the entrance to his new apartment. With the help of MPRI, Taylor has changed not just his address, but his look as well. During the many years he was buying and selling drugs, Taylor says, "I just dressed like a bum." Now, he shops at area thrift stores and takes pride in his appearance. Even his reading glasses are new, acquired with MPRI assistance through a LensCrafters program. Taylor says many former inmates struggle to obtain the necessities MPRI has helped him with — from housing to identification to medical supplies.

PHOTOS (previous spread) Scott Soderberg/U-M Photo Services; (this page) Martin Vloet/U-M Photo Services

according to Michigan Department of Corrections data.

MPRI aims to break the cycle of crime and reduce those statistics through education, matching inmates with relevant programs, and assisting returning citizens with resources and community support.

The initiative also represents a shift in the state's focus, from punishment to rehabilitation. "It's a new way of thinking, to make communities safer by helping prisoners reenter society," says LSA Sociology Professor David Harding.

One hundred years ago, America focused on rehabilitation and was a model for criminal justice systems around the world. But, as Harding says, "it was a very different system then."

By the time America reached the mid-to-late 1970s, public attitudes had changed. "It was mostly political," LSA Sociology Professor Jeffrey Morenoff says of tough-on-crime policies and mandatory minimum sentences that led to an extraordinary number of incarcerated Americans. "The prison boom was not attributable to a boom in crime," he says.

Nevertheless, more and more people were incarcerated. By 2008, "we had crossed a threshold," Morenoff says. As the *Washington Post* reported in February 2008, "More than one in 100 adults in the United States is in jail or prison, an all-time high that is costing state governments nearly $50 billion a year and the federal government $5 billion more." [1]

In Michigan alone, by 2009, one in 27 people was under correctional control, which includes probation, parole, and incarceration, according to a study by the Pew Center on the States. Housing just one Michigan inmate in 2009 cost the state $32,500 for the year, which is more than four and a half times the amount the state pays to educate a child, according to a *Newsweek* report. [2]

"We can't afford to keep putting people away at that rate," Morenoff says of Michigan's state budget. "We want to see justice served, so that the public remains safe, but we also don't want to seriously jeopardize people's life chances, and spend lots of money to keep them behind bars."

In the state of Michigan, the number of people leaving prison and reentering society annually is 11,000.

One solution, Harding says, is to reduce the number of people coming back into prison from parole violations.

"I went back [to prison] five times just on parole violations," Taylor says. "Not reporting to my parole officer because I was still using drugs. Or coming in and telling them I was dirty, but still having to draw."

Taylor was initially offered drug treatment programs, he says, but "I went right back to the drug scene, every time." Then, "they just sent me back [to prison]. It was easier to send me back than work with me."

King and the staff at MPRI changed that. "They were able to get me a place to stay," Taylor says, away from his past acquaintances in the drug trade. "I had burned my bridges with my family. I had no one. [The MPRI staff] came and checked on me every day for the first three or four months. They were a big, big support."

In Washtenaw County, MPRI staff lead workshops in the prisons on how to find employment upon release. Some community volunteers also lend their time to help returning citizens with résumés and interviewing skills, among other mentoring

Randy Taylor at home. After leaving prison in 2008, his biggest fear was that he'd be left out on the streets, homeless — just like he was after being released in 2006. MPRI enrolled him in a transitional housing program and then later helped him secure Section 8 federal housing assistance. Now, he's able to pay his own rent, furnish his apartment through yard sales and Salvation Army purchases, and still have a little extra. "Living in the wrong place will just take you back to your old life," he says.

Taylor at MPRI offices with Community Coordinator Mary King, who helped him start a new life after prison. To build a support structure for Taylor and others like him, MPRI hosts holiday dinners, movie nights, bowling events, and more. Taylor says he looks for these and other opportunities to interact with people who will bring him up. "I want new friends who haven't lived this lifestyle and made all these mistakes," he says.

[1] Aizenman, N.C. "New High in U.S. Prison Numbers." *The Washington Post.* February 29, 2008.

[2] Ramirez, Jessica. "Get Out of Jail, Free." *Newsweek.* March 12, 2009.

PHOTOS Martin Vloet/U-M Photos Services

services. Taylor himself may lead a workshop on how and where to find affordable dress clothes at Ann Arbor thrift shops.

With the support MPRI provides, "we're addressing people's primary criminogenic risks," King says. "The evidence available shows that if certain criminogenic risks are identified and addressed, then the likelihood of a return to prison is greatly reduced." These risks include lack of stable housing, unemployment, substance abuse relapse, and "criminal thinking," among others.

"If we find people housing, and they get a job, and they're clean and sober, and they still rob a bank, then we haven't been successful," King says. "Although I'll tell you the likelihood of that happening is greatly reduced."

Preliminary tracking by the Michigan Department of Corrections from the start of MPRI (2005) through mid-May 2010 shows 33 percent fewer returns for parole violations or new crime compared to baseline expectations. That percentage translates into 2,793 fewer returns to prison, so far.

"That means fewer victims," King says, as well as safer communities.

"As we learn more and more about what works and as we implement evidence-based practices into what we're doing, we can impact the recidivism rate even more," King says. But, she admits, "there are still a lot of holes in our knowledge."

Morenoff and Harding are working to change that. "We want to know who succeeds, who fails, and why," Harding says. "Why are some people able to come out of prison, get themselves settled, and not get into trouble, and others get back in prison's revolving door?"

The professors are both on the advisory board for the Washtenaw County MPRI, and for the last several years, they have been gathering data that will help identify the factors that influence a successful reentry after prison. They have carefully followed 24 returning citizens for four years, noting what has happened to each person since their release. The research team has also compiled statistical data on thousands of former Michigan prisoners.

While the professors are still analyzing their data, by next year their published research will show the impact that age, relationships, neighborhoods, and employment have on recidivism. It's an area that has been understudied, they say, and one where research may help direct future programs.

Harding, Morenoff, and King also hope to raise community awareness about the struggles returning citizens face.

"People in society tend to see our participants only as 'felons' and 'criminals,'" says recent U-M graduate Jennifer Lin ('10). Lin is an intern at MPRI and says she doesn't see former prisoners like Taylor that way. "His record does not define him and who he is," she says. "If more people saw returning citizens as just people then maybe they would understand why we do the work we do."

King agrees. "There is no common understanding that people have paid for their crimes and that the debt has been paid in full," she says. "There's always the sense that they have to keep paying and paying until they die."

King believes in second chances, but for someone like Taylor, she says it was more like his tenth chance.

"Sometimes it's not the second chance, but another chance to get it right." ■

Rebekah K. Murray is the Assistant Editor of *LSA Magazine*.

A CLOSER LOOK AT LOCKUPS

- Roughly one in every 100 adults is behind bars. If those on parole or probation are included, one in 31 adults is under correctional supervision.
- It costs $89.91 per day to house an inmate in a Michigan prison, which is more than the national average of $79.
- Michigan has the sixth largest prison population in the nation, according to 2008 statistics.
- Federal prisons house 60 percent more inmates than they were designed for.
- Today, roughly 45,000 people are in Michigan's prisons.
- America incarcerates five times more people than Britain, nine times more than Germany, and 12 times more than Japan, in proportion to total populations.
- In 1970, the number of Americans behind bars was below one in 400, compared to today's one in 100.
- The number of drug offenders in federal and state lock-ups has increased 13-fold since 1980.

Sources: *The Economist,* July 2010; Michigan Department of Corrections; Bureau of Justice Statistics; Pew Center for the States.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the evolution of cyber crime

The landscape of virtual crime is morphing faster than you can say "hacker." Bank accounts, military data, and other highly sensitive information is increasingly vulnerable to attacks by criminals not just next door, but across the globe. LSA faculty and alumni are at the forefront of safeguarding and policing this brave new world, and they offer tips and information that all computer users can take to their screens.

by Mary Jean Babic

In November 2009, a metals-supply company in suburban Detroit called Experi-Metal Inc. filed a lawsuit against its bank, Comerica, after a computer attack drained $560,000 from the company's bank account in less than eight hours. ¶ According to the lawsuit, the breach happened on January 22, 2009, when a company employee received an e-mail purportedly from Comerica, saying that the bank was carrying out maintenance on its security procedures and provided a link to its website. The employee clicked on the link, arrived at what looked like Comerica's online banking site, and entered the company's account number and password.

/// INSTANTLY, THE MONEY STARTED FLYING OUT. By the time it was all over, 85 wire transfers had sent cash around the globe, landing in accounts in Russia, Estonia, Scotland, Finland, and China, as well as around the United States. From these accounts, the money was quickly withdrawn, almost certainly never to be seen again by its rightful owners. In its complaint, Experi-Metal alleges that Comerica's online security measures were insufficient and that the bank should restore the half million dollars. The bank, in its response, denied any responsibility for an attack on an outside computer and said that the website's fraudulence should have been obvious "to any reasonably alert person who was responsible for safeguarding EMI's financial records and digital credentials."

The attack on Experi-Metal was a classic phishing scam: A hacker sends an e-mail in the guise of a trusted source, containing a link to a seemingly legitimate website where sensitive information, such as account numbers and passwords, must be entered for seemingly legitimate purposes. But it is anything but legitimate. On the other end, hackers capture the information and then help themselves to someone else's money. Phishing, which has been around for years, tends to involve a "spray and pray" approach, skimming off money from as many gullible users as possible. Lately, however, "spear-phishing" is becoming the preferred modus operandi: targeting a single, bigger victim, such as a business. The size of Experi-Metal's loss would seem to push it into that category.

But no matter what it's called, the theft of any amount of money at the hands of distant, untraceable cybercrooks has become an infuriating, sometimes devastating fact of life in the digital age. Which is why the Experi-Metal case, pending in U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Michigan, is being closely watched. It's one of the first cases of its type, but with the ever-growing incidence of cybercrime, the situation will surely arise again.

In 2005, the dollar loss attributed to online crime was $183.12 million, according to the Internet Crime Complaint Center

PHOTO (previous spread) Ikon Images/Alex Williamson

(ICCC), a partnership between the FBI and the National White Collar Crime Center (NW3C). That number grew every year, to $265 million in 2008. Then came an enormous leap, to $560 million in 2009 — an increase of 111 percent in just one year. "Internet crime is evolving in ways we couldn't have imagined just five years ago," said NW3C Director Donald Brackman. Of course, this figure represents only those crimes reported to the ICCC. Experts believe the actual dollar losses are in the billions.

OLD DANGERS, NEW OPPORTUNITIES

SO WHAT HAPPENED? For one, cybercriminals follow the technology, and five years ago Facebook had not yet exploded and tweeting was an activity restricted to birds and some cell phones. "They're exploiting the social networking sites now," says Dorothy Denning ('67), a distinguished professor in the Department of Defense Analysis at the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, California. If a message comes from one of your Facebook friends, "you may feel perfectly safe and more inclined to click on links, and that might send you to a bad place." Such as to a website programmed to download malicious software, or malware, onto your computer. That may draft your computer into a botnet army controlled by some stranger who can now get hold of passwords and credit card numbers, as well as use the computers to send spam. As just one example, malware known as Koobface has been plaguing social networking sites such as Facebook ("Koobface" is an anagram), Twitter, and MySpace for about two years. It circulates via e-mail messages with subject lines such as "You look awesome in this video" or that promise sexy movie clips. If users click on the link, a message pops up saying that their Flash player is out of date. When they click for an updated player, the malware is released onto their machines. Another example is the Zeus virus, which lurks silently on a PC until a user logs on to one of a specified list of banks and financial institutions, at which point it grabs their information.

A decade ago, a serious cybercaper usually involved denials of service — overloading a website's main server with so much traffic that the site shuts down. In a high-profile 2000 case, a fifteen-year-old suburban Montreal kid known as Mafiaboy compromised thousands of computers, largely for self-glorification, and used his botnet army to temporarily freeze up Yahoo!, Amazon, eBay and other sites. It was one of the first large-scale attacks that showed how vulnerable the Internet is.

Now, attackers have figured out how make big money with their botnets, says Dug Song ('97), a computer security entrepreneur and co-founder of Duo Security in Ann Arbor. "A lot of software we all use every day — web browsers, e-mail clients — turns out to be lower-hanging fruit," says Song. "Much of that software is written without the same concerns around security that servers have. People don't think anyone's going to attack all these web browsers, but it turns out that's the path of least resistance." As a result, there are young people in Russia, Estonia, and other places living lavishly off the proceeds of their cybercrimes, he says. A Russian magazine called *Hacker* extols the lifestyle. Crimeware kits are available for downloading.

Even the most technologically savvy companies can fall victim. In December 2009, a major attack on Google, Adobe, Dow Chemical, and other companies began with spear-phishing messages containing poisoned attachments ostensibly from people the recipients knew. Google lost intellectual property, and said that the attacks, originating from China, targeted Gmail accounts of Chinese human rights activists. Research by the software security firm McAfee later revealed the attacks were executed through a previously unknown flaw in the Internet Explorer browser.

The blanketing of the country in wi-fi connectivity, coupled with an increasingly

KEEPING SAFE IN THE DIGITAL AGE

With botnets, worms, malware, and phishers skulking around cyberspace, these tips will help you keep your computer, and all your private information, out of evil clutches. Our information was culled from "Symantec's Guides to Scary Internet Stuff," a series of kicky, informative videos on YouTube.

/// **DON'T CLICK** on email attachments from unknown or untrusted sources.

/// **DON'T CLICK** on links from within emails nor copy and paste; type the URL into the browser.

/// **MAKE SURE** you have a firewall and that it's turned on.

/// **ALWAYS UPDATE** your software when you get a message to do so; a big thing these updates do is patch newly detected vulnerabilities.

/// **INSTALL SECURITY SOFTWARE,** such as programs sold by Symantec, McAfee, Trend Micro, and Panda.

/// **KEEP IN MIND** that your bank will never ask you to confirm details such as your account number via email; don't fall for it.

/// **LOOK FOR YOUR NAME.** Phishing emails tend to say "Dear valued customer" or something similarly generic.

/// **IF YOU'RE IN DOUBT,** rest your mouse pointer on the link; this will show the real web address. If it looks something like "www.fredsbank.com/scamartist" instead of a legitimate address, such as citibank.com, don't click.

/// Did we say **DON'T CLICK?**

off-site workforce, also offers inroads for nefarious doings. Any hacker can sit in a Starbucks with a laptop and watch networks pop up, then pick whichever one strikes his or her fancy. "It's a lot easier than figuring out how to bang on the firewall," Song says. For a company, that means "your weakest password of your most gullible user is your new firewall." All it takes is one dupe clicking on a bad link, and the whole organization is exposed. Denning cautions against using free wireless networks to check email, because "you don't know who else is on there." Encrypted email — for example, accessed through a site beginning with "https" — is likely okay, she said, but otherwise, it could be a risk. (Google announced in January 2010 that it was switching all Gmail accounts to https encryption. See the sidebar for more tips on protecting yourself in cyberspace.)

With online transactions integral to so many businesses, it would seem that security would be among a company's highest priorities. But that's just not the case, many experts say. "Even the best companies are not as vigilant as you'd like to think," says Jennifer Martin ('87), senior corporate counsel at the security software company Symantec. Despite the potential harm a cyberattack can cause, in actual dollars and damage to reputation, online security is still a business cost like any other, to be analyzed through the cost/risk matrix. Indeed, many companies do invest heavily in security, Martin says, but for others — even Fortune 500 companies —"it often takes an event for them to allocate the funds."

Social networking has made a hacker's job easier. "Their primary toolkit is social engineering," says Martin, who prior to joining Symantec worked in the U.S. Department of Justice's computer crime section and at Stroz Friedberg, a computer forensics company in New York. If someone raves on Facebook about, say, a hotel they just stayed at, a hacker can use that information in a phishing email. "The more you know about somebody, the easier it is to sound legitimate."

Federal laws and regulations provide some protections, such as the FDIC's Regulation E — which covers the rights, responsibilities, and liabilities of consumers and banks pertaining to electronic transfers of funds, including who's responsible for what in the case of fraud — and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, which requires any financial institution regulated by the SEC to have a certain level of technological security and undergo regular compliance audits. Likewise, any company that handles credit cards or offers financial transactions online could be subject to a consumer fraud investigation if they don't meet minimal security requirements.

This is all well and good, but as history shows, hackers usually can dismantle any new safeguards they bump into. "As long as people can make money, they will," Denning says. "The bad guys are pretty good at innovating."

PHOTO Ikon Images/Alex Williamson

THREATS TO DEMOCRACY

Of course, cyber attacks aren't limited to the financial and business realm. J. Alex Halderman, an assistant professor of electrical engineering and computer science, researches the vulnerabilities of electronic voting. Last fall he learned that the city of Washington, D.C., in order to see how airtight its new web-based voter system was, invited any and all to hack away at it during a weeklong test period. Halderman jumped at the opportunity, recruiting two of his doctoral students and a department staff member to join him.

The system, designed to allow overseas voters to submit absentee ballots, works like this:

/// A voter downloads a PDF of a ballot, fills it in using a reader such as Acrobat, then uploads the completed ballot back into the system. Halderman and his crew speedily spotted a vulnerability in the way the system handles the uploading of completed ballots. Exploiting this weakness, they were able to change completed ballots to favor write-in candidates of their choosing (evil robots from science fiction), and view ballots cast after their attack, including the names of the voters who submitted them. To polish it off, they left a musical calling card on the thank you screen that pops up at the end: the Michigan fight song. ///

Total time, from first accessing the test system to basically trashing, albeit amusingly, the cherished tenets of ballot accuracy and secrecy upon which democracy depends: Thirty-six hours.

Halderman was not in the least surprised at the ease with which they infiltrated the system. He's studied electronic voting for years, and has examined systems in California, Ohio, and India. Every time independent experts poke around in the source code, he says — and many vendors resist allowing that — they find vulnerabilities that could allow someone to change votes and alter election outcomes, totally undetected. In D.C.'s case, after Halderman and his colleagues demonstrated its weaknesses, the website's

War Games

ONCE THE STUFF OF HOLLYWOOD FILMS, CYBERWARFARE IS A NEW REALITY THREATENING GLOBAL SECURITY

Cyberwarfare is a chilling word, but it's being invoked lately over Stuxnet, a wily, tenacious worm that appears to target very specific industrial operations, most notably nuclear facilities in Iran. In November, after months of denial, President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad confirmed that the worm had stalled some centrifuges but that the problem had been fixed.

Referred to as a "cyberweapon" and "cybermissile," Stuxnet's sophistication would require, many believe, the knowledge and resources of a national government agency, raising widespread speculation that it's of Israeli provenance. "Are Israel and Iran Waging Cyber War?" asked a headline in The First Post, the online site of the British newsmagazine *The Week*. "A cyber-missile aimed at Iran?" asked another, on *The Economist's* site. The virus's origin has not been determined, but the world is on alert. In November, Sean McGurk, the head of the Cybersecurity Center at the Department of Homeland Security, told a Senate committee that Stuxnet is a "game changer," potentially threatening infrastructure worldwide.

Another high-profile, politically motivated cyberattack was aimed at the former Soviet republic of Georgia, where several government websites were knocked out of service in August 2008, just as Russia launched a five-day military campaign against the country. Many believed the attacks were orchestrated by botnets associated with Russian organized crime.

Dorothy Denning, a defense analysis professor at the Naval Postgraduate School, doesn't believe any of these attacks have yet risen to the level of cyberterrorism, which she judges as something that kills people and destroys property, as actual terrorism does. People associated with Al Qaeda have carried out denial-of-service attacks but nothing that crosses into the physical world, she says. "They don't have the capability to do anything more serious than that, and I don't think they're doing anything to develop that capability." But as someone who's been working in computer security since 1972, she doesn't rule anything out. "We'll know when it happens."

In November 2010, the Iranian government confirmed that its first nuclear power plant in Bushehr (right) was hit by Stuxnet, a computer worm that targets industrial software and equipment.

PHOTO Abedin Taherkenareh/epa/Corbis

functionality was restricted. Voters could still download and fill out ballots, but they had to print them out and mail them in; they weren't allowed to upload them.

Any type of electronic voting system, whether web-based or the machines at polling places, that doesn't include a paper audit trail "is a terrible idea," Halderman flatly declares.

"The problem with voting is we simultaneously want to have very high integrity and secret ballots," he says. "That means you can't keep the same kinds of logs and accounting records as in applications like banking." With bank fraud, stolen funds are often recoverable to at least some degree. In the Experi-Metal case, for example, close to $2 million was transferred out altogether, but by freezing accounts and calling back some transfers, the bank was able to recover all but the $560,000 that remains in dispute. Because of the necessary secrecy of ballots, however, "the normal mechanisms of recovery from fraud can't be used," Halderman says. "All we want is a total out at the end, and we just don't know how to do that safely. There's significant doubt that we'll ever be able to do it."

Yet the momentum for electronic voting barrels forward, with vendors insisting that it's all tamper-proof. Halderman gives Washington, D.C., great credit; most municipalities don't invite outside experts to test their systems. Many election officials, Halderman says, simply fail to understand how difficult it is to secure this type of technology. "You will hear of very few problems, not because there aren't any but because they're not detectable." Malware is quite adroit at hiding its tracks; with paperless electronic voting, a hacker could change the outcome of an election and no one would be the wiser. How, Halderman asks, do you recover from that? Somewhat comfortingly, many states do use optical scan machines with paper backups, which is better, but the issue is far from resolved.

/// Crime, fraud, theft — they've always been with us. But technology has sped everything up, spread it out, and made it more complex. Governments and law enforcement race to keep ahead of the latest fads in cybercrime; the hackers pop up with new exploits. "It's like all crime: cat and mouse," says Denning. "The level of crime overall is manifesting itself in cyberspace, and you can't prevent all kinds of crime." ///

Mary Jean Babic is a freelance writer in Brooklyn, New York.

A WORD ABOUT PASSWORDS

A STRONG PASSWORD IS YOUR FIRST FRONT-LINE DEFENSE AGAINST CYBERATTACKS. HERE ARE SOME TIPS FROM MICROSOFT ON HOW TO CREATE THE DIGITAL EQUIVALENT OF A BOUNCER FOR YOUR COMPUTER:

/// **USE AT LEAST 14 CHARACTERS.**

/// **THE MORE VARIETY, THE BETTER.** Use numbers, letters, caps, symbols, and don't be afraid to mix it up.

/// **AVOID:**
- // **Dictionary words in any language.**
- // **Words spelled backwards, common misspellings, or abbreviations.**
- // **Sequences, repeated characters, or adjacent letters on your keyboard.**
- // **Personal information, such as your name, birthday, passport number, etc.**

/// **WRITE DOWN YOUR PASSWORD** and keep it in a secure place. Don't store it on your computer; that's the first place hackers will look.

/// **AVOID TYPING YOUR PASSWORD** into public computers at airports, copy shops, computer kiosks, etc. Attackers have been known to install keystroke logging software that records every key you type.

/// **USE DIFFERENT PASSWORDS** for different websites.

From the **depths of the Exhibit Museum** to **the crime pages of the *Daily,*** our tour of campus starts here.

Fashion Police

Meet Michigan students who patrol for style and bust bogus trends. They toe the thin blue line to bring you fashion tips and insights — on campus and off.

by Lauren Proux

THE CRIME FIGHTER: **Emily Munier,** a first-year student, prefers to stay true to her own fashion. "I dress however I feel like dressing and that can change from day to day." She has, however, found a wardrobe niche to fill since arriving on campus: "Fancier clothes to go out in."

FASHION TIP: Lock up unshapely jeans. Instead, try jeans that compliment your figure.

FASHION MISDEMEANOR ON RECORD: Floral leggings — a faux pas from her elementary school days.

ON WHAT NOT TO WEAR: Find someone who will tell you the truth about your outfit. Munier consults her older sister on her look because not only will she get a straight answer, but "[my sister] is good at keeping my individual style in mind when she gives advice and tips."

ADVICE TO FASHION PAROLEES: Munier encourages others not to lose sight of their personal preferences. "Never change your style for others; only change your style for you."

PHOTOS Austin Thomason/U-M Photo Services

THE CRIME FIGHTER: Laura Torp, a sophomore, has been experimenting with her style since high school. Even though she appreciates a well-kept look, Torp says, "Don't spend an inordinate amount of time on your look, especially in college. You've got more important things to concern yourself with."

FASHION TIP: Lock up pantyhose. Try textured tights.

FASHION MISDEMEANOR ON RECORD: Leggings as pants.

ON BEING FASHIONABLE IN THE MICHIGAN COLD: Torp says there are lots of cute ways to bundle up on the cheap, especially by shopping at resale boutiques such as Plato's Closet. "If you're stylish but freezing, it's not worth it." And even though it might be appealing to strip off layers when the temperature warms, Torp cautions against showing too much skin. "A little bit of modesty goes a long way."

ADVICE TO FASHION PAROLEES: If you follow trends, Torp says tweak them to fit your own unique style. "Don't worry about what other people say. If you like wearing something and you're comfortable in it, good."

THE CRIME FIGHTER: Fumihito Shinohara, a graduate student, grew up wearing school uniforms, which influence his tailored appearance today.

FASHION TIP: Lock up ratty backpacks. Instead, invest in a chic, well-made bag.

FASHION MISDEMEANOR ON RECORD: Files are sealed.

ON INTERNATIONAL STYLE: Open yourself to influence, no matter what part of the globe it's from. Since being in Ann Arbor, Shinohara says he has become more willing "to add sporty and casual items into my wardrobe."

ADVICE TO FASHION PAROLEES: "Know yourself and understand your atmosphere," Shinohara says. Rather than pretend to be a "rock 'n' roller or hip-hop rapper," he suggests that people "be natural and relaxed." For adventure, try "add[ing] a nerdy flavor."

SAMPLE U-M FASHIONS FROM THE 1800s THROUGH THE 1980s
www.lsa.umich.edu/alumni/wire

42.22° N, 83.75° W

by Laura Bailey

Lupus is a disorder in which the immune system attacks itself. "It has no preference, it can attack any organ system in the body," Anderson explains. It's also one of the most challenging diseases to diagnose. Anderson's project looks at using certain antibodies and proteins as a screening test for lupus.

STUDENTS

Fighting Her Sickness with Science

Ashley Anderson spends countless hours in the lab studying a disease from which she herself suffers

IT WAS SUMMER CAMP SEVEN YEARS AGO when Ashley Anderson, now a senior, noted the pinpricks dotting her skin and the massive indigo bruises on her arm, and suspected something was very wrong.

What she didn't suspect was that those pinpricks and bruises would shape much of her academic and professional future. Doctors eventually diagnosed Anderson with the immune disorder lupus.

"I wanted to learn more about it," Anderson recalls.

Now at U-M, Anderson is doing just that. From her sophomore year, when she was involved in the Undergraduate Research Opportunity Program (UROP), to her senior year, Anderson has been working to develop a new screening method for lupus.

UROP pairs students with faculty on research projects pertaining to the student's interests. Through UROP, Anderson also has begun to understand the physiology of lupus. "I knew what happened to my body from a patient perspective," Anderson says, "but you don't really know why you're feeling the way you are, or what's going on with your body."

Anderson firmly believes the project will make it from petri dish to product shelves to people.

"I might not be here to benefit from what comes from this," Anderson says, "but it's not just about me. I'm participating in something that could help us get to that point, and that's worthwhile." ■

PHOTO Scott R. Galvin/U-M Photo Services

42.22° N, 83.75° W

COLLEGE

42.22° N, 83.75° W

A Fine Kettle of Fish

At turns creepy and fascinating, a collection of dead fish in the basement of the Exhibit Museum may help unveil answers to a host of scientific questions

by Lauren Proux

DEEP UNDERGROUND IN THE BASEMENTS of LSA's Exhibit Museum of Natural History, narrow paths weave between floor-to-ceiling shelves that are lined with wooden crates and filled with fishes from around the globe. At first glance, the collection appears to contain an accumulation of dusty jars and yellowed identification cards. However, the fishes are very much alive in research.

Since the collection was started in the 1920s, universities and museums have borrowed and traded the specimens. Fishes dating back to the 19th century have helped scientists study climate change, mercury levels, biodiversity, and more.

Soon, the fishes will be moved to a new location close to the Ann Arbor airport — but miles from campus. Museum of Zoology Director and Curator William Fink knows that this move may limit research access, but he is optimistic that students and faculty will still utilize the collection. "U-M has made a major commitment to safeguarding these precious biodiversity resources that serve not only the campus, but a worldwide community of researchers," he says.

After all, the potential for discovery is great. Scientists continue to confront new questions and the fishes are available to help provide answers. "Some of our specimens can be used for DNA analyses," Fink says, to estimate the evolutionary origins of fish groups and species, for example. "When many [of the fishes] were collected, we didn't know anything about DNA's role in our genetic code." ■

PHOTOS Martin Vloet/U-M Photo Services

Stop That Banana!

COLLEGE

In 1995, *The Michigan Daily* began featuring "Crime Notes," a compilation of reports from U-M's Department of Public Safety (DPS). Here's a sampling of some of our favorite posts to date.

OREGANO FOUND, MISTAKEN FOR POT

February 2, 2007

Custodians at East Quadrangle Residence Hall reported Tuesday morning that a bag of marijuana was found in a basement classroom, DPS reported. Upon further inspection it was determined that the bag actually contained oregano.

REFRIGERATOR IS NO LONGER RUNNING

February 21, 2007

On Monday at approximately 10:45 A.M., a caller said that a refrigerator stopped working in Northwood IV, DPS reported. Police contacted the development's risk management staff for maintenance on the faulty refrigerator.

SUBWAY EMPLOYEE REPORTS STOLEN POP

December 11, 2001

A person alerted police of a larceny from the Subway restaurant in the Michigan Union Friday afternoon, DPS reported. An unknown person had walked up to the drink dispenser and had taken soda without paying. DPS has no suspects.

GIRL VOMITS FOREIGN OBJECTS

September 5, 1997

A girl was reported throwing up foreign objects Tuesday, DPS reported. A caller told DPS officials a girl was throwing up in a South Quad residence hall bathroom. The officer could not identify what the girl was regurgitating, and she was transported to the University Hospital's emergency room.

IPOD LOST, FOUND IN MATTER OF MINUTES

February 15, 2006

A caller at the Harlan Hatcher Graduate Library reported at 1:00 A.M. yesterday that a student had his iPod stolen, DPS reported. The report proved to be unfounded when the student searched his other jacket pocket and found his iPod.

LIGHT BULBS STOLEN BY 11-YEAR-OLD KID

April 17, 2001

The Department of Public Safety received a call on Friday stating that an 11-year-old child stole a light bulb from the Argus I building on West William Street, DPS reported. The caller said the boy, after removing the bulb from its socket, left the building and threw the bulb on the ground. When the bulb broke, the caller said the boy screamed, "I am the cat and I am here to steal!"

BANANA PUKES ON CIRCULATION DESK

November 1, 2010

A male subject dressed as a banana was issued a ticket for Minor in Possession at the library after vomiting on the circulation desk, University Police reported. ■

From **Rust Belt Recording Studios** to ***Hardcore Pawn,*** the worldwide LSA impact begins now.

ALUMNI

Don't Let the Fishnets Fool You

Roller derby is a full-contact sport, complete with bruising and broken bones. Two LSA alumnae are among those lacing up their skates to join the growing numbers of ladies on wheels.

by Rachel Harkai

PHOTOS Geoff George

BY DAY, YOU MIGHT FIND MOLLY HATCHER, a 32-year-old former lawyer and Ph.D. candidate in LSA's joint English and women's studies program, at the podium of a Mason Hall classroom.

But by night, Molly Hatcher transforms into "The Mad Hatcher," a gritty, glitter-clad member of one Detroit's four flat-track roller derby teams.

On this particular night, Hatcher sports a hand-painted helmet, neon green racing top, and matching lime green mouth guard. She maneuvers her roller skates over the floor of Detroit's Cobo Hall, skating for her team, the D-Funk Allstars.

The Detroit Derby Girls learn the ins and outs of the sport in a 12-week course known as "Derby U." They're taught not only how to sprint on eight wheels, but also how to stay healthy and safe on the track — as much as possible.

(TOP) U-M doctoral candidate Molly Hatcher ("The Mad Hatcher") raises her hands in an attempt to avoid a penalty on the track during a bout.

(BOTTOM LEFT) The D-Funk Allstars mop the floor with the Devil's Night Dames in a recent face-off. Final score: All Stars 195; Dames 49.

(BOTTOM RIGHT) The D-Funk Allstars postgame at Detroit's Cobo Arena.

Although the glitter and bright colors she and her teammates wear might harken back to the days of roller disco, no one on this track will be skating to Village People tunes tonight. As soon as their warmup is over, these women will begin an all-out roller battle: sprinting, shoving, blocking, and knocking opponents to the ground as they try to keep the opposing team's lead skater, known as the "jammer," from completing a lap around the track.

It gets crazy quickly. Referees in silver, sparkly shorts eject players for overly aggressive behavior. Beer-chugging fans cheer from the stands. Hatcher and her teammates hip-check their opponents.

Despite the spectacle of the event, Hatcher and a growing number of women like her are working to transform the reputation of the derby into that of a sport.

A BRIEF TREATISE ON THE HISTORY OF ROLLER DERBY AS WE KNOW IT

The term "roller derby" was coined in the 1920s as a name for roller-skating races that often lasted multiple days. Flat-track roller derby was popularized in the late 1940s, while the '60s and '70s witnessed staged, televised roller bouts with titles like *Rollergame*.

It wasn't until the early 2000s that

contemporary roller derby teams first surfaced in Austin, Texas. The new iteration emphasized athletics over theatrics, and by 2004 the Women's Flat Track Derby Association (WFTDA) had been established. The organization has helped legitimize roller derby by establishing a standard set of rules that leagues must follow during a match. Though the rulebook is thick, the rules of play boil down, essentially, to this:

In each bout, two teams of five players compete by skating clockwise around the track. Eight players known as "blockers" skate in a pack. The other two skaters, known as the "jammers," try to lap the pack as many times as possible.

And while the rules are hard and fast, the sport is young enough to allow room for flair and finesse. "The styles of play are still being developed," says Erica Nashar (U-M '02) a.k.a. Blossom Bruiso, a skater for Chicago's Windy City Rollers. Nashar got her start with skating on a high school women's ice hockey team in Ann Arbor before playing women's club ice hockey at U-M. Nashar is now in her sixth year playing for the Windy City Rollers and loves being on the ground floor of the up-and-coming sport. "There's always room to try something new and to get better," she says. "It's hard to get bored with it."

It's also hard to emerge unscathed since roller derby is a full-contact sport. Blockers can use arms, hands, chest, shoulders, and hips to "check" jammers off the track and knock them down. There are rules against using elbows and hitting below the knee or in the back. Still, don't let the fishnets fool you: There's a reason that wearing helmets, knee pads, elbow pads, wrist guards, and even padded shorts is standard practice.

"Everything you see is real," says Nashar. Both she and Hatcher have watched other players sustain major injuries, such as broken collarbones and torn ligaments. Fortunately, aside from a lot of bruises, both have avoided serious injuries so far. Even so, there is an intimidating culture of toughness that surrounds the sport. It kept Hatcher from trying out for her league for three years.

"I was intimidated to try out because of the stereotype of what the women would be like," Hatcher says. "But once I joined I realized that they're not that way at all. It's not just women in fishnets hitting the crap out of each other," says Hatcher.

/ NOT JUST ANOTHER ANGRY FACE

In leagues that are managed by the athletes and for the athletes, each woman is counted on to bring her unique skills to the group. They are nurses, waitresses, teachers, deejays, physicians, lawyers and more, who use their off-track talents to help manage the teams' business and financial aspects, or lend medical expertise to help players both avoid and care for injuries.

Such work helps players build a strong self-image and a better understanding of themselves. "You are completely accepted for your different body type, and you learn how to manage your body type better," Hatcher says. "Everyone has their own advantages and that is appreciated."

Each player also has a unique derby name, "usually something with an edge," says Hatcher. Names might reference a cultural icon, like "Agony Christie," or relate to an aspect of the athlete's personality or interests, like the art-centric "Whistler Smother."

> Names might reference a cultural icon, like "Agony Christie," or relate to an aspect of the athlete's personality or interests, like the art-centric "Whistler Smother."

Hatcher got the idea for her derby name while working on her dissertation. She was analyzing the beloved Lewis Carroll tale, *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland,* when she was inspired by the memorable character known as "The Mad Hatter."

Just as Hatcher's derby name makes her sound tougher on the track, she says the derby also brings out tougher parts of her personality. "I'm usually a pretty risk-averse person, but when I put skates on I feel different. I'm more comfortable being in the moment, and being confident and taking chances."

And as an alternative to dissertation writing, Hatcher says it's the perfect outlet: "It's better than a stress ball." ■

DERBY DICTIONARY

TERMS YOU'LL HEAR ON THE TRACK

BOUT: A single roller derby game that lasts 60 minutes, and is divided into two 30-minute periods.

JAMMER: The skater on the track who can score points.

BLOCKER: A skater who stops or blocks the other team's jammer.

GRAND SLAM: When a jammer succeeds in lapping the opposing team's jammer.

TARGET ZONE: An area of the body that may be hit legally.

WHIP: An assist technique wherein one skater uses another skater's momentum to propel herself.

FACULTY

Freedom for Battered Women

In Michigan, one woman is murdered by a husband or boyfriend every five days. Some survive only by fighting back—often brutally. **Professor Carol Jacobsen** talks with *LSA Magazine* about the Michigan Women's Justice and Clemency Project, which works to free women who were convicted of murder but who acted in self-defense against their abusers and did not receive due process or fair trials.

Q:

How did you first get started with the Michigan Women's Justice and Clemency Project?

I, too, had been married to a batterer at age 17. I was lucky because I had friends and family who hid me from my batterer, who had stalked me for months and months. Years later, in 1989, I was asked if I'd make a film about a children's visitation project in Huron Valley Prison. There, I met women who were serving life sentences and I thought, oh my God this could be me. Especially if I had struck back and killed my batterer, because I knew he was going to kill me, either by accident or on purpose. I was lucky, but in talking with these women, some of them weren't as fortunate. And I wanted to do what I could on their behalf.

How many women does the Women's Justice and Clemency Project work with, and how specifically do you help them?

Right now we are working on the cases of 31 women. Through the women's studies courses I teach, I'll often take students into the prisons and we'll meet with these women to collect information on their cases and to discuss how best to move forward. We've also got a team of lawyers working on either re-trials or clemency.

The project is also trying to change laws and the interpretation of self-defense in court cases. And we're advocating for greater domestic violence education among judges, attorneys, law enforcement officials, and parole board members. Unfortunately, the courts and the laws are slow to change. They're really behind the times in terms of addressing the issues that affect women and that led to their incarceration in the first place.

Is it true that a man who kills a woman will receive a more lenient sentence from the court than a woman who kills a man?

We did a study in Oakland County in Michigan over a three-year period in the late 1980s ('86 to '88). We were helping a number of women who had been convicted during that period, who were serving more than 20 years (many of them had life sentences). We thought Oakland County seemed especially punitive of battered women, and we did an in-depth study of all homicides during that three-year period. We found that, yes, battered women have higher conviction rates and longer sentences than all other defendants.

What about women's shelters or the police? Aren't they supposed to help protect battered women?

I often get calls from battered women who are looking for our help because they can't get help from the police. For example, some cities require a mandatory arrest in a domestic violence case. Often the police will arrest both parties, even though statistically it's much more likely that the woman is being battered than the man. These same women also can't get into shelters because the shelters are full — they turn away close to 70 percent of women who need them. They just don't have enough beds.

What can people do if they want to help advocate for these women?

Call and write the governor and parole boards, as well as attend rallies on behalf of battered women. The Women's Justice and Clemency Project also welcomes volunteer assistance if you want to get involved directly. For more information, visit www.umich.edu/~clemency. ■

One-third of women who are murdered are killed by male partners. Conversely, only three to four percent of men are killed by female partners. The Michigan Women's Justice and Clemency Project organizes rallies — such as this one in Lansing in 2008 — to raise awareness about domestic violence and abuse, and to advocate for women who are serving murder sentences because they acted in self-defense.

(LEFT) Professor Carol Jacobsen.

PHOTOS Courtesy of Carol Jacobsen

by Lara Zielin

FACULTY

Growing Up Green

Tiya Miles uses a love of the environment to inspire young women

"I LIKE GECKOS. Does that make me weird?" That question from her seven-year-old twin daughter sparked Associate Professor Tiya Miles' founding of Eco Girls, an organization that fosters and encourages girls' love of nature.

In contrast to what Miles calls the "pre-packaged princess takeover of culture," Eco Girls is designed to help girls be "engaged, active, and making contributions to the world, versus focused on what they look like and what they spend their money on," she says.

For example, Eco Girls, who are between eight and 12 years of age, will get firsthand experience with sustainable farming by helping grow a community garden. They will camp and do service projects, as well as learn about plants and animals in the Michigan habitat. They will come to U-M and learn from students and faculty, and will "experience and move through the natural world, understanding more about it and their place in it," says Miles.

Eco Girls is a departure from Miles' traditional scholarly work, which is largely focused on Native American and African American comparative histories. Yet her efforts on both fronts are connected through the Department for Afroamerican and African Studies (DAAS), which Miles will chair next year. Miles says Eco Girls fits in perfectly with DAAS's many outreach projects, which "connect the campus to larger communities." What's more, all core organizers for Eco Girls are LSA alumni.

Miles says it's critical that girls get engaged in their environments now, as "environmental issues are going to loom larger and larger on the horizon." She hopes Eco Girls will "contribute to the science education of girls — making it fun, accessible, and real. We want them to have the tools they need to be empowered to change the world for the better."

To learn more about Eco Girls, visit www.environmentforgirls.org. ■

PHOTO Mark Edward Atkinson/Corbis **ILLUSTRATION** Rachel Dennis

by Charles Andrew Ottman

Coffey Addict

The musical career of Motown legend **Dennis Coffey** gets a second wind with the help of Chris Peters ('94), who's introducing Coffey's gritty, funky tunes to a new generation of listeners

ALUMNI

Dennis Coffey was embedded in the Detroit music scene when the city was at the pinnacle of musical innovation and importance. He developed some of his signature guitar riffs in the 1960s at Motown's Studio B (formerly Golden World) on Davison, which now sits vacant. Here, he's pictured in Rust Belt Recording Studios with LSA history major and artist manager Chris Peters.

PHOTO Jerome Wald III

WHEN YOU WALK INTO Royal Oak's Rust Belt Recording Studio, you immediately spot the gold and platinum records on the wall — awards commemorating massive sales by well-known artists such as Kid Rock. The next room over, things are less flashy. An older, unassuming gentleman wearing a sweatshirt and jeans is recording thick, buzzing guitar tracks. What the casual observer might never guess is that this man has performed on records over the course of his career that have, combined, dwarfed profits by even the biggest modern-day musicians.

His name is Dennis Coffey, and he's something of a legend, having played on innumerable hits as a member of Motown Records' backing band, The Funk Brothers. He is responsible for the guitar work on songs like "Psychedelic Shack" by The Temptations and "War" by Edwin Starr. Coffey also has performed on plenty of recordings by non-Motown artists, ranging from Ringo Starr and Harry Nilsson to Funkadelic and Quincy Jones. He even had a few hits of his own as a solo artist. The biggest was "Scorpio," a song that has been sampled by countless hip-hop artists including LL Cool J, Young MC, and the Fugees.

Today, Coffey is working on a new record, but he's not alone in the studio. In the control booth, a younger man with a scruffy five-o-clock shadow steps toward a microphone. "That's great, Dennis. That tone is perfect." Chris Peters is a history major and music producer who met Coffey about a year ago.

"I was a huge hip-hop fan in the '80s and early '90s and I knew Dennis as this legendary funk guitarist who had his songs sampled by everybody in those days," Peters says. Al Sutton, the owner of Rust Belt Studios, was considering a project with Coffey and he approached Peters and his business partner, Chris Fuller, about a collaboration.

After a few weeks of discussion, Peters and Fuller agreed they would manage Coffey, and Sutton would work on recording the project. Almost immediately, Peters was struck by the breadth of Coffey's work.

"As much as I knew about Dennis beforehand, I later discovered that he had been involved in an unbelievable amount of significant recordings and moments in American popular music history," he says. "Dennis played on Del Shannon's country recordings and 'Boogie Fever' by The Sylvers. Country classics and disco smashes that I had no idea he was a part of. The guy has done it all.

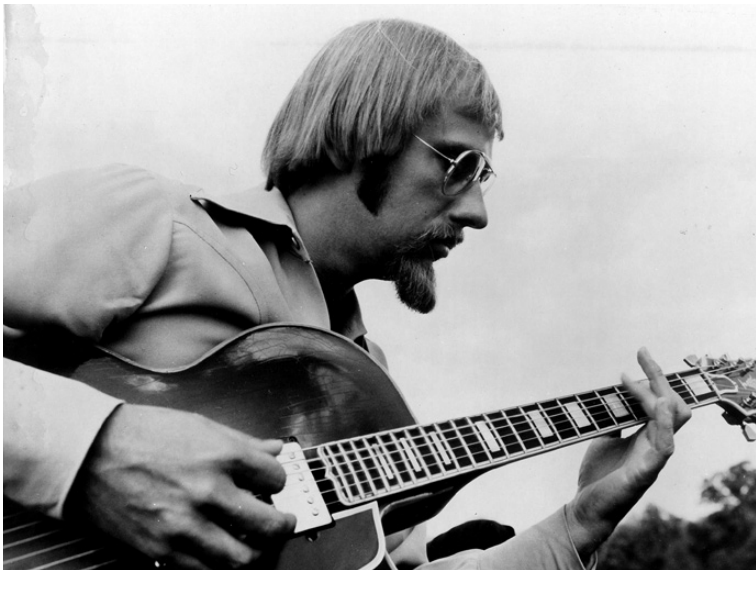
"Without exaggerating, Dennis is a key figure in early development of soul, funk, and disco. There aren't many artists you

> "Without exaggerating, Dennis is a key figure in early development of soul, funk, and disco. There aren't many artists you can find who have had the kind of impact he's had, and yet aren't household names."

(LEFT) Coffey got his start playing on dozens of records for Detroit's Motown Records (now the home of the Motown Historical Museum). This April, Coffey was honored with a Distinguished Achievement Award at the 20th annual Detroit Music Awards.

(MIDDLE) This photo of Coffey was taken circa 1970, around the time he would have recorded "Scorpio," an instrumental track that hit number six on the Billboard charts.

(RIGHT) Coffey performs on stage in 2009 as part of the Ponderosa Stomp—a festival dedicated to preserving and presenting the history of American roots music— at the House of Blues in New Orleans.



PHOTOS Michael Ochs Archives/Getty Images

can find who have had the kind of impact he's had, and yet aren't house-hold names."

Peters has been involved in music since high school. He was in Getaway Cruiser, an Ann Arbor-based band signed to Sony Records in the mid-1990s, and has since established himself as a songwriter and producer, penning hits for artists such as Kid Rock and The Black Eyed Peas. Despite these experiences, the Coffey album, to be released by London-based Strut Records this spring, has presented unique rewards.

"It's a rush to be working with someone of Dennis' talent and possibly helping him get back to a level of recognition he hasn't had in a long time," says Peters. "The idea with this project is to both reconnect Dennis with his musical roots and to contemporize him by connecting him with younger, relevant artists who work in complementary styles."

The new record is a collection of songs with originals very much in the spirit of Coffey's early solo work — gritty, psychedelic funk — and new versions of songs Coffey played roughly 40 years ago. Modern performers like Mayer Hawthorne, Kings Go Forth, and Mick Collins of The Dirtbombs participated in the sessions.

"Dennis spent most of his career playing in the shadows and is often uncredited on recordings by young, popular acts of the day," says Peters. "All of these years later, younger acts are honored to play and sing on his records. More people need to know that."

It's important for Peters that this album has as much visibility as possible, but not just because of commercial considerations. The idea of Coffey being introduced (or re-introduced) to the public at large appeals to his interest in the preservation and celebration of American musical history — an interest he developed in part through his history coursework in the College of LSA.

"The music Dennis has been involved in making during his career is uniquely American and maybe even uniquely a product of Detroit. People should understand that music is like anything else; it has a history and a course of development. You don't go from A to Z without all the other letters in between. I love that with this record, we will be putting Dennis' new music into the world and also hopefully turning people on to all the great things he's done over the entirety of his career." ■

Coffey's 2004 memoir, *Guitars, Bars, and Motown Superstars,* recently was released in paperback by the University of Michigan Press.

SOUND FAMILIAR?

Coffey's songs have been sampled and re-sampled over the years. You may have heard his beats laid into the tracks of the following hits.

"Scorpio" from the album *Evolution*, 1971

Sampled by:

BUSY BEE, "Old School," 1988

PUBLIC ENEMY, "Night of the Living Baseheads," 1988

YOUNG MC, "Bust a Move," 1989

LL COOL J, "Jingling Baby," 1990

MOBY, "Mobility," 1990

RAGE AGAINST THE MACHINE, "Renegades of Funk," 2000

"Getting it On" from the album *Evolution*, 1971

Sampled by:

PUBLIC ENEMY, "You're Gonna Get Yours," 1987

BEASTIE BOYS, "What Comes Around," 1989

PM DAWN, "Even After I Die," 1991

DIAMOND D, "No Wonduh," 1997

"Ride Sally Ride" from the album *Goin' for Myself,* 1972

Sampled by:

LL COOL J, "Big Ole Butt," 1989

ULTRAMAGNETIC MC'S, "Feelin' It," 1988

COMPTON'S MOST WANTED, "Calm Down," 1989

PHOTO Ebet Roberts/Redferns

by Julie Halpert

ALUMNI

Pawn Star

A look inside American Jewelry and Loan with **Seth Gold,** one of the stars of the reality TV show *Hardcore Pawn*

SETH GOLD ('03) SPENDS HIS DAYS in a 50,000-square-foot warehouse surrounded by 4,000 fur coats, 1,000 snow blowers, an elephant skull (see sidebar, p. 50), a 1965 Bentley automobile, and more. Gold is business partners with his father, Les Gold, in the pawn shop American Jewelry and Loan. Located south of 8 Mile Road in Detroit, the shop has taken on celebrity status since December 2009, when it became the subject of the TruTV

PHOTOS Martin Vloet/U-M Photo Services

With 50,000 square feet of merchandise, American Jewelry and Loan is Detroit's biggest pawn shop. Seth Gold, pictured here, helps run the family business, which has dealt in items ranging from live alligators to pregnant mannequins to portable toilets.

reality television show *Hardcore Pawn.*

From the moment it opens in the morning, long lines snake around the store, totaling roughly 1,000 customers each day. They're eager to pawn some prized possessions for quick cash. Gold stands at the ready, dressed in jeans and a striped shirt, with a heavy gold chain around his neck and two hoop earrings in one ear. His is not the typical job of a University of Michigan graduate, but Gold was born into this quirky business, and he happily embraces it. While pawn shops have a reputation for being exploitative, Gold thinks they get a bum rap. He sees himself as part of a "helping profession," providing between 500 to 700 loans each day to some who would otherwise have nowhere else to turn. "I often help people who are worried about their next meal to survive the day," he says.

His company allows customers to either use their personal items as collateral for a loan, or to sell their items outright for cash. He charges a three-percent monthly interest rate, plus a storage fee of one dollar per month. The customer can pick up their item any time within a 90-day period, provided the interest is paid; if the criteria aren't met, Gold takes possession. Gold says 80 percent to 90 percent of customers pay off their loan and redeem their merchandise, and that he's often

the "babysitter," who provides a safe storage space. The Bentley's owner has paid $10,000 for the past five years just to keep the car at his warehouse.

Gold never thought he would enter a business that started with his great-grandfather's pawn shop, Sam's Loan, which opened in 1942. Gold's grandfather launched American Jewelry and Loan in 1978, and his father bought it in 1992.

Growing up in West Bloomfield, Michigan, he recalls the negative reaction from his friends when he revealed his father's job. He headed to U-M in 1999, determined to enter a more highly regarded profession and become a doctor. He looks back fondly on those years. "There's no better college town in the country than Ann Arbor," he says. His office is peppered with U-M memorabilia, including a number 16 John Navarre football jersey, signed by the players on the 2003 team, a graduation gift from his wife of five years, whom he dated at U-M.

But as he embarked on the pre-med curriculum, he discovered he didn't enjoy physics and biology. Halfway through his junior year, after working in the family business during the summers, he shifted gears. "I knew I could make this place bigger and better," he says. When he told his mother he wanted to make the pawn shop his occupation, he recalls she said, "That's cool, but get your degree." After Gold graduated in 2003, he headed immediately into the family business. "It was the best decision I've made," he says.

Gold says American Jewelry and Loan is not just another pawn shop, and he's intent on turning around those negative perceptions by putting the customer first. "We focus on a service-based environment and work hard to ensure that each person who walks in the door is proud to do business at American," Gold says. He says that he offers one of the lowest interest rates in the country, as well as zero-percent-interest loans for new customers who need short-term help. "We've helped many of our customers get back on their feet."

Still, *Hardcore Pawn* tends to feature angry customers being carted off by security guards after their merchandise has been repossessed. But Gold says that's more the exception, and that "99 percent of the transactions are seamless."

When initially approached about the show by producers, Gold says his gregarious father was more enthusiastic, though Gold's pleased he agreed to go along. He tries not to let the cameras affect him, but says it naturally offers the chance to reflect on his transactions "and improve my game." Unlike *Pawn Stars,* which airs on the History Channel, Gold says his show focuses on "real transactions with real people in an urban environment." He says there's a big enough appetite for both shows, since they provide a glimpse of a world rarely seen by the public and "an inside look at banking for people without bank accounts." And Gold says the customers "love being on camera." It's had some interesting effects. After one episode, on which he agreed to buy a prosthetic leg for $50, eight people brought in prosthetic legs to hock.

Gold is trying to modernize the pawn shop through its website, pawndetroit.com, which eventually will allow users to upload merchandise and find out how much it's worth. Gold hopes customers will be able to buy and sell online without ever having to enter the store.

Working with his family is "one of the most positive experiences and one of the hardest," since disagreements often spill over from the office into home life, but Gold says, "no one has your back like family." Gold is wedded to the store long-term, hoping to open other locations. But he doesn't plan to pressure his son to follow in his footsteps when he's older. "If I'm the last Gold in it," that's fine, he says. ■

After one episode, on which he agreed to buy a prosthetic leg for $50, eight people brought in prosthetic legs to hock.

A Story for Every Thing

Each piece of merchandise tells a story, Gold says. An elephant skull was brought in by a man who inherited it from a big-game hunter in Africa. Gold expects to sell it for $1,400, twice as much as he paid for it. A custom 14-karat gold, diamond-encrusted bracelet cost $24,000, but Gold expects it will fetch $60,000. And there are items that Gold can't part with, like the Big Ten Championship rings. Those tell a sad story: athletes who have run through their money and sell their rings for quick cash. In addition to U-M Rose Bowl rings, there is also one from Ohio State. "I don't feel so badly about that one," Gold jokes.

by Laura Bailey

Burden of Proof

Dave Moran works to overturn wrongful convictions at the helm of Michigan's Innocence Clinic

ALUMNI

IT'S A SUNNY, SILVERY DECEMBER afternoon, and the U-M law quadrangle is silent but for a few students huffing as they hurry to their rooms. Shadows spill across the frozen grass from the towering Collegiate Gothic buildings, unchanged from Professor David Moran's law student days 20 years ago.

Moran knows all too well that, indeed, some things don't change: There will always be crimes, there will always be victims, and there will always be innocent people imprisoned. And, as long as Moran's around, there will always be someone fighting to set those innocent people free.

PHOTO Lin Jones/U-M Photo Services

Moran is co-director of the Michigan Innocence Clinic, which argues what it believes are wrongfully convicted cases without DNA evidence. Moran started the clinic in 2009 with U-M Law Professor Bridget McCormack.

"I gave up tenure," says Moran, who then was associate dean at Wayne State University Law School. "I could not be happier. I still get to teach and litigate. I get to do the two things I love."

Law wasn't Moran's first career choice, though watching his eyes light up while recalling the case of Julie Baumer — a woman the Innocence Clinic helped exonerate after she spent more than four years in prison, falsely convicted of first-degree child abuse — it's hard to envision Moran doing anything else.

Since junior high, Moran dreamed of being a theoretical particle physicist. A lofty goal for a kid in a dusty Oklahoma town with an inadequate library, but while other boys revered the Hardy Boys, Moran chewed through Carl Sagan and Richard Feynman. He earned a physics undergraduate degree from LSA in 1984, followed by Cambridge, where he studied mathematics. But at Cornell, elbow deep into an isolating, intense Ph.D. physics project, Moran, like one of Sagan's stars, burned out.

On a lark Moran audited a law class at Cornell and loved it. He then secretly applied to U-M's law school. "Once I got to law school I knew I'd made the right choice," he says. Two decades later, there's no trace of the burnout he once feared.

After getting his J.D., Moran worked for eight years at the Michigan State Appellate Defender Office in Detroit. There, he was astonished at the number of Julie Baumers in existence.

The common thread in wrongful conviction cases is "horrific lawyering at the trial level," Moran says. "Unfortunately that's the norm in Michigan because Michigan has one of the nation's worst systems for providing lawyers for indigent defendants at the trial level."

David Moran prepares for oral arguments before the U.S. Supreme Court with a moot court panel of U-M Law faculty.

(MOOT COURT, LEFT TO RIGHT) Paul Reingold, Sam Gross, Christina Whitman, Kimberly Thomas, and Bridget McCormack.

GUILTY UNTIL PROVEN INNOCENT

2% More than two percent of U.S. death sentences are based on wrongful convictions.

41% Forty-one percent of death row inmates between 1973 and 2004 left death row because sentences were reversed. Many were re-sentenced to life imprisonment.

10% About 10 percent of reported exoneration cases from 1979 to 2003 involved defendants who were under 18 at the time of the crimes for which they were convicted.

267 The first DNA exoneration took place in 1989. DNA exonerations have occurred in 34 states; since 2000, there have been 267 exonerations.

Sources: The Innocence Project. Gross, Samuel, U-M Law professor. (2008). "Convicting the Innocent." *Annual Review of Law and Social Science,* Volume 4.

At their first jailhouse meeting, a suspicious Baumer asked Moran why he wanted to help her.

"He said, just as calmly and sweetly as ever, 'Well, it's our job,'" Baumer says. "He reassured me that he was there because they believed in my innocence and they believed in the work that they did. They wanted to see this injustice corrected."

After a Macomb County judge overturned her conviction this past October, Moran has written Baumer letters of reference and promised he'd do what he could to help her rebuild her life as a free woman.

Baumer is one of five total exonerees the Innocence Clinic has been able to help in its short existence. They are currently at work on nine other cases.

Moran believes there is still a lot of wrong to right.

"I think, unfortunately, there's plenty of work for us to keep doing what we're doing for many years," Moran says. "The criminal justice system in Michigan is broken, so we're not going to run out of wrongful convictions anytime soon." ■

PHOTO Marcia Ledford/U-M Photo Services

by Lara Zielin

Migrant Mexican families, such as the one pictured here in 1936, often followed crop cycles around the country during the Great Depression, harvesting peas in California and beets in Michigan, for example. Thousands of these workers — many of whom were legal U.S. citizens — were rounded up for deportation and forced to return to Mexico.

FACULTY

The Depression, Deportation, and Detroit

Maria Cotera works to create a museum that will remember the thousands of Mexicans unjustly deported during the 1930s

WHEN THE GREAT DEPRESSION HIT DETROIT and jobs dried up, non-whites were usually the first to lose employment. In the Motor City, this didn't just mean blacks. Mexican laborers were not only let go, but were systematically targeted for deportation. Thousands were forced back across the border throughout the '30s.

PHOTO Mary Knox Merrill/The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERA'S RAIL CARS

In 1932, as Diego Rivera was painting his landmark *Detroit Industry* mural for the Detroit Institute of the Arts, the U.S. and Mexican governments were collaborating to repatriate Mexican workers. Rivera wanted the process to be more humane in Michigan than it was elsewhere in the country, where groups were rounded up, Gestapo-style, and forced south. Rivera's goal was to protect the rights of those who returned safely to Mexico. He paid for rail cars to take workers across the Mexican border, where they'd been promised property. However, the dream wasn't to be realized. The U.S. and Mexican governments failed to provision the workers and the land was largely tracts of desert. The communities collapsed, and most Mexican workers eventually returned to the United States.

"During the Depression, there was a lot of anxiety, as there is now, that Mexican workers were taking the jobs that people needed," says Associate Professor Maria Cotera, who is studying and teaching this tragic aspect of American history, called the Mexican repatriation. "All Mexicans became suspects, regardless of whether they were citizens." More than one million Mexicans throughout the United States were rounded up, forced onto trains, and taken back to Mexico without due process. More than sixty percent of them were U.S. citizens.

"Whether or not certain members of a family were citizens, they all went," says Cotera. "It's a legal and moral and ethical lapse by the U.S. government." By the 1940s, Cotera says many "crossed back into the United States illegally, and didn't realize they were actually U.S. citizens."

Cotera, who is the director of LSA's Latina/o Studies Program, has highlighted this often-overlooked chapter in U.S. history in courses for undergraduates, which feature the testimonies of repatriated Detroiters collected by Detroit community historian Elena Herrada. Cotera and Herrada soon realized there was another group that needed the same information students were getting: new immigrants into the Latino community who lacked the historical perspective of older immigrants.

"The new immigrants don't know the older immigrants' stories, especially about repatriation, and it can be a source of tension between the two groups," Cotera says.

With the help of Herrada, who directs the Oral Histories project with the Detroit-based organization Fronteras Norteñas, Cotera began to envision a museum project that would share information about the repatriation and help "the older and newer immigrant communities come together," says Cotera.

Through a University of Michigan Arts of Citizenship grant, Cotera has started plans for El Museo del Norte, or Museum of the North. The museum will capture the stories of not just repatriated Mexicans, but also the larger migration stories of Puerto Ricans, South Americans, and even those who came to Michigan internally from California, Texas, and Nevada. Cotera says the goal is to highlight the shared history of the groups, emphasizing similarities over differences.

Given the constricted economy and the limited funds available for projects focusing on culture and the arts, El Museo del Norte will start as a small "mobile museum" that can be easily taken on the road to high-density Latino populations. The content of the museum will be created from "photos, letters, documents, oral narratives and more, both in Spanish and English," Cotera says.

The goal is to have the mobile museum on the road by spring 2012. The long-term goal of the project is to create a full-fledged museum in Southwest Detroit.

"There have been many tragic events throughout our human history, but the trick is to turn these events into learning opportunities for generations to come," says Cotera. "That can only be done through teaching, storytelling, and reflection. It strikes me that there is no better place to do these things than in a museum." ■

Sources for this article include: Balderman F., Rodriguez R., *Decade of Betrayal: Mexican repatriation in the 1930s* (University of New Mexico Press, 2006). Valdez, Dennis Nodin (1988), Mexican Revolutionary Nationalism and Repatriation during the Great Depression, *Mexican Studies,* 4(1):1-23.

Maria Cotera, pictured here in Detroit's Mexicantown, says Latino history in the United States has focused mostly on the Southwest. But Michigan's auto factories and beet fields once brought Latinos to the state in large numbers, and today Latinos represent one of the fastest-growing populations in Michigan according to Census data.

PHOTOS Spencer Grant/World of Stock; Leisa Thomson

by David Holzel

In 2009, John Demjanjuk was deported from the United States based on evidence that he'd participated in the death of thousands at Nazi concentration camps, including the Sobibor, Poland camp. Today, the "Lane of Remembrance" at the Sobibor memorial site — the path that once led to gas chambers — is lined with the names of victims.

ALUMNI

Hunting War Criminals

Michael MacQueen sifts through the debris of conflict for the evidence that will connect war crimes with their perpetrators

IT WAS AN ACCIDENT. In 1995, Michael MacQueen ('80, M.A. '83) was at work in the dingy state archives of Lithuania, in the capital city of Vilnius, sifting through personnel files of Lithuanians who had served in Nazi death camps in Poland, when he spotted a document that seemed to have been attached by mistake. It reported that two guards at a concentration camp, Majdanek, had received 25 blows of the whip for leaving camp without permission. The reason: They had gone "in pursuit of some salt and onions," a euphemism for visiting a brothel.

One of the guards was John Demjanjuk. When MacQueen, a historian for the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations (OSI), discovered the document, Demjanjuk already had lost his American citizenship and had been tried and

PHOTO Mary Knox Merrill/The Christian Science Monitor

sentenced to death for being the notorious SS guard known as Ivan the Terrible. Later, in 1993, the Israeli Supreme Court overturned the sentence after new evidence showed the conviction was based on a case of mistaken identity.

Now MacQueen had found evidence that placed Demjanjuk back in the death camps and filled the gaps in his service history. A new denaturalization trial followed in 2002. Today, Demjanjuk, age 91, stripped of his U.S. citizenship a second time, is on trial in Munich, accused of being an accessory to the deaths of at least 27,900 people.

MacQueen says that chance encounter with the Demjanjuk document, and others like it during his career as a war crimes investigator, was no fluke. "I like that quote of Descartes, 'Chance favors the prepared mind,'" he says. "I tend to be methodical."

That methodical approach led to one denaturalization, four extraditions, and a number of deportations during MacQueen's two decades at OSI. In 2008, MacQueen moved to the Department of Homeland Security's U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). His job at ICE is much the same: to gather evidence that suspected war criminals received their U.S. citizenship by hiding their wartime activities. With the Nazi-era cases largely closed, the suspects he tracks now are from the Balkan wars of the 1990s. MacQueen's investigations have resulted in 25 individuals losing their American citizenship.

"I'm a historical garbage man," he says. "What we're doing is seeking to secure some measure of justice for human rights victims."

MacQueen works out of a cubicle in downtown Washington, D.C., with a map of Bosnia and a photo of him racing a green MG Midget tacked to the walls. The troubled Balkan state is where he spends a couple months a year in his investigations. Road racing is a passion he developed after he dropped out of LSA in 1968.

He spent the decade after dropping out working as a mechanic. At age 28, he re-enrolled at U-M and began his study of ethnic nationalism and ethnic conflict in Eastern Europe, at LSA's Center for Russian, East European, and Eurasian Studies.

"I was working on my Ph.D. dissertation in Ann Arbor when I saw an ad in the *Chronicle of Higher Education.* It was lifted right from my résumé." The Justice Department was looking for a historian to conduct World War II-era research in Eastern Europe. MacQueen was hired in 1988 and headed for Vilnius.

To aid his work, MacQueen, who already spoke German and Polish, taught himself Lithuanian. In recent years, he also added Serbo-Croatian to his toolkit.

He revels in catching the bad guys, saying he finds it "strongly offensive" when someone with a gun is able to commit atrocities with a sense of impunity. But mixed with moral indignation is a delight in his work that has survived more than two decades of dusty archives and unsavory suspects.

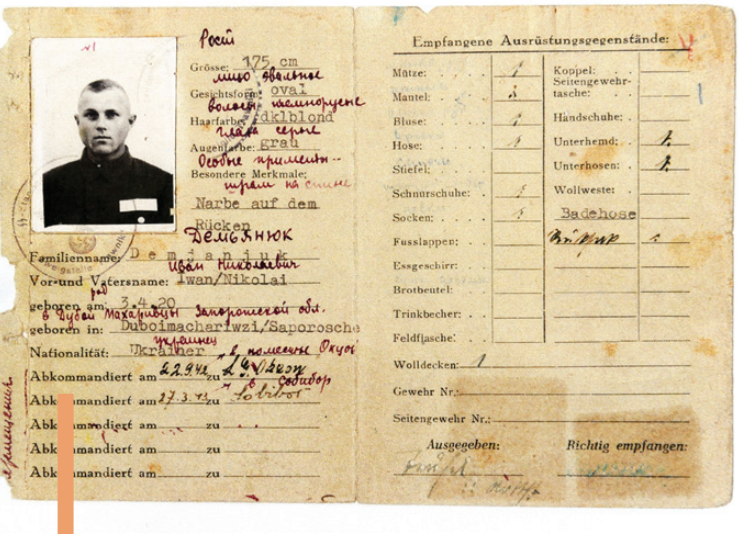
"When I finish one case, I box up the stuff and go on to the next one," MacQueen says. "I'm never going to retire." ■

READ HOW MACQUEEN UNEARTHED EVIDENCE ON ANOTHER NOTORIOUS NAZI
www.lsa.umich.edu/alumni/wire

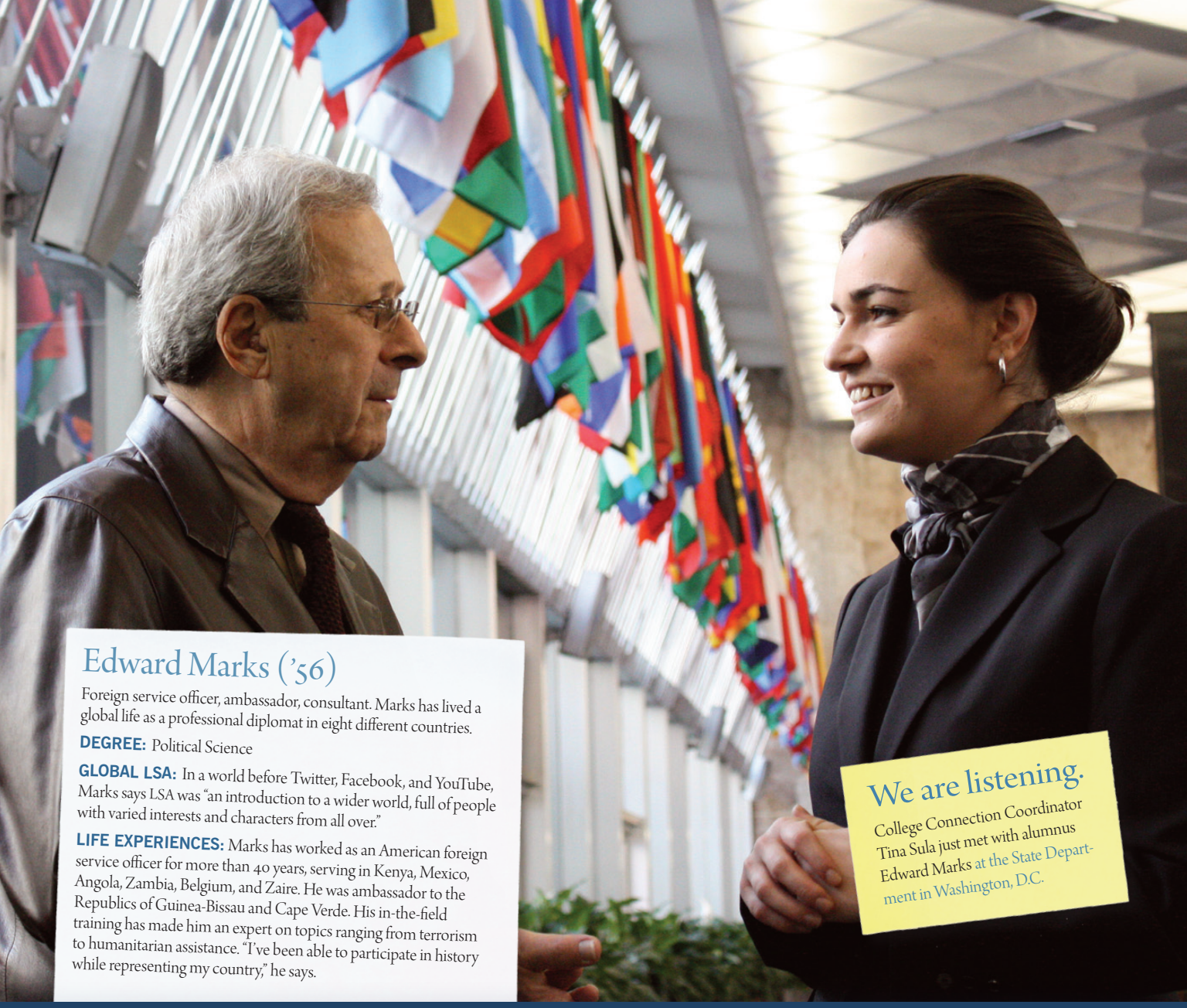
In 2010, the number of worldwide investigations into suspected Nazis rose for the second consecutive year to 852, according to the Simon Wiesenthal Center. Germany saw the most dramatic increase in cases: from 27 to 177. Australia, Canada, and Norway were among countries given failing grades for their investigative efforts.

(LEFT) John Demjanjuk received this service certificate in 1942 as a guard at a training camp in Trawniki, Poland. The writing "27.3.43 Sobibor" notes Demjanjuk's arrival date at the concentration camp Sobibor, where he is widely suspected of being "Ivan the Terrible," committing murderous and savage acts against prisoners.

(RIGHT) In December 2009, Demjanjuk was led to the courtroom on a stretcher in Munich to face trial. He is formally charged with 27,900 counts of acting as an accessory to murder.



PHOTOS © Marijan Murat/dpa/Corbis; JOHN MACDOUGALL/AFP/Getty Images



Edward Marks ('56)

Foreign service officer, ambassador, consultant. Marks has lived a global life as a professional diplomat in eight different countries.

DEGREE: Political Science

GLOBAL LSA: In a world before Twitter, Facebook, and YouTube, Marks says LSA was "an introduction to a wider world, full of people with varied interests and characters from all over."

LIFE EXPERIENCES: Marks has worked as an American foreign service officer for more than 40 years, serving in Kenya, Mexico, Angola, Zambia, Belgium, and Zaire. He was ambassador to the Republics of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde. His in-the-field training has made him an expert on topics ranging from terrorism to humanitarian assistance. "I've been able to participate in history while representing my country," he says.

We are listening.

College Connection Coordinator Tina Sula just met with alumnus Edward Marks at the State Department in Washington, D.C.

TO REACH YOU WE HAVE: traveled 17,200 miles on Michigan freeways; consumed 1055 cups of coffee and tea; traveled on the D.C. Metro, the New York Subway, the Chicago El, the London Underground, Maryland's MARC line, and San Francisco BART trains; visited the CNN Tower, the Detroit Renaissance Center, the New York Times Building, Rockefeller Center, Philadelphia City Hall, the Denver Museum of Nature and Science, Warner Brothers Studios in Los Angeles, the Pentagon, the State Department, and the Environmental Protection Agency; visited with more than 1,700 alumni in a wide range of professions including: antiques, art, blogging, computer science, consulting, curatorial work, education, finance, governmental affairs and public service, journalism and media affairs, law, marketing and advertising, massage therapy, medicine, motherhood, nonprofit management, physical therapy, politics, publishing, real estate, sales, and yoga instruction.

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Lee Ann Bird ('93) reads *LSA Magazine* atop Fox Glacier in New Zealand!

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Top 10 Michigan Athletes

These are the best of the best: U-M athletes who outcompeted, outperformed, and outshone all the rest. Our list comprises those who achieved fame in Ann Arbor—not after.

by Richard Rothschild

Bennie OOSTERBAAN

football/basketball/baseball (U-M 1924–28)

The Muskegon, Michigan, native was a three-time All-American in football, a two-time All-American in basketball, and all-conference in baseball. He later went on to coach U-M's football and basketball teams. Supposedly, Ohio State's Woody Hayes said of the gentlemanly Oosterbaan: "If he weren't from Michigan, I'd like to have my own son play for him."

Tom HARMON

football/basketball (U-M 1938–40)

The 1940 Heisman Trophy winner was a two-time All-American and the only player in major college football history to lead the nation in scoring twice. The Gary, Indiana, native also played two seasons of varsity basketball. His No. 98 may be the most famous jersey in Michigan history.

Ron KRAMER

football/basketball/track (U-M 1953–57)

This graduate of East Detroit High was a two-time All-American (1955–56) in football, where he lined up to play offensive and defensive end, running back, and even kicker. He earned All-Big Ten honors in basketball and competed for the track team, throwing the shot put and excelling at the high jump.

Micki KING

diving (U-M 1961–65)

King never dove for U-M, but for good reason: In 1961, there was no women's team. Fortunately, men's coach Dick Kimball recognized King's extraordinary talents and allowed her to train with his squad. Competing for the Ann Arbor Swim Club, King won the 1965 U.S. national indoor platform title, the outdoor three-meter championship, and was named the nation's top female diver.

PHOTOS Courtesy of the Bentley Historical Library

Cazzie RUSSELL

basketball (U-M 1963–66)

Playing in an era before the three-point shot, the Chicago native averaged a school record 27.1 points for his career, a record 30.8 points for a single season, and set a Michigan single-game scoring mark with 48 points. Russell led Michigan to three straight Big Ten titles and to the 1965 NCAA championship game. He was '66 NCAA Player of the Year.

Rick LEACH

football/baseball (U-M 1975–79)

The Ann Arbor-born quarterback threw 48 touchdown passes and ran for another 34, leading Michigan to three straight Rose Bowls. He won All-American honors in '78. In baseball, he was named All-American in 1978 and '79, and helped Michigan secure fifth place at the 1978 College World Series.

Anthony CARTER

football (U-M 1979–82)

The electric 5-foot-11, 165-pound wide receiver from Riviera Beach, Florida, caught 161 passes for 3,076 yards and 37 touchdowns. Every time he touched the ball, he averaged 17.4 yards, an NCAA record. Carter was only the eighth three-time All-American in Big Ten football history.

Think we missed someone?

Let us know at **www.lsa.umich.edu/alumni/wire.** You can read expanded bios, see our honorable mentions, and leave us a comment —or two.

Barry LARKIN

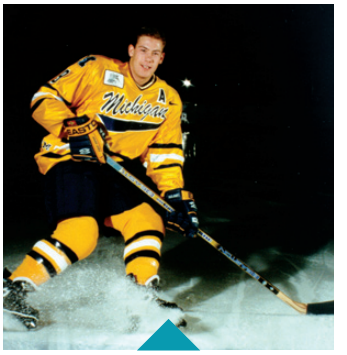
baseball (U-M 1982–85)

The Cincinnati-born shortstop is the Wolverines' only two-time First-Team All-American. Larkin helped U-M to two Big Ten championships and to the College World Series in 1983 (third place) and 1984 (seventh). Despite playing only three seasons, he is in top 10 career categories for batting, triples, runs, and stolen bases.

Charles WOODSON

football (U-M 1995–97)

A member of ABC Sports' all-time All-American team, Woodson grabbed 18 career interceptions, the second best in school history. His 78-yard punt return touchdown broke open the 1997 Ohio State game. The Fremont, Ohio, native won the 1997 Heisman Trophy and helped lead Michigan to the '97 national championship.



Brendan MORRISON

hockey (U-M 1993–97)

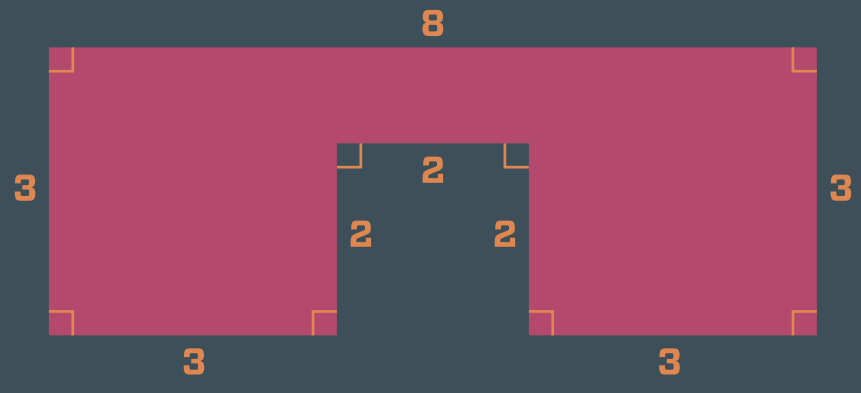
The Canadian-born player is a three-time All-American and one of only two Wolverines to win the Hobey Baker Award, college hockey's Heisman. In 1996, Morrison scored the game-winning goal against Colorado College to give Michigan the NCAA championship.

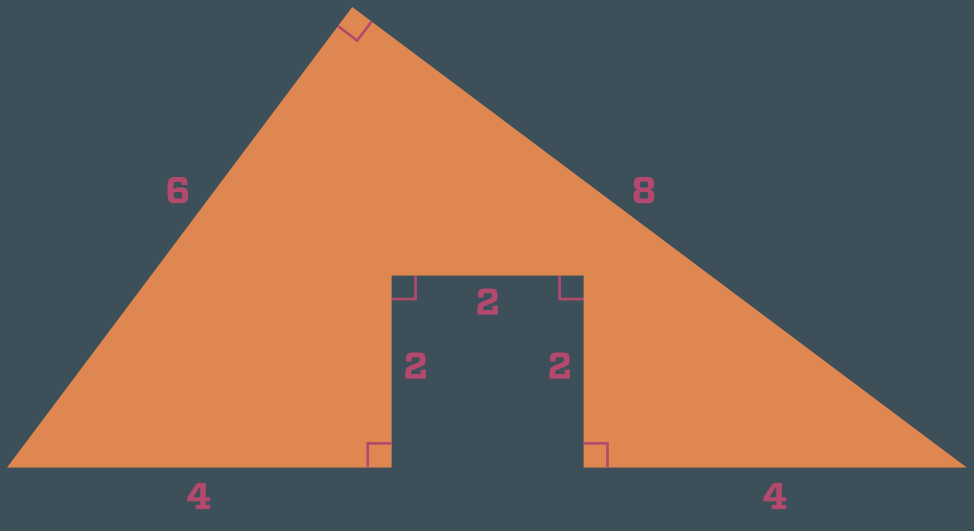
PHOTOS Courtesy of Bentley Historical Library; except bottom middle: Jed Jacobsohn/Getty Images

Math Puzzler

"Math puzzles require not that you study and know a lot, but that you think creatively, think outside the box," says Professor Harm Derksen of the Department of Mathematics. Derksen has been solving — and creating — math puzzles since he was a high school student. Below is one of the many puzzles he's fashioned. Can you solve it?

Look at the two figures below. Divide the first figure in three parts, and fit them together in another way, such that the result will be the second figure.

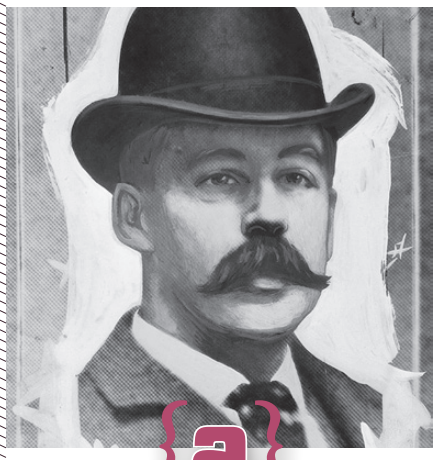




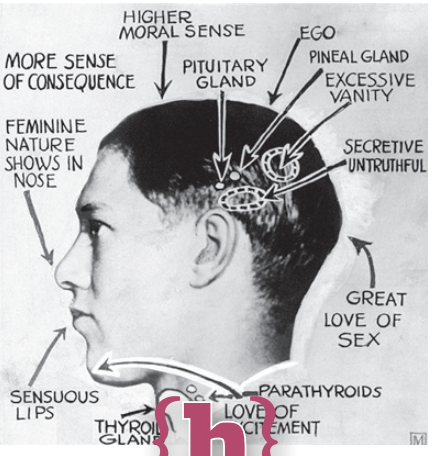
Answer on p. 63.

SOLVE MORE OF DERKSEN'S MATH PUZZLES
www.lsa.umich.edu/alumni/wire

Name that Infamous Alumnus



{a}



{b}

{c}

Can you connect the picture to the nefarious criminal?

Answers on p. 63.

{1}

Richard Loeb

BORN IN CHICAGO IN 1905, Loeb had a sharp intellect, good looks, and family wealth. But by the time he transferred from the University of Chicago to the University of Michigan in 1921, his lackluster grades and penchant for partying escalated into arson and theft, crimes that were often committed alongside his childhood friend, Nathan Leopold. Loeb graduated from U-M in 1923 and soon he and Leopold were back in Chicago stirring up trouble. On the evening of May 21, 1924, they abducted Loeb's relative, 14-year-old Robert Franks, and killed him with a chisel. He bled to death in the back of their rented car. They dumped the body in Indiana after removing Franks' clothes and pouring hydrochloric acid on him to hinder identification. But they left Leopold's eyeglasses at the crime scene. Loeb was tried alongside Leopold, and both were defended by Clarence Darrow (who attended U-M's School of Law briefly) in a well-publicized trial. Ultimately, the judge sentenced Loeb and Leopold to life in prison, plus 99 years each for kidnapping. Loeb died in prison in 1936. In 1958, Leopold made parole and moved to Puerto Rico.

{2}

Hawley Harvey Crippen

BORN IN COLDWATER, MICHIGAN, IN 1862, Crippen graduated from U-M's School of Homeopathic Medicine in 1884. Seven months after his first wife died suddenly, he married 19-year-old Cora Turner, a rising theater star. They moved to England, but hard times brought a strain to the marriage that never truly lifted. In 1901, Crippen met 18-year-old Ethel Le Neve and fell deeply in love. Turner threatened to leave, which is when Crippen ordered a large supply of hyoscin hydrobromide (or "nightshade"), and killed her. He disemboweled and decapitated her, also cutting off her arms and legs, before burying the mutilated remains in the cellar. By the summer of 1910, friends of Turner's were suspicious after Crippen told them that Turner had died abroad. A Scotland Yard investigation caused Crippen to flee with Le Neve. However, a perceptive boat captain spotted them in disguise, sailing for Quebec, and they were arrested. Le Neve was cleared of charges and vanished into obscurity. Though he steadfastly maintained his innocence, Crippen was convicted of murder and executed later that year.

{3}

Herman Webster Mudgett, *a.k.a. H.H. Holmes*

BORN IN NEW HAMPSHIRE IN 1861, Mudgett left the state to attend U-M's School of Medicine, where he began stealing bodies from labs and concocting elaborate insurance schemes to profit from the corpses—all before graduating in 1884. One of the first documented serial killers in the United States, he adopted the alias H.H. Holmes, the name under which he is suspected of performing upwards of 200 murders, though he confessed to only 27. Many of Holmes' victims were guests of a Chicago hotel he built during the 1893 World's Fair. Replete with dead ends and torture chambers, Holmes' hotel was the last stop for many World's Fair attendees—especially young, single, blonde women. He dumped the bodies into the hotel basement, where he stripped and cleaned several and sold the skeletons back to medical schools. After the World's Fair ended, he moved to Fort Worth, Texas, where he tried, but failed, to construct another hotel. In 1894, Holmes embarked on a string of murderous scams involving more insurance fraud and the killing of three children. He was convicted of murder with evidence supplied by detective Frank Geyer and ultimately executed in May 1896.

BONUS IMAGE: Leopold and Loeb Crime Scene

After confessing to killing 14-year-old Robert Franks, Nathan Leopold and Richard Loeb led detectives around the crime scene, pointing out where various events had taken place, including disposing of Franks' clothes. Loeb is shown on the far right, wearing a gray suit and coat and holding a shovel.

Despite trying to commit the crime of the century, Leopold and Loeb were almost immediate suspects primarily because Leopold left his eyeglasses at the scene. The spectacles had a rare hinge mechanism and were one of only three pairs made in the Chicago area. And the pair's alibi, which involved driving, fell through when investigators discovered Leopold's car was being repaired.

MURDEROUS COINCIDENCES

Holmes and Crippen both graduated from U-M in 1884 and both made it into author Erik Larson's bestsellers: *Devil in the White City* (Holmes) and *Thunderstruck* (Crippen). Both were hanged, and both had special burial requests: Holmes that he be contained in concrete so he couldn't be exhumed and dissected in the way he'd exhumed and dissected so many; and Crippen that he be buried with a picture of his love, Ethel Le Neve.

ANSWERS!

MATH PUZZLER, P. 61

NAME THAT INFAMOUS ALUMNUS: 1:b, 2:c, 3:a

PHOTO © Bettmann/CORBIS

A Day in the Life

Field Notes from a Federal Agent

by Anonymous

ONE MORNING, MY TEAM IS TASKED WITH executing a search warrant at a known meth house. Our target is a decrepit building with an unknown number of inhabitants. The goal is a quick surrender — shock and awe.

We talk tactics. Every last detail, from how we get out of the car to who may end up using the battering ram, is planned out. We double-check our gear. Pistols, rifles, body armor, handcuffs, flashlights, radios, evidence kits, cameras, Miranda forms.

Game time arrives. Our unmarked Ford Expedition cruises through early morning darkness. A gang member makes us and runs to the house. We've got to move.

Breaching the door with a sledgehammer, we swarm the residence. Another officer and I clear the kitchen, reach the back hall, and encounter a gang member standing less than 20 feet away. Hands behind his back, he's shirtless, "CopKila" tattooed across his chest. His chin is low, and his stare suggests that he is neither shocked nor awed.

Between us and the gangster are several open doors — each a potential ambush — so procedure dictates we stand firm. I yell, "Show me your hands!" He ignores me. Our teammates have encountered additional gangsters, so we have no back-up, no idea what's behind him, and no clue what's behind those doors.

His head slowly swivels back and forth as he sizes up his options. Sweat is pouring down my back underneath the accumulated weight of my bulletproof vest, equipment, and terror. I shout again, "I will shoot you in the chest and it will hurt!"

Time slows. A beat passes. Two beats. Jack Bauer may kill four terrorists per episode of *24*, but I understand the gravity of this moment, that both our lives are on the line. My training takes over — a cold and distant but instantaneous reaction. All my focus is on the center of his chest. It's his decision. He can make me kill him.

After an eternal moment, he slowly shows his empty hands. I keep my sights just to the left of his right nipple as he approaches. My partner cuffs him as the team arrives, and we methodically clear the rooms one by one. We reach the door where our gangster stood minutes ago, and I see a sawed-off twelve gauge just inside. It's loaded, just out of arm's reach for our gangster.

If you've ever had a near accident in a car, you know the powerful, shocking rush of adrenaline and the sweaty, instant panic.

That's what I felt when I saw that shotgun and realized how close this was to being the worst — and possibly last — day of my life.

My work is mostly paperwork and procedure, punctuated by moments of abject terror, where a criminal's choice can eliminate my own. And every single day since that day, I am thankful that gang member made the choice to live. ■

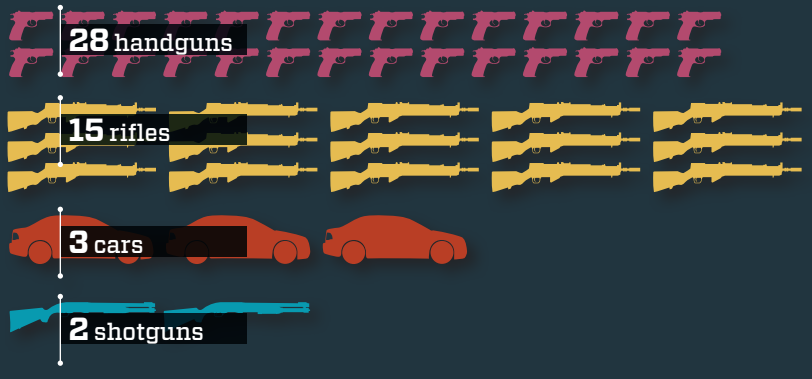
Anonymous is a pre-9/11 graduate of U-M and a former U.S. Marine.

In the Line of Duty

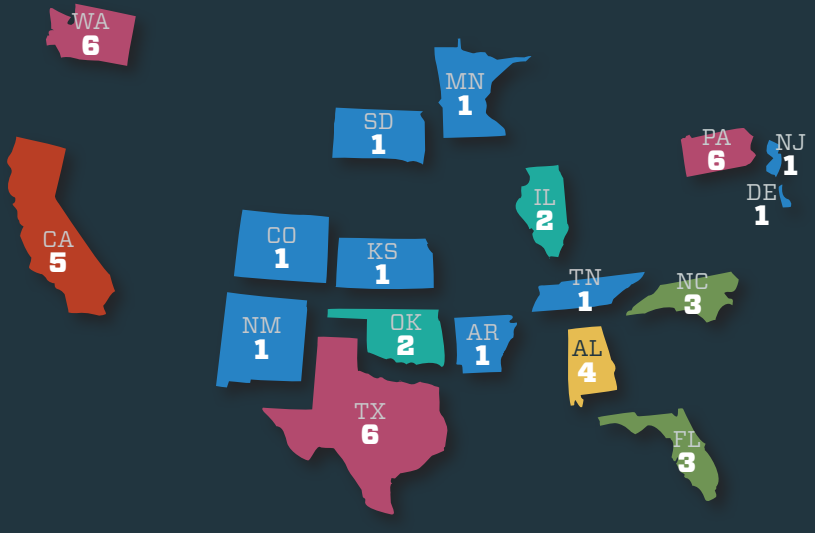
Duly sworn officers of the law are killed every year in the line of duty. They come from city, university and college, county, state, tribal, and federal agencies across the United States and its territories.

In 2009, 48 total officers were feloniously killed in 18 states and Puerto Rico. Most were killed with firearms, 2 with their own weapons, 19 within 5 feet of their attackers, and 36 while they were wearing body armor.

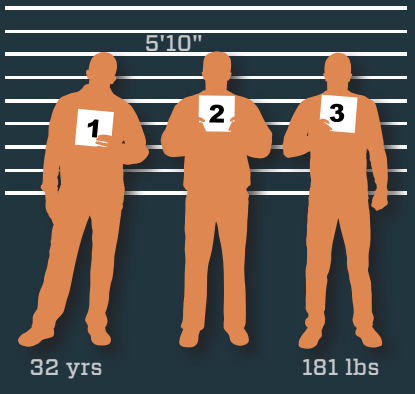
Weapons Used to Kill Officers



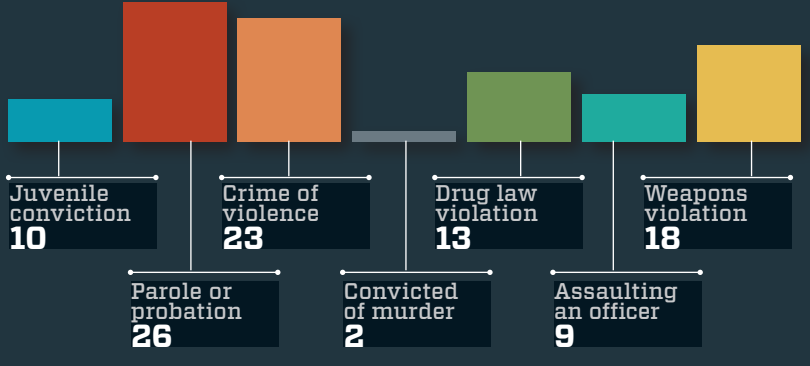
States Where Officers Were Killed



The Average Offender



Criminal History of Known Offenders



Offenders and Controlled Substances

Source: U.S. Department of Justice

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Can you cure your own disease? P. 35

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A FEDERAL AGENT. **P. 64**

4,000 fur coats, 1,000 snow blowers. **P. 48**