The Sounds of Science

Henry Ford’s rare fiddles go under medicine’s microscope
by Erica Hendry

Page 26

Also Inside:

Dale Dougherty, “Innovation is a participatory sport.” 12
Formula One driver Emanuele Pirro’s epic journey 13
The spaces we work in 20
Intel’s Gordon Moore talks risks 32
Inside The Henry Ford: The ultimate guide to America’s greatest history destination 41

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Behind the Scenes 4
Letter from the President 5
Ideas in Action 6
A Word or Two 8
Ask + Answer 9
Off the Shelf 38

INNOVATION NATION
Dale Dougherty on Technology 12
Emanuele Pirro on Transportation 13
Howard Resh on Design 14
Michelle Lutz on Food 15
Jeanne Theoharis on Social Innovation 16
Evelyn Evans on Education 17
Eric Ryan on Manufacturing 18

INSIDE THE HENRY FORD
Henry Ford Museum 42
Greenfield Village 44
Ford Rouge Factory Tour 46
IMAX® Theatre 48
Take It Forward 50
Acquisitions + Collections 52
Events 54

STAY, EXPLORE + SAVOR

ONE LAST LOOK

FEATURES

20
A SENSE OF SPACE
Forget the cube. Culture, creativity and community are redefining the work environment.

26
THE SWEET SOUND OF COLLABORATION
Museum experts, a radiologist and distinguished instrument makers look inside some of the world’s rarest fiddles.

32
ON INNOVATION: STORIES FROM TODAY’S VISIONARIES
Intel co-founder Gordon Moore says forget about the possibility of failure and go for it.

ON THE COVER
What secrets can a CT scan tell us about the construction of a 300-year-old violin from the great Antonio Stradivari?
ABOUT THE HENRY FORD

The Henry Ford in Dearborn, Michigan, is the world’s premier history destination and a national historic landmark that celebrates American history and innovation. With an unparalleled collection of authentic artifacts that changed the world and the stories of some of the greatest innovators that ever lived, The Henry Ford is a significant educational resource for understanding America’s history of innovation, ingenuity and resourcefulness. Its mission is to use its assets to inspire future generations to help create a better future.

The institution’s collections are comprised of 26 million authentic artifacts and documents, including Thomas Edison’s Menlo Park laboratory, the bus on which Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat, the Wright brothers’ home and cycle shop and Buckminster Fuller’s Dymaxion House.

Five distinct attractions captivate and inspire more than 1.5 million visitors annually: Henry Ford Museum, Greenfield Village, the Ford Rouge Factory Tour, the Benson Ford Research Center and The Henry Ford IMAX® Theatre. The Henry Ford is also home to Henry Ford Academy, a 500-student public charter high school.

The Henry Ford also has a website, thehenryford.org; manages an extensive public digital collection; powers a series of online educational resources at oninnovation.com; and publishes The Henry Ford Magazine.

The Henry Ford is an independent nonprofit organization. By supporting The Henry Ford you are supporting programs that connect and inspire the stories we share as Americans. Donate online at thehenryford.org/support.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

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The Classic Cocktail, Page 7
Comfort Food, Page 40
A Sense of Space, Pages 22-23

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is a journalist based in Washington, D.C. As a musician, she is drawn to stories about music issues and artists. As story research, she has lived off the grid on Sapelo Island in Georgia, been forced into a barn with breeding horses during a rainstorm and sat next to sight-impaired teenagers as they test-drove cars for the blind.

The Sweet Sound of Collaboration, Page 26

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is a Detroit-area writer, improviser and self-proclaimed karaoke queen. She owns a small zoo of pets: two dogs and three cats. Two of the cats are the size of baby polar bears. When she’s not singing R. Kelly songs at karaoke, she’s likely losing the ongoing battle to keep the house clean.

A Sense of Space, Page 20

MARVIN SHAOUNI
is a photographer serving both editorial and advertising clients. His aim is to seize culture through the photography of people, food and the everyday. His strength as a photographer stems from his curiosity of people and their ways of life. He always strives to evoke an emotion, illustrate an idea or give a deeper sense of a person or a place.

How We Grow, Why We Grow, Pages 14-15

WENSDY VON BUSKIRK
is a freelance writer whose articles have appeared in Marie Claire, Modern Bride, HOUR and the Detroit Free Press, among many other newspapers, magazines and online sources.

The Classic Cocktail, Page 7
Comfort Food, Page 40
Sweet Inspirations, Page 58
parents, we want our children to think big, aspire to be self-sufficient and to develop a sense of purpose and a passion for making a difference. We want them to understand that ordinary people have done extraordinary things that have changed the world, and that they can, too.

In the ’70s, I was a teenager growing up during a time when women were redefining their roles in society. I watched my mother challenge the status quo, go back to school and get a second degree. Although I didn’t realize it at the time, what was happening in the world and unfolding in my own home was shaping my thinking, my future — spurring my desire to serve and make a difference.

At The Henry Ford, we work every day to make sure such aspirations seem attainable to every child — every person — that walks through our doors, visits our website or reads this magazine. We want to inspire young people to be out-of-the-box thinkers and doers, to embrace innovation, exercise creativity and persevere through failure. We want them to be able to imagine their future and reach for it with unwavering determination, a can-do spirit and a willingness to take necessary risks.

So, how do we inspire seemingly ordinary individuals to make their mark in this world and become agents of change? We do so through the stories we tell of American innovation, ingenuity and resourcefulness, through access to our collections and through the immersive experiences we present each day on our campus.

Last year, more than 1.5 million people visited The Henry Ford. Thousands of others accessed our website and digital collections and used our educational resources. Never taking our position for granted, we are determined to do even more to connect people in our communities, the region and our nation with their individual potential for “greatness.” It’s why The Henry Ford exists.

I have no doubt that we can live up to these lofty aspirations, continuing to make The Henry Ford a world-class source of inspiration for all, regardless of geography or circumstance. This is THE place where you discover your potential through America’s history.
**KINGSFORD CHARCOAL**

The Kingsford charcoal briquet was the brainchild of Ford Motor Company founder Henry Ford and E.G. Kingsford as a way to reuse wood scraps from the production of the Ford Model T in the 1920s.

**REUSE, RECYCLE, REPURPOSE**

**WASHED UP**
An industrial design student in London hated to see all that hot water from the shower go down the drain. So he created a recirculating shower with a miniature treatment plant that continuously captures, cleans and recirculates 70 percent of the water used during a shower.

**COOL IT**
In the 1920s, Albert Einstein co-invented a refrigerator that operated without electricity or any moving parts. Scientists recently resurrected this invention in the hopes of developing more eco-friendly refrigeration techniques for developing countries.

**OFF THE SHELF**
Gorilla Glass, an ultra-thin, super-strong lightweight glass developed by Corning Inc., was sitting on the invention shelf for nearly 50 years due to lack of demand. The glass — which is difficult to break, dent or scratch — resurfaced a half century later as one of the highest in-demand screen technologies for consumer electronics and mobile devices.

**KICK BACK**
The SOCCKET is a soccer ball that can reuse playtime as an energy source. The ball harnesses the kinetic energy generated during play and stores it as electrical energy that can be used to power appliances such as lamps and water sterilizers.
The modern martini has morphed into all manner of chichi concoctions with such sacrilege as chocolate, caramel or even — gasp — vodka. But a true martini, according to *Vintage Cocktails* by Amanda Hallay, is made with three simple ingredients: 2 ounces of gin, a glance of vermouth and a dash of James Bond panache. Garnish with a lemon twist or pimento-stuffed olive, serve in stemware from The Henry Ford and you’ve got a retro recipe for fun. Cheers!

Learn to concoct a martini, old-fashioned, Tom Collins and more with this charming handbook for the home mixologist ($16.95).

Shake well and serve in a stylish Liberty Craftworks martini glass ($35) made by Greenfield Village artisans using authentic glassblowing traditions. Liberty Craftworks Carousel Collection small bowl ($45) and tall vase ($60) bring candy-colored pastels to your party.

Add some swizzle to your setting with rock candy, the Henry Ford Museum Store’s most popular vintage sweet ($4 for a three-pack of assorted colors).

Available products can be purchased at the Henry Ford Museum Store. Glassware is also sold at the Liberty Craftworks Store, and daily glassblowing demonstrations are held at the Greenfield Village Glass Shop, mid-April to November.

ONLINE visit giftshop.thehenryford.org
Ecosystem
[EK-OH-SIS-TUHM] N.
A happy community of bees, birds and pond creatures living among the trees growing around an automotive assembly plant.

PAGE 46

Silicon
[SIL-I-KUHN] N.
A chemical in wafers and chips — and, no, you can’t eat them. A high-tech hub of a valley in Northern Cali.

PAGE 32

Courageous
[KUH-REY-JUHS] ADJ.
Having mental or moral strength to venture, persevere and withstand danger, fear or difficulty. Completely defines civil rights icon Rosa Parks.

PAGE 16

Workspace
[WAWRK-SPEYS] N.
An area used or allocated for one’s work — coffeehouse, cubicle, hipster hotel lobby. The great inventor Robert Propst redefined this space with his concept called the Action Office.

PAGE 20

Autograph
[AH-TUH-GRAF] N.
The signature of an important person. Rosa Parks once scrawled her name on a baseball for center fielder and civil rights activist Curtis Flood.

PAGE 52

Instrument
[IN-STRUH-MUHNT] N.
Fellas like Stradivari and Guarneri once crafted these devices for playing tunes with wood, strings and a big dose of tender loving care. Their centuries-old masterpieces will be displayed in Henry Ford Museum in 2013.

PAGE 26

MOORE’S LAW: THE NUMBER OF TRANSISTORS ON A CHIP WILL DOUBLE APPROXIMATELY EVERY TWO YEARS.
Questions and Replies About Today’s Trends, Talk

Q: Can we teach innovation?

A: Yes, we can!

But we have to change our teaching methodologies. In a short six months last year, I dialogued with some 2,000 educational stakeholders, including teachers, administrators, museum and corporate professionals, engineering professors and others in our nation’s educational circles. Everyone agreed that there seems to be little room in today’s K-12 curriculum for creativity. Everything is taught to you, structured for you and teachers often feel pressured to teach to the test. Students aren’t encouraged enough to ask the “whys” and “hows.” Even at the collegiate level, in the engineering schools, for example, students are not entering with an entrepreneurial mindset.

If we want to teach innovation, we have to change our methodologies, our tools of engagement and, last but most important, our mindsets. We have to remind ourselves as educators that catalysts and change-agents in generations past have always asked, “What if?” They have always been risk-takers, the ones to think beyond the norm and question the status quo.

This generation, the iGeneration (for information-age), learns by discovering and creating. They constantly multitask, like to stay virtually connected all the time and learn more from peers than from elders. They are intrinsically curious.

We must embrace these qualities and develop learning environments where we as educators are not just the “deliverer of content,” but the “facilitators of learning.” We have to walk the talk, take our own big risks and make room, consciously allow time, for creativity in our classrooms if we want to teach innovation.

If we do — and I know we can — we will empower this iGeneration to become Generation I, the powerful next generation of Innovators.

Paula Gangopadhyay is chief learning officer, The Henry Ford, the lead author of The Henry Ford’s Innovation 101 curriculum and project director for The Henry Ford’s Innovation Education Incubator (IEI), which is gathering evidence to prove that innovation can be taught. She was recently appointed by President Barack Obama to serve on the National Museum and Library Services Board (NMLSB) for a four-year term. The NMLSB is an advisory body that includes 20 presidentially appointed members who have demonstrated expertise in, or a commitment to, library or museum services. The board advises the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) on general policy and practices, and on selections for the National Medals for Museum and Library Service. IMLS awards nearly $187 million in grants each year to museums and libraries nationwide.

Play Video

The Henry Ford, January-May 2013
“OBSTACLES ARE THOSE FRIGHTFUL THINGS YOU SEE WHEN YOU TAKE YOUR EYES OFF YOUR GOALS.”
—Henry Ford

FORD MOTOR COMPANY FUND & COMMUNITY SERVICES WORKS WITH COMMUNITY PARTNERS TO ADVANCE DRIVING SAFETY, EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY LIFE. FORD MOTOR COMPANY FUND IS A PROUD SPONSOR OF HENRY FORD’S 150TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.
The Henry Ford Magazine recently decided to give some of today’s visionaries a pencil and paper and ask them to write about innovation. Unedited and insightful, Innovation Nation is a compilation of their viewpoints. In this issue, you’ll find that whether you are a race car driver, a schoolteacher, a scientist or a farmer, innovation asks you to take risks, overcome your fear of failure and tap into your inner ingenuity.
I WOULD LIKE TO CONVINCE YOU THAT INNOVATION IS A PARTICIPATORY SPORT. LIKE GOLF OR TENNIS OR KAYAKING, IT’S SOMETHING ANYONE CAN DO AND ENJOY. WE HAVE OUR OWN REASONS FOR PARTICIPATING. HOWEVER, AN IMPORTANT REASON IS THAT WE CAN DO IT WITH OTHERS WHO SHARE OUR PASSION.

Participation is not necessarily easy. It comes with two challenges. One is getting started. The other is getting better. Both are hard in different ways but also very satisfying. Eventually, you begin to think of yourself as a golfer, a tennis player or a kayaker.

Eric Von Hippel writes in his book *Democratizing Innovation* that users generate new ideas and products. He uses the example of extreme sports to make his case. A kayaker sees the need for a new shape of kayak that would navigate certain rivers. He cannot buy that kayak, so he makes it himself. Others see him using his new design and ask where they can buy it. When he tells them that he made the kayak, they ask to buy one, and he begins to consider going into the business of making them for others. He has become an accidental entrepreneur, where his passion created a new opportunity. According to Von Hippel, there are many good examples where users become makers.

Users become makers because they are immersed in learning and discovery. Many makers today are exploring such things as 3-D printers, high-altitude balloons and new ways of sensing in the physical world. They learn to see where innovation is needed, and they discover new problems to solve.

Making is really something all of us do. We cook, we create, we write, we grill food and grow flowers, we sew and solder. We are tinkerers. We are problem-solvers. We figure out how to do things. It’s what makes us human.

The world around us is made and shaped by makers. As Steve Jobs said: “Life becomes much broader once you discover ... that everything around you was made up by people no smarter than you.”

Once you start to participate in life as a maker, you will recognize your own ability to create something new or improve something that already exists. You realize that anyone can innovate.

**DALE DOUGHERTY** is one of the forefathers of the modern-day “Maker Movement.” He is the founder and publisher of *MAKE*, a magazine that focuses on do-it-yourself (DIY) and do-it-with-others projects involving everything from engineering, computers and robotics to arts, crafts and food. He is also the developer of the Maker Faire®, a traveling showcase of DIY approaches. Dougherty was recently honored by the White House as a “Champion of Change.”
THE RIGHT MENTALITY

I LOVE ENGINEERING AND ESPECIALLY WHAT IS NEW AND DIFFERENT — IN OTHER WORDS “OUT OF THE BOX.” HOWEVER, I BELIEVE THAT THE AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY IS PRODUCING VEHICLES THAT, HOPEFULLY, WHEN WE LOOK BACK A FEW DECADES FROM NOW, WE WILL THINK, “HOW STUPID WE WERE. SO BIG, SO POLLUTING, SO EGOISTIC!”

When we achieved 128 mpg at 70 mph average (EPA motorway cycle) with the Edison2 during the XPRIZE Competition (a contest to develop a car with mileage greater than 100 MPGe, room for four, a range exceeding 200 miles and a number of other requirements) in 2010, we proved that the technology is already here at a very affordable cost. You can drive this car across the USA with one tank of fuel.

What’s really missing to make this car an everyday reality is something else. The mentality.

When my good friend and former Audi engineer Ron Mathis told me he was designing a “unique and peculiar” car for a special project, I loved the idea immediately and nominated myself as a candidate for driver — animated by the sole spirit of adventure and challenge, and for the pleasure of being part of something potentially special.

It wasn’t without risk. We were the only internal combustion engine against a bunch of either hybrids or fully electric-powered cars in the competition. I wondered, “If you walk in one direction and everyone else in the other, there must be something wrong, right?” You question yourself.

But the engineers were adamant that the technical choices were correct, and I’m definitely one not yet convinced that fully electric is the way to go for the future of transportation. I also always believed that the great improvement in efficiency of both engines and aerodynamics (coefficient of drag) is being almost totally annihilated by the massive increase in weight and size of cars. Nowadays, if you put a modern engine in a modern-shaped car, but with the weight and size of 30 or 40 years ago, you will achieve stunning fuel mileage.

Our path to victory during that long summer of various tests and competitions was so thrilling that, for me, it can be easily called epic. As far as the driving was concerned, it was far more difficult and rewarding than I could ever have imagined. The required skill and extreme precision needed to achieve the result were high. Rarely in my career have I experienced similar stress, higher concentration and a need for determination. But, the joy when we won … it was so great that I can easily say it was second to none. Comparable to a 24 Hours of Le Mans win!

EMANUELE PIRRO is a Formula One driver and five-time winner of the 24 Hours of Le Mans. He is also the celebrated driver of the Edison2 (aka Very Light Car #98), winner of the 2010 XPRIZE Competition.

© COURTESY OF EDISON2
14 January-May 2013

Innovation Nation

Greenhouses on rooftops in city centers, next to supermarkets, on hospital campuses, in Antarctic research centers, on golf resorts and on space stations.

I continue to see new applications and extensions of hydroponic growing popping up in nontraditional spaces around the world, especially as populations increase and arable land declines. For me, I consider it my privilege that I have been able to help design cropping systems in some of these spaces — from the British West Indies and downtown Montreal to a suburb of Detroit — that are maximizing production while using less energy and natural resources.

Hydroponics, or growing plants without soil, isn’t a new science, but it is a versatile one. Almost all commercial greenhouse vegetable production is grown hydroponically. Some of the largest growers in the U.S. and Canada, such as Village Farms, Windset Farms, Eurofresh Farms and Houweling’s Tomatoes, have hydroponic greenhouse operations equaling 200 or more acres in size, with tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers, eggplants, lettuce and various herbs growing.

One of my most recent challenges was designing a small greenhouse for Henry Ford West Bloomfield Hospital in a suburb outside Detroit (see Page 15). The objective was to produce vegetables hydroponically to increase production in the limited area of the greenhouse. At the same time, they wanted to grow an assortment of vegetables.

To do this, we designed a number of different hydroponic systems to meet the specific needs of each crop. Plant towers increased production of various herbs, as greenhouses have vertical space that must be optimized in its production systems. A water culture system called nutrient film technique (NFT) was the choice for lettuce and basil. Tomatoes, peppers and other vine crops are grown in buckets of perlite with a drip irrigation system feeding the plants with a nutrient solution.

The versatility of hydroponics applied at its simplest best. Better by design, hydroponic operations, whether they are large and commercial or smaller scale like the hospital’s greenhouse, require less space, less energy to run and consume less water. And, without the presence of soil, they don’t have to rely on artificial pesticides. Instead, they can use Integrated Pest Management (IPM), a biological procedure powered by natural predators and bioagents (pesticides made from natural sources), to control pests.

For the end consumer, that equates to crops free of disease, improved food safety and even increased nutritional value.

Howard Resh is the manager of the hydroponic farm at CuisinArt Golf Resort & Spa in Anguilla, British West Indies, where fresh salad crops are grown for the guests of the resort. Dr. Resh is also an international consultant on the development of hydroponic operations. He has written five books, with Hydroponic Food Production in its seventh edition, and also has a website: www.howardresh.com.
WHY WE GROW

A HYDROPONIC GREENHOUSE. TRADITIONAL THINKING WOULDN’T PUT SUCH A STRUCTURE AS A CENTRAL COMPONENT OF A HOSPITAL’S WELLNESS OFFERINGS.

But what if the greenhouse was a place where patients, visitors and the community could gather together, take a deep breath, relax and enjoy the space? If it created a welcoming atmosphere where learning how to live a healthy lifestyle could begin?

Last fall, Henry Ford West Bloomfield Hospital in Michigan opened its $1.2 million hydroponic, organic greenhouse, one of the first hospital-based greenhouses in the nation. From the outside, it might look like just a beautiful structure, but once inside you start to get a better understanding of its real purpose.

Obviously, we are growing in the greenhouse, harvesting fresh and organic produce that is delivered with care to the hospital kitchen. It takes less than 24 hours to travel from the greenhouse to the plate, ensuring the highest nutritional value for both patients and guests of the hospital. It also complements the hospital’s outstanding clinical care that treats the whole person.

But what happens when that patient leaves our direct care? The greenhouse also serves as a vital educational resource — an engaging environment — where former patients, guests and the general population can come and learn how to grow food organically with their own resources and use that food in their daily diet to maximize their health. They can gain a better understanding about plant care and harvesting, pest management, hydroponic systems and the environmental impact of growing.

It’s also a place where children can learn about good nutrition and do things hands-on, from releasing beneficial insects into the greenhouse to starting seeds, tasting fresh produce right from the vine and making healthy snacks.

I believe food is medicine, and learning about your food plants the seed of healthy living. This can start a symphony of health from within.

MICHELLE LUTZ is the resident farmer at Henry Ford West Bloomfield Hospital’s hydroponic and organic greenhouse in Michigan.
innovation nation

TAKING HER STAND

THE STORY OF ROSA PARKS’ BUS ARREST IS SO FAMILIAR THAT WE RARELY STOP AND TAKE STOCK OF WHAT MADE HER ACT SO COURAGEOUS. PARKS HAD BEEN A POLITICAL ACTIVIST FOR MORE THAN A DECADE BEFORE HER BUS ARREST AND WELL UNDERSTOOD THE COST, DANGER AND LIKELY INEFFECTIVENESS OF HER STAND.

And yet she did it anyway.

Rosa Parks became the secretary for the Montgomery branch of the NAACP in 1943. For the next decade, she traveled the state taking testimony from black people who had faced white brutality or legal malfeasance. Though this work was dangerous and these cases garnered almost no success, she continued year after year. She also took numerous personal stands against segregation, refusing to drink from segregated drinking fountains or to pay her money at the front of the bus and then go around back to board. Some drivers told her not to ride if she “was too important … to go to the back and get on.”

On December 1, 1955, bus driver James Blake, who like all Montgomery bus drivers carried a gun, noticed one white man standing and told the four black passengers seated in a middle row to get up. In the midst of the fear, humiliation and inconvenience of that demand, with the real possibility of violence for refusing and little to indicate that her stand would make any difference, Rosa Parks claimed a space of choice. “No,” she said.

Given her political experience, Parks was exceedingly cognizant of the dangers a black woman faced in getting arrested. “I didn’t even know if I would get off the bus alive,” Parks said. She knew people who had been beaten or shot or raped for their bus resistance. Indeed, there had been a number of people over the years who had made similar stands, and little had changed. In her words, “As I sat there, I tried not think about what might happen. I knew that anything was possible.”

She certainly did not think any mass movement would follow her action, but as she once stated, “I was resigned to the fact that I had to express my unwillingness to be humiliated in this manner.”

Her stand has been misrepresented as an accidental act by a tired seamstress. “I didn’t tell anyone my feet were hurting. It was just popular, I suppose, because they wanted to give some excuse other than the fact that I didn’t want to be pushed around.”

Courage is the ability to take a stand by yourself, even though you’ve done it before and nothing changed, and even when you well know the harm that might befall you. Rosa Parks summoned that courage December 1, 1955, and many other days as well.

JEANNE THEOHARIS received her Ph.D. from the University of Michigan and is professor of political science at Brooklyn College. She is the author of numerous books and articles on the black freedom struggle, including a new biography The Rebellious Life of Mrs. Rosa Parks. She will give a talk on the book at Henry Ford Museum’s Rosa Parks National Day of Courage on February 4, 2013.
**SKILLS WE VALUE**

**AS EDUCATORS, WE FACE DECISIONS DAILY. OUR JOB IS A SIMPLE ONE: TEACH OUR STUDENTS THE CONTENT CURRICULUM, 21ST-CENTURY SKILLS, SOCIAL SKILLS, CRITICAL THINKING, RESEARCH SKILLS, TEST-TAKING SKILLS, RESPONSIBLE CITIZENSHIP, STEWARDSHIP, MORALS, ETHICS AND EVERYTHING ELSE.**

Remember to factor in the budget cuts, which have left many educators short on resources, less supportive services for at-risk students and larger class sizes. Don’t forget that no matter what decisions you make, your job performance and sometimes your salary will be based on your students’ achievement, which is often determined by their performance on a one-time, once-a-year, high-stakes assessment. Sounds simple, right?

After 26 years as an educator, I continue to learn new things every day, but one thing I know is that we need to ask certain questions as we make decisions about what and how we teach. What skills do we value? Which skills lead to success? What inspires and motivates students?

A skill I value is risk-taking. I’m always asking students to take a risk, stretch their comfort zone and explore. So, I decided to practice what I teach and volunteer to pilot the online curriculum from The Henry Ford.

As part of the course, I asked my students to explore an included selection of videos from current-day innovators. Each student took a laptop and spread out around the classroom. For about 15 minutes, the only sounds were the prerecorded voices of the innovators. Then, the buzz began. “Come see what this person invented.” “They said this was impossible, but he did it!” “Can I find out more about her?” My students couldn’t stop. They begged to continue the next day. I even received emails from parents jokingly complaining about “their” homework because they had to find out about these individuals who had their children so excited.

My students — from the artists, gamers and dreamers to my strugglers and humanitarians — were hooked! Conversations continued for days. They did extra research that wasn’t required. They created their own learning experiences around these people who had failed, been told their ideas were impossible, persisted, took risks, dreamed and believed in what they were doing.

What skills do I value? Risk-taking, problem-solving, critical thinking and perseverance. What do I want my curriculum to do for students? Motivate. Excite. Stretch. Encourage. To let them know it’s OK to take a risk. It is also OK to fail, because failure is a learning experience and can be a stepping-stone to a greater idea.

**EVELYN EVANS** has been an educator for 26 years, 20 in the classroom and six in curriculum development and support. She currently teaches sixth grade in the State College Area School District in State College, Pennsylvania. She was a National Endowment of Humanities participant at The Henry Ford in 2009 and a first adopter for The Henry Ford Innovation Education Incubator pilot project in 2012.
IT’S ESTIMATED THAT SEVERAL MILLION TONS OF PLASTIC MAKE THEIR WAY INTO OUR OCEANS EVERY YEAR, POLLUTING THE ENVIRONMENT AND HURTING OUR MARINE POPULATIONS.

And the problem isn’t going away anytime soon. More plastic washes up on beaches every day. The only real solution is to turn off the tap and stop producing products made from virgin plastic. That may sound strange coming from the co-founder of a soap company.

The truth is, we know we can’t clean up the world’s oceans. The scientists who study this problem will tell you there’s no practical way to do so; the area is just too remote and the plastic too small. But we can raise awareness about the issue and use our business to demonstrate smart ways of using and reusing the plastics that are already on the planet. We think the best way to do that is to prove that solutions exist, even at a small scale. So that’s what we’ve done.

Over the past year and a half, Method employees, with the help of local beach cleanup groups and volunteers, have hand-collected more than 3,000 pounds of plastic from the beaches of Hawaii. Working with our recycling partner, Envision Plastics, which was willing to take a chance on making the impossible possible, we’ve taken plastic from the beach and turned it into bottles. In fact, these are the world’s very first bottles made from a blend of ocean plastic and post-consumer recycled plastic (PCR), which explains their uniquely gray color.

Through this new and innovative use of recovered ocean plastic, we hope to show how design can be used to tackle environmental problems. We’re not saying that the solution to the ocean plastic problem is making bottles out of trash, but by doing so we can prove that there are alternatives to using virgin materials — like using post-consumer recycled plastic, which we use in all of our bottles.

By recycling and reusing existing plastic, we can turn off the tap. And that, we believe, is the first and most important step toward improving the state of our oceans.

We hope others will follow our lead.

**Eric Ryan** is co-founder of Method, the leading innovator of premium eco-conscious home and personal care products.
LET EVERY STAR SHINE

Through your support, Macy’s Gives to initiatives important to you and your community – women’s health and wellness, the environment, education, arts, and HIV and AIDS research and awareness. Together, we give every star the chance to shine.

macy’s foundation
a sense of SPACE

FORGET THE CUBE. CULTURE, CREATIVITY AND COMMUNITY ARE REDEFINING THE WORK ENVIRONMENT

A warm, amber glow surrounds you. It’s the sunlight bouncing off salvaged wood and raw brick. You smell java and hear the cacophony of hushed conversations. All together, it feels cozy, comfortable and somehow seems to be the perfect space to hunker down and do some … real work.  

BY AMBER HUNT
Ad Hoc Office
The lobby at the Ace Hotel in Manhattan.
The corner coffeehouse as a communal workspace. Now a common scene in many U.S. cities, this phenomenon is intended and often strategic, and part of a bigger national trend among businesses big and small to develop thoughtful gathering areas that attract creatives and breed innovation and productivity. For all the quintessential worker bees out there, spaces that act as an alternative to the office-cube farm that’s all too familiar and so often artistically stifling.

Communal meeting areas, inventive offices, spaces that are a direct extension of a brand and home office hybrids that encourage a work/life balance by literally living where you work are just some examples of what is gradually becoming a more common representation of today’s work environments. Many big-name companies (beyond top-of-mind Google or Facebook when listing the coolest and craziest office spaces) are listening to the needs of their employees and responding by giving them spaces that allow them to be as creative, comfortable, innovative and above all else — happy — as possible.

**GO TO A HAPPY PLACE**

Making a “cool” office space isn't rocket science, and the concept certainly isn’t new to the block. Today, you can hire a talented architecture firm, pay a pretty penny, wait a few years for the renovation to be completed and pat yourself on the back once you’re on the cover of Fast Company being touted as the next big thing in workspaces.

But, as Richard Sheridan, president of software company Menlo Innovations in Ann Arbor, Michigan, explains, a truly creative and inspiring space is much more than a conglomeration of the latest trends in office furniture, SMART Boards and engaging lobby art installations. A smart and successful workspace design must be guided by the company’s culture from the get-go; culture is never just an afterthought once the new space is created.

“Like Thomas Edison, we believe that serendipitous moments occur when a lot of creative people share a space,” Sheridan said. “All of our employees benefit from sharing a common, open space, but also by sharing ideas, challenges, failures and successes.

“Our space is set up for collaboration, but our culture is the driver behind our success.”

Menlo’s “software factory” is big, wide open without walls or doors, noisy and somewhat messy at times. According to Sheridan, these physical elements personify Menlo’s culture, which is charged by a youthful team spirit that thrives on organized chaos and a desire for a balanced lifestyle. Employees at Menlo, for example, are “required” to keep their hours at 40 per week. They can also bring their baby or pooch to work if they choose to or need to.

Sheridan openly admits that he derived inspiration for his space from great innovators such as Edison and others. Edison, of course, understood the need for a workspace that had personality as well as full functionality, expertly crafting an aura of mystery and mystique around his Menlo Park laboratory.

Edison and Menlo connections aside, more companies are incorporating their values into the spaces they design, hoping to create healthier, happier, more productive employees.
But is that really all that’s driving this trend? Unlikely. Melissa Price, director of facilities for mortgage lending giant Quicken Loans, asks us to also examine the obvious.

“Companies are starting to figure out that while the way we produce work has drastically changed, the environment in which that work is created has not. Technology — computers, networks, laptops, smartphones — we’ve come a long way from telephones and adding machines. Yet, many of us are still stuck in environments that harken to the era that gave us the typewriter.”

Price has visited many major players in the creative spaces game during company travels for Quicken, one of Fortune’s Top 10 Best Places to Work in 2012. Quicken and its family of companies have office facilities all across America, ranging from San Diego and Scottsdale to Cleveland and Charlotte. Price says a total-package office solution is still hard to define and difficult to find.

“As we grow nationally, we’re looking at ways to give our teams a space that meets their needs not only as employees but as a parent, athlete, techie or whatever their personal preferences are. Our focus is to empower employees to do their best, and we feel the most effective way to do that is to respect and accommodate all of their needs, not just the ones that directly benefit us.”
OFFICE FOR THE DAY

Until that overarching office solution exists, people will continue to search for alternative locations outside of the home or office to work, like the corner coffee shop mentioned previously.

When you sit in the coffee shop, it’s easy to understand why this works. In your office for the day, your new “coworkers” might be law students and a singing bartender. There’s a fresh energy that comes along with the literal and figurative humming of work being done, even if you’re not directly interacting with those doing the work. You’re sharing a space and all working independently, yet together. And that’s inspiring.

It’s also the reason why places like Manhattan’s hipster Ace Hotel have scored such recent acclaim and popularity. Here, designers, academics, writers and ad execs are gathering together in a hotel lobby creating an ad hoc collective workspace that’s laid-back and comfortable, yet full of an understated, communal vim and vigor that’s contagious.

In contrast to the Ace Hotel’s ultra-chic, contemporary approach, Creative Alliance in Louisville, Kentucky, decided to merge classic architecture with a modern aesthetic — renovating a bank building built in 1913 as the ad agency’s new home.

“We were looking for a space that promoted continuity and collaboration,” said Toni Clem, president of Creative Alliance, one of the largest independent ad agencies in the U.S.

Clem explains that the building’s cathedral ceilings and 34,000-square-foot floor plan do not alienate employees, but instead bring people together. “Our entire creative team sits together on the second floor, but the space is open so they can look over the balcony and see other teams working. There’s a neat, contagious energy. You can feel the vibrations when people are speaking and collaborating with one another. You can’t help but be inspired when you walk in here.”

There are obviously all kinds of options out there, but the real question is: Do these spaces create better workers who in turn create better, higher-quality products? Or is this really nothing more than a “cool” factor with none of the ever-coveted ROI attached?

The answer is ... it depends. Several psychological studies have attempted to measure the impact that a space has on work produced. Most have generated varying results. What is known is that a cool office cannot create a culture that leaves employees feeling excited. It alone cannot inspire innovative thinking. A stimulating space is like the icing on the cake, but no matter what some fitness gurus would have you believe, you can’t just eat the frosting and be truly satisfied.

Tube slides instead of elevators or free lunches are great, fun office perks, but a space that actually inspires and is conducive to producing great work — that’s what today’s best talent considers having your cake and eating it too.

“Ever have an idea that just got away from you? Things started out with the best intentions in mind, and then before you knew it, a perfect storm carried your idea away, along with all of those good intentions? That’s the story behind the office cube we all love to hate and its underappreciated designer Robert Propst.

Before it was known as the cubicle, it was called the Action Office System. Propst invented the concept in the 1960s after intense study of how “the world of work” operates. The Action Office debuted under the Herman Miller name in 1968 and literally transformed the nation’s idea of the workplace.

“The name was intentional,” said Marc Greuther, chief curator at The Henry Ford, which has an archived collection of Propst’s work. “Propst attacked the things that attacked him,” Greuther added. “He liked solving problems and had his hands in many areas, from toys and playground equipment to hotel carts.” Propst, in fact, had more than 120 patented inventions to his name when he died in 2000.

“He is a truly underappreciated and under-recognized designer of our time.”
THE SWEET SOUND OF COLLABORATION

MUSEUM EXPERTS, A RADIOLIGIST AND DISTINGUISHED INSTRUMENT MAKERS LOOK INSIDE SOME OF THE WORLD’S RAREST FIDDLES

BY ERICA HENDRY

An Inspired Team
Above: Luthier Raymond Schryer and The Henry Ford’s chief conservator Mary Fahey ready a rare violin for Dr. John Bonnett to scan.
But what if we took a CT scan of a more than 300-year-old violin constructed by the great Antonio Stradivari? Could this scan tell us certain secrets about the intricate layers of this instrument’s superior architecture — see into its past in order to create a better future for instrument makers and those who play what they make? Probably not questions Henry Ford, the father of the Model T and the assembly line, pondered when he began collecting an impressive set of 18th-century classical violins — many of them by famous makers such as Stradivari and Giuseppe Guarneri — in the 1920s (see sidebar on Page 30). Ford was indulging his passion for the fiddle and his desire to revive the old-fashioned country dancing of his youth.

But these were questions a team of museum experts, musicians and medical professionals started asking each other. Questions that eventually led to a sweet collaboration among medicine, a museum and music.

**THE MEDICINE**

“There’s a lot that can’t be seen by the eye,” said Dr. John Bonnett, a radiologist at Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit.

By day, Bonnett watches his patients as they have CT scans, which he then examines looking generally for stomach and other abdominal issues.
Bonnett does admit that by night, when human subjects aren’t on the schedule, he has, on occasion, sent an inanimate object or two through the machine’s narrow tunnel. He’s not the first. Look online and you’ll find that CT scans of a variety of objects have been taken, from iPhones and toasters to Big Macs and Barbies.

Easy to see why Bonnett jumped at the opportunity to add a rare musical instrument to his extracurricular list of scanned objects when curators and conservators from The Henry Ford in Dearborn approached him with an intriguing proposition. They had three violins in their collection, crafted by some of the world’s most renowned instrument makers, which they wanted to scan. Their mission was to get a better idea about the instruments’ construction. In addition, they wanted to learn more about any possible undetected damage.

Bonnett had heard of such examinations before and thought the idea brilliant. “The scans can see through the grain patterns inside the instrument without having to take it apart.”

— DR. JOHN BONNETT

THE MUSEUM

Mary Fahey, chief conservator of The Henry Ford, said the scanning process was fascinating, “It’s the joy of being able to explore a violin by looking through the layers of the wood. The scans allowed us to see areas that have been damaged previously or, in some instances, repaired previously.”

In general, the curators discovered that despite about two-and-a-half centuries’ worth of moves, climate changes and handling by countless musicians, the three instruments scanned were in extremely good condition.

For example, a Guarneri violin — the rarest in the collection — did have some insect damage, where bugs long ago had eaten into the scroll and the top surface of the instrument.

“But amazingly enough,” said Fahey, “the violin has been repaired, which we had never seen from the surface because the repairs are just so skillfully executed.”

THE MUSIC

Because Ford’s collection boasts some of the oldest and rarest violins, musicians and instrument makers alike ask to hold the violins, play them and study what makes them so superior to violins by other makers.
Brilliant and world-renowned violinist Itzhak Perlman, for instance, has examined and played violins from the collection. In addition, the museum recently loaned its 1709 Stradivarius to violin virtuoso and Sphinx Laureate Gareth Johnson for concert play.

Instrument makers were also an important part of the team that organized and conducted the scanning at Henry Ford Medical Center — actually acting as the impetus for the project. (Read Adrian Bagale’s story on Page 31.)

At the center of these studies within the music world is a storied discussion about which of the famed instrument makers — Stradivari or Guarneri, both part of Italian instrument-making families in the 17th and 18th centuries — crafted better instruments.

For decades, instrument makers have tried to copy the Italian models to achieve the same sweet sound, a quest that often brings them to Henry Ford Museum.

One of the theories on the books claims that Stradivari and Guarneri applied chemicals or varnish that repelled insects from eating the wood, giving “a richer sound because the chemicals penetrated into the wood,” explained Fahey.

Another: the wood used to make the violins — from trees that likely grew in Europe during the mini Ice Age — was more dense, with less space between the rings on the tree trunks.

The latest is speculation about the interior volume of the violins and the amount of movement air gets as it travels in and out.

While technology has allowed the museum better insight into the collection Ford held so close to his heart (the discussion continues about what makes these violins superior), it’s playing the instruments and putting them out in front of the public that gives a true read on their condition and, more important, their societal importance, Fahey said.

A tradition that will continue and achieve new meaning as the violins, in storage for the past decade and a half, will return to exhibit in Henry Ford Museum in honor of the 150th anniversary of Henry Ford’s birth on July 30, 2013.

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**A LOOK INSIDE A STRADIVARIUS**

Among other findings, the CT scans revealed areas of old insect damage previously unseen by the naked eye. In addition, delicate repairs to the Strad’s interior were discovered.
Thousands of people — both today and in the early part of the last century — know Henry Ford as an automotive man, an American industrialist, the founder of Ford Motor Company and the father of mass production.

But far fewer knew him as a Midwestern boy who, despite hating farm work, loved the country dances of his childhood and the fiddle melodies that led them. As a young man, he bought an inexpensive fiddle and even taught himself to pluck a few tunes.

As his automotive empire grew, Ford never left behind his rural past, said Henry Ford Museum Curator Jeanine Miller. “He sponsored fiddling contests and hosted dances where people learned the reels, schottisches and square dances of Ford’s youth. Many Americans joined in the fun — country dancing and fiddling swept the country. While the craze had waned by the spring of 1926, Ford’s enthusiasm never did. He invited friends and business associates to dances, even building a ballroom in 1937 that he named Lovett Hall after his dancing master,” Miller said.

The 1920s also launched the beginning of Ford’s hunt for fine 18th-century violins, made by famous instrument makers such as Antonio Stradivari and Giuseppe Guarneri. He began to build his collection and lured some of the world’s best musicians to his home to play them.

Seven of Ford’s violins, which he collected through much of his adult life, will be on display in the summer of 2013 in Henry Ford Museum as part of the 150th anniversary of Ford’s birth. Among those in the collection: the first violin Ford purchased as a young man, which was a late-19th-century simple instrument, and a Stradivarius from 1709.
As a builder, collector and absolute dreamer about vintage instruments, the attraction to classic instruments is hard to explain in words. As Mike Kemnitzer, fellow mandolin builder, once said to me, “The Cremonese instruments of the 17th and 18th centuries are part of our modern-day psyche.”

Truly. Old instruments such as a Stradavari or Guarneri evoke a kind of emotion that can only be explained by the voice of the instrument itself. The provenance of these particular instruments is a trip back to one of the most amazing times in the history of the world. We’ve heard the stories, and we long for more of them. For many, these instruments remain the iconic examples that occupy our minds and theories about instrument building and design on a daily basis. For others, they create the soundtracks that inspire so much of what we do and reflect on throughout our lives.

I would get the chance to peer inside such amazing examples of these instruments when in a serendipitous way, Mike Kemnitzer and I proposed a project to The Henry Ford. It would involve the examination and study of some of the most rare, and arguably most valuable, items in their collection – the Stradavari and Guarneri violins that were acquired by Henry Ford decades ago.

Our idea was to use new technologies in CT scanning to digitally explore the violins. The data captured during scanning would give the museum information on never-before-seen repairs or insect damage. For myself and other instrument builders, the origins of the wood and the material densities, details in the arching and construction and a variety of other things could be studied and analyzed. Most important of all, the findings could be shared with the public. Most of the time, secrets about old instruments remain, well, secrets. The kind of data that could be uncovered from this sort of digital technology is very seldom seen and even less so offered to the public for free. Just imagine what could happen if you gave such incredible details to instrument makers around the world?

The Henry Ford has a unique position and mission to educate as well as curate. It’s because of this goal that builders and enthusiasts alike will benefit from this project. Using new techniques and technologies to study, experiment with and put to use is really at the heart of so much of what Henry Ford did to change the world. In some ways, this project just carries on that tradition. Innovate and things you never thought possible can become reality.

Adrian Bagale, musician and instrument maker, has traveled around the world in the quest to produce great musical instruments. His projects are as diverse as the instruments he’s been involved in making. He is currently the COO of Voyage-Air Guitar, the California-based company that made the first-ever folding acoustic and electric guitars. He is also the founder of Northfield Mandolins, a small, specialized team building premier-level instruments with shops in both the USA and northern China. Bagale was also part of the expert team that conducted the CT scans of these rare and celebrated violins that were part of Henry Ford’s personal collection and are now part of The Henry Ford’s massive collection of historical artifacts.
In the 1950s, before Silicon Valley was Silicon Valley, a young chemist named Gordon Moore was in someone else’s lab trying to develop efficient, affordable silicon semiconductor devices. (Catch the “silicon” connection?) In a bold move, Moore decided to leave that lab and form his own company with seven coworkers and some help from financial backers. That little venture became Fairchild Semiconductor in 1957, the place where the first commercially practical integrated circuit was invented.

By 1968, Moore and colleague Bob Noyce, a physicist and co-inventor of the integrated circuit, decided it was time to risk it all again, throwing caution and a comfortable lifestyle to the wind to form yet another startup. They called it Intel Corporation, which went on to produce the world’s first microprocessor and become the world’s largest producer of computer microchips — those mysterious, tiny, high-tech wonders that power everything from our smartphones to our laptops, kitchen appliances and the antilock brakes on our cars, and even help us find our lost pets.

Moore is now Intel’s chairman emeritus. When The Henry Ford sat down with him as part of OnInnovation and its Collecting Innovation Today initiative, Moore talked about his early days in the Valley and the easygoing attitude toward taking big risks. He also shared what he wants today’s budding engineers and entrepreneurs to know about the strong connection between great failure and great success. >
The semiconductor industry. Take us back and sort of paint the picture of what it was like, was it like sort of the gold rush? Everybody out in California inventing the future? The big bang of the high-tech business?

Pretty much so. Maybe the big bang was the invention of the transistor at Bell Laboratories. But in particular, silicon technology was lagging behind. The original transistors were made of germanium, which was an easier material to work with. On the other hand, it didn’t make as good transistors.

So, when we set up Fairchild, we decided to pursue the diffuse silicon transistor. And that was a very important technology. It was something that made transistors in a batch manner so all the costs weren’t on one particular piece of silicon; you could spread them across several pieces of silicon.

And it looked like a much more economical way to make a much better transistor. Just required a lot of technology to be developed. And that’s essentially what we did in the early days of Fairchild. Then, as we started exploiting this technology, we developed a whole bunch of other opportunities that resulted in, really the formation of what generally is called Silicon Valley today.

It was the development of the engineer-entrepreneur. The engineer would see the opportunity, run off and get financing, set up a company to exploit it. It was really the blossoming of the venture capital industry along with the technology out here that created the phenomenon known as Silicon Valley.

Was the engineer-entrepreneur focused more on personal gain and wealth or seeking better places to innovate?

It’s always difficult to try and guess what peoples’ motivations were. I suspect some of it was make your own fortune commitment. But more than that, it was wanting to exploit a technological idea in an environment you controlled. A company like Fairchild just couldn’t pursue all these opportunities.

If an engineer came up with a new idea, it was rather frustrating to see his/her idea wither on the vine while the business of the company was being pursued as diligently as it could. It was much more attractive to spin off.

Financially, none of them felt they could suffer either. That was another thing that happened. It became relatively low risk to set up your own company. In this area, failure wasn’t a stigma. You could go out and set up a company and fail and get a job the next day at another company, probably at a higher salary because of your experience.

And that’s been the case all along. Failure has not been something that has been negative here. I think that’s one of the big advantages Silicon Valley has had. Certainly over some, such as the European environment, where nobody wants to go out and be a part of a failure.

Here, people just didn’t seem to give a damn.

What motivated you to do what you did?

You know, what got me in the technical area was when my neighbor got a chemistry job the next day at another company, probably at a higher salary because of your experience. I decided very early I wanted to be a chemist, not necessarily knowing what they did.

I did have a home laboratory where I turned out small production quantities of nitroglycerine, which I made into dynamite. A couple of ounces of dynamite make a fantastic firecracker. So, I kept my interest in chemistry. Then, I gradually got into the more technical aspects.

I guess to make a bigger bang was more my motivation.

You’ve certainly made a couple big bangs. Can you share stories behind some of the major breakthroughs? The planar transistor, the invention of the integrated circuit?

Depending on the planar transistor technology, the extrapolation to the integrated circuit was relatively straightforward. You make planar transistors; you could start making integrated circuits soon after that invention.

There were a couple of other bits of technology. There was something called epitaxial growth, which was a new way of growing silicon that contributed greatly to making integrated circuits practical. Before that, you could make them, but it was a messy operation requiring high temperature treatment of very thin wafers. Ended up looking like potato chips when they came out of the furnace.

With epitaxial growth, you could take a wafer and grow a layer on top of it. Grow a thin layer of the kind of material you wanted. And that made the whole integrated circuit process a lot easier and made much better devices. But there were a...
lot of other things along the way, a lot of innovation required as we went from single transistor to hundreds, thousands, millions and billions. I remember in the early days of Fairchild, Bob [Noyce] and I, we split up the technology, and I had a couple areas where we had problems. For example, in our diffusion area where we were putting impurities into the silicon, the electrical properties of the devices weren’t coming out right. And we were struggling to find out what the heck was causing the variation.

One day, Bob suggested that I de-plate nickel on the back of the wafer. For no good reason I could think of. But, I’d run out of ideas, so I said, “OK, I’ll risk putting nickel in one of the furnaces.” I put it in and the electrical properties came out perfect. I didn’t know why at the time; I’m not sure he did either. But his suggestion solved that problem.

He did it again with the metal we were using for interconnections on the transistor. We wanted to find a metal or alloy that would make good contact at two different kinds of silicon, the P-type and the N-type that are necessary to make a transistor. But this requires metals that have different electrical properties when they get dissolved in the silicon. So, I was working with complicated alloys, the silver and gallium and one thing or another. Kind of going up and down and not making much progress. Bob came by and said, “Why don’t you try aluminum?” Everybody knew aluminum interacts with silicon to make P-type. You didn’t want a P-type contact to the N-type silicon. Not having anything better to do, I tried it. Lo and behold, made good contacts to both the N-type and the P-type. I think it was five years later before I understood why and before the industry understood why. But, switching to aluminum made the thing practical.

Moore’s Law states that the number of transistors the industry can place on a computer chip will double every 18 to 24 months. Tell me something about the scientific law you authored in 1965 that you’ve never told anybody.

This was an article in one of the industry throwaway magazines — its 35th anniversary edition. I was in a unique position to see what was happening with the development of integrated circuits. Up until then, they’d just been expensive. They didn’t compete commercially. But I could see things were changing — that this was going to be the cheap way to make electronics. And that was the art really. The purpose of the article was to get across the idea that the trends in the technology are going to make electronics cheap because of increased levels of integration. And I just took the first few points. They’d been about doubling every year since the first planar transistor. And we were making the things in the laboratory then with about 60 components on it.

So, I extrapolated for 10 years and continuing to double every year. Went from 60 to 60,000, which is pretty wild. And had no idea it was going to be at all accurate. I was just trying to get the trend in there.

One of my colleagues named it Moore’s Law. I couldn’t say the term for 20 years. It was embarrassing. I finally have gotten relaxed with it. In fact, I Googled it recently, and I Googled Murphy’s Law, and there were twice as many references to Moore’s Law. So, I’m better known than Murphy at this stage of the game.
2006
Intel® Core™2 Duo processor
Initial clock speed: 2.66GHz
Transistors: 291 million
Manufacturing technology: 65nm

2008
Intel® Core™2 Duo processor
Initial clock speed: 2.4GHz
Transistors: 410 million
Manufacturing technology: 45nm
technology and started trying to make watches. By the time we got out of the business, the chip was costing us less than the push buttons on the side for setting the time. So, that was, you know, a failure as a business. I kept one of the latest model developmental watches, which I referred to as my $15-million-dollar watch for many years.

You've been the engineer in the lab doing the research and development, the manager, the entrepreneur and the chairman of the world's largest producer of the microchip. What did you do to keep people motivated and happy and coming up with the innovations?

You give good people the opportunity, and they go out and do the innovations. It's hard to control. In fact, I think the more you control it, the more you're likely to stifle innovation. It requires the people be given a fair amount of latitude if they're going to proceed and come up with new and different things. Give them sufficient flexibility and ownership so they can really have an intellectual contribution to make to the project. So they can feel they've accomplished something when they're done.

We also tried to prevent hierarchy. Free flow of information is extremely important. There are so many technical decisions, they have to be made by the people that understand technical problems.

We have a bunch of schoolkids in the room. What would you tell them?

Find something that they really enjoy doing and pursue it. Things are changing so rapidly that the first thing they ought to do is get a good education with a strong basis in the fundamentals. The details you learn you're probably not going to use for very long. But the fundamentals don't change. And during your career, you'll probably have three or four really different jobs. But you won't depend upon exactly the same skills. So, you have to be in a position to be flexible.

And if someone wants to be an engineer?

It can still be a great career. On the other hand, it's harder for the individual to do something great anymore. It tends to be done by fairly large teams. The complexity of the products is so great now that no one individual can really span it.

Is there still something about America that makes this a great place for innovation?

I think there is. The lack of fear of failure is an important part of it. People are willing to try things. They figure if they don't make it, they can do something else. The availability of venture capital is important; people with a good idea can generally get it financed. I hope that continues to be the case.

And there are a lot of successful examples where engineers with no previous business experience have succeeded in setting up major companies.

I think this has developed an entrepreneurial environment unmatched anywhere else in the world.

“IT’S THE IDEAS AND THE PRODUCTS, THE TECHNOLOGY THAT’S IMPORTANT, NOT THE IDEA THAT YOU WANT TO SET UP A COMPANY.”

On Innovation archived interviews such as the one conducted with Gordon Moore, along with related resources, can be accessed at www.oninnovation.com.
OFF THE SHELF

Recommended Films and Fine Reads

DRIVING AMERICA

DRIVING AMERICA IS A PHOTOGRAPHIC CELEBRATION OF SOME OF THE WORLD’S MOST HISTORIC AND FABULOUS AUTOMOBILES THAT ARE PART OF THE HENRY FORD’S EXTENSIVE COLLECTION.

Sprinkled with the photos are the colorful essays and private thoughts on America’s enduring love affair with the car from Jay Leno, celebrity TV host and car enthusiast; Edsel Ford II, great-grandson of Ford Motor Company founder Henry Ford, and others. Matt Anderson, the new curator of transportation at The Henry Ford, also contributes his own essay and photo captions that share fascinating insights about the book’s featured vehicles.

Driving America is set for release in the first quarter of 2013 by Beckon Books and will be available at traditional bookstores and through online outlets such as www.amazon.com. You can also find it at the variety of gift shops at The Henry Ford or on the website at giftshop.thehenryford.org.

The following excerpt from the book’s introductory essay shares the intriguing story of the survival of the 1931 Type 41 Bugatti Royale.

Why is a one-of-a-kind French car with a German body in a collection that aims to document America’s experience with the automobile? Well, listen to its story.

The original owner was Joseph Fuchs, a wealthy Nuremburg obstetrician who commissioned Ludwig Weinberger to craft a two-door cabriolet on one of Ettore Bugatti’s massive Royale chassis. He took delivery in 1932. A year later, Hitler rose to power, and Dr. Fuchs fled to Switzerland. Ultimately, he shipped his Royale to Shanghai and headed there himself.

By 1937, Japanese armies were sweeping across China, and Shanghai was no longer a safe haven. With a U.S. visa in hand and his Royale stowed in the hold, Fuchs sailed for North America. Eventually, he drove his Royale across the United States and established a new medical practice in New York City. There, this great car that had been saved over and over from the furies of war succumbed to mundane neglect. Failure to winterize the engine resulted in a cracked block, and by 1943, the once-magnificent Royale was derelict in a Bronx salvage yard.

The Royale was rescued by a longtime admirer, Charles Chayne, who happened to be the chief engineer at Buick. Chayne repaired the engine, changed the color scheme, and modified the steering wheel, seats and floorboards to accommodate his 6’ 3” frame. He also replaced the mechanical brakes with hydraulics and installed a new intake manifold set up for four carburetors. After Chayne and his wife, Esther, had enjoyed their Royale for many years, they offered it to the Henry Ford Museum in 1957.

Although Henry had died 10 years earlier, he certainly would have appreciated the saga of a European classic that spent all but its first few years in the United States and owed its rescue to a top engineer at General Motors, who reconfigured it to suit his own tastes.
The Colonial Revival house
By Richard Guy Wilson
This book not only has lavish photographs but also provides the origins and evolution of a major theme in American architecture and decorative arts. The Colonial Revival began as an outgrowth of the Centennial Celebration in 1876 and gradually evolved into a movement in design that has ebbed and flowed since. The Colonial Revival House leads readers on a tour of 40 of the finest extant examples. This book is a must-have for designers, architecture enthusiasts and lovers of Americana.

ChaRles sable
Curator of Decorative Arts
The Henry Ford

Queen of vaudeville: the story of Eva Tanguay
By Andrew L. Erdman
In the early 1900s — long before performers such as Madonna and Lady Gaga made their mark — charismatic Eva Tanguay was dazzling audiences on the vaudeville circuit. Eva’s bold, energetic and self-confident performances pushed boundaries — symbolizing a new, emancipated American woman. Author Andrew Erdman does a splendid and meticulous job bringing Eva’s story to life, taking us along on her journey through a successful career and an often-tumultuous personal life. A few years ago, The Henry Ford acquired Eva Tanguay’s personal collection of photographs, clippings and documents. Soon after, Erdman visited the Benson Ford Research Center to research the materials. Rare photos from this collection were reproduced in Erdman’s book.

Jeanine Miller
Curator of Domestic Life
The Henry Ford

Paving the Way: The National Park-to-Park Highway (2009)
Directed by Brandon Wade
Paving the Way is an award-winning documentary that recounts the little-known attempt to connect 12 western national parks with a 5,000-mile motor route in 1920. Long before the days when the national government funded road improvement, the story is filled with accounts of adventurous people and their harrowing experiences on poor to nonexistent roads. The film footage is fantastic.

Donna Braden
Curator of Public Life
The Henry Ford

Engines of Change: A History of the American Dream in Fifteen Cars
By Paul Ingrassia
Pulitzer Prize winner Paul Ingrassia profiles 15 cars that either changed the country’s cultural landscape themselves or perfectly reflected the zeitgeist of their times. Engines of Change is a thorough yet highly entertaining review of a century of American “automobility.” When you’ve finished reading, you can come see 13 of the cars Ingrassia depicts in the book at The Henry Ford.

Marc Greuther
Chief Curator
The Henry Ford

Thanks for the View, Mr. Mies
Edited by Danielle Aubert, Lana Cavar and Natasha Chandani
This book is easily in my top five books published last year. Thanks for the View, Mr. Mies is part history, part field guide, part visual celebration of Lafayette Park, a landmark housing complex in Detroit with the largest collection of buildings designed by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe in the world. The book is a Detroit story and a design, architecture and thriving community story. Includes interviews with and essays by Lafayette Park residents, along with new and previously unpublished photographs.

Charles Sable
Curator of Transportation
The Henry Ford

Jeanine Miller
Curator of Domestic Life
The Henry Ford

Matt Anderson
Curator of Transportation
The Henry Ford

WHAT ARE WE READING + WATCHING?
COMFORT FOOD

Welcome to Lamy's Diner. Pull up a stool at the bar or slide into a cozy booth and experience the golden age of diners. Lamy’s originally opened in Marlborough, Massachusetts, in 1946 and has been deliciously restored to its original “streamliner” style in both appearance and attitude. Take a break in The Henry Ford’s Driving America exhibit and place your order.

Lamy’s Diner keeps it local with Detroit products like Better Made Potato Chips ($1.50), Faygo Red Pop ($3) and Peteet’s Cherry Crumb Cheesecake ($4.25).

Chicken potpie ($5) tops locally sourced chicken, aromatic root vegetables and herbs grown at Greenfield Village with a light touch of homemade pie crust.

Classic diner fare meets modern flavor in this simple egg salad sandwich served on toasted artisan bread ($5 includes your choice of coleslaw, potato salad or chips).

ONLINE visit thehenryford.org/museum/dining.aspx
INSIDE THE HENRY FORD

HERE’S YOUR ULTIMATE GUIDE TO THE WORLD’S PREMIER HISTORY DESTINATION.

The Henry Ford is always full of lots to see and do all year long. Flip through the following pages to find out what’s happening inside Henry Ford Museum, Greenfield Village, the Ford Rouge Factory Tour and the IMAX® Theatre this winter and spring. Plus, you can learn more about The Henry Ford’s collections and what its experts are reading and watching.
walking the exhibits in Henry Ford Museum, something is different. Children are climbing aboard the great 1941 Allegheny Steam Locomotive, moms and dads are taking a tour inside R. Buckminster Fuller’s Dymaxion House and couples are enjoying a slice of pie and a Faygo Red Pop at the counter of Lamy’s, a restored 1940s American diner. No protective glass, restricting ropes or signs saying “Do Not Enter.”

You don’t just see a piece of history on exhibit in the museum — you get to immerse yourself in it.

When The Henry Ford acquired the Montgomery city bus that Rosa Parks boarded on her way home from work December 1, 1955, the same rules applied when it was put on exhibit. Visitors weren’t going to walk around the bus, doors locked and a velvet rope wrapped around it. They, like Parks, could sit on the bus and relive the experience of being told to give up their seat to another because of the color of their skin.

Parks refused to surrender her seat to a white man that day, and her courageous rise to iconic status as the mother of the civil rights movement began. Sitting on the bus in Henry Ford Museum, listening to Parks as she recounts her story, is life-changing for those unfamiliar with the particulars of that December day nearly 60 years ago. It’s a moment in history that lends undeniable proof that just one person, willing to take a stand, can be a catalyst for sweeping changes that can benefit us all.

The Rosa Parks Bus can be found in the With Liberty and Justice for All exhibit in Henry Ford Museum.

When

ROSA PARKS, A SINGLE PERSON WHO CHANGED THE FUTURE FOR MILLIONS

Rosa Parks would have celebrated her 100th birthday on February 4, 2013.
On February 4, 2013, pay homage to Rosa Parks on her 100th birthday as part of National Day of Courage.

The day’s events are numerous and eclectic, with an all-star lineup in Henry Ford Museum including social rights activist and civil rights leader Julian Bond, U.S. Rep. John Conyers, political reporter Eleanor Clift and celebrated authors Danielle McGuire and Jeanne Theoharis among those scheduled to speak. Sphinx Laureate Gareth Johnson will also treat attendees to an extraordinary musical moment, playing one of the rare violins from The Henry Ford collection (see story Page 26).

The United States Postal Service will also be on hand to dedicate and launch the Rosa Parks forever stamp, part of a new collection of stamps featuring civil rights icons. Everyone is encouraged to be a part of this national dedication by downloading a Badge of Courage to wear at dayofcourage.org. What do you have the courage to do? Speak out on February 4 in honor of Parks’ 100th birthday.
Inside the Henry Ford

Back on Top

HATS, FROM EXPRESSIONS OF SOCIAL STATUS TO FABULOUS FASHION STATEMENTS

Walk into Greenfield Village and 300 years of American history is in motion. Model Ts chug along the streets, the smells of open-hearth cooking and canning fill the air at working century-old farmhouses, Thomas Edison’s Menlo Park Laboratory and the Wright Brothers Cycle Shop are charged with activity and excitement. And all are waiting for you to step inside, make yourself welcome and experience longtime traditions.

In one quiet corner sits Cohen Millinery, moved to Greenfield Village from its original location in Detroit, Michigan’s Corktown, where it was operated in the 1890s by Mrs. “D.” Elizabeth Cohen. The young widow lived upstairs and supported her four children by selling “fancy goods, dry goods and gents’ furnishings” on the first floor. Cohen became best known, however, for her fabulous hats, which she bought wholesale and trimmed with a wide assortment of silk flowers, colorful ribbons, feathers and even whole stuffed birds.

Thanks to celebrities such as Kate Middleton, the Duchess of Cambridge, more and more women are experimenting with hats again. But for ladies in the late 1800s, hats weren’t optional accessories worn for fun. A respectable woman never left home without one — the more frills, the better.

“The more you had on your hat, the wealthier you were thought to be,” said Greenfield Village historic presenter Anora Zeiler, one of seven milliners working at Cohen Millinery today.

Greenfield Village guests visiting the charming shop can browse a colorful array of authentic antique hats and other accessories, such as ornate hair combs and hatpins, delicate ladies’ gloves, and men’s suspenders and ties. They can also chat with the milliners — all dressed in period costume — as they layer a variety of adornments on felt or straw hats, always keeping with the style of the 1880s and 1890s.

“We sew on each piece separately and in the proper order, careful to hide the stitches,” Zeiler said.

Last year, Cohen Millinery brought another part of history forward to the current day, allowing visitors to not only admire the milliners at work and the headwear on the shelves but to purchase handmade beauties on site as ladies did more than a century ago. Each properly packaged in period hatboxes tied with bows.

“We’re making hats in style again,” said Zeiler proudly.

ONLINE For more information, hours and pricing > visit thehenryford.org/village
Historic presenter Sally Goodman carefully hides every stitch on the hats she designs at Cohen Millinery.

**EVERY SATURDAY**

in Greenfield Village in 2013 (the village opens April 15), visitors to Cohen Millinery are invited to Design-A-Hat for purchase. Milliners will sew on adornments and trimmings of your choice to create a hat in the style of the late Victorian era.
you buy a ticket for the Rouge Factory Tour, you expect to see an assembly line work — and you will. The tour gets you so close to the particulars of the line building the Ford F-150 that the only way you could learn more is to work the line yourself.

But what about the things you don’t expect to see during a vehicle assembly plant tour? Like a living roof made of thousands of tiny plants above you or a surrounding outdoor sanctuary where birds sing, flowers bloom and honeybees flourish.

Cynthia Jones is the manager of the Ford Rouge Factory Tour. She also doubles as the plant’s resident beekeeper, tending to three hives filled with more than 50,000 honeybees.

“I can honestly say that I had never thought much about bees before I started working here,” said Jones. “Now, they’ve become somewhat of a fascination for me.”

Jones has turned the urban beekeeping experiment into an unexpected and welcomed part of the factory’s outdoor Living Laboratory Tour.

For most visitors, she said, it’s surprising to find beehives on the grounds of an auto plant. The beehives were introduced in the mid-2000s as part of a larger effort to re-create an ecosystem on the industrial site that hadn’t seen plants, trees or wildlife for some 90 years.

“When we started talking about the bees, none of us understood urban agriculture. It was not a conversation,” said Jones, who has learned a great deal in the last 10 years about the pollinating power attached to bees. “Turns out, we were on the cutting edge by happy accident. People took notice.”

In conjunction with the general public’s growing environmental awareness and concern for what we eat and where it comes from, the seasonal, guided Living Lab Tour has evolved into a popular tool for local educators.

“The majority of kids from visiting school groups are afraid of bees. They think bees are bad,” said Jones. “Then we talk about some of their favorite foods that require pollination to grow — apples, cherries, peaches, watermelon — and they start to realize that bees matter.”

THE ROUGE

does not commercially produce honey. However, the honey was once harvested for William Clay Ford Jr., the catalyst for the Rouge Plant’s innovative, sustainable business practices, for Christmas gifts.
Cynthia Jones minds the Ford Rouge Factory colony of bees.
A movie at The Henry Ford IMAX® Theatre is an experience more than it is entertainment. An event before it is an escape.

Ask The Henry Ford’s Projection Manager Ron Bartsch why, and he’s quick to tell you it’s all about the film stock: “Despite a decade-long digital boom, the 70mm film used to shoot IMAX movies still produces the greatest cinematic images known to man.”

Hollywood has long stood by its usage of 35mm film, and Bartsch totally understands the thinking, acknowledging that 35mm does look great at five perforations per 35mm frame. Images are crisp and clean. But, the guy behind The Henry Ford’s projection booth isn’t satisfied with great. He prefers superior, which is what you get from 70mm with its 15 perforations per 70mm frame (15/70). Images aren’t just crisp and clean, noted Bartsch, they literally draw you in and engulf you.

With 70mm, the soundtrack is also on separate stock than the images and fed through the million-dollar projector, resulting in a crystal-clear isolation produced in surround sound.

Get beyond all that technical jargon about perforations and isolation, and what it really means for moviegoers: The whistle of a steam engine is at its actual volume from every angle in the theater. You’re not just looking at outer space from your seat, you feel like you — and maybe your seat, too — are actually floating in outer space.

“Sometimes we opt for sensation, sometimes we side with a film that delivers fascinating information,” said Bartsch of The Henry Ford’s film choices. “But always it’s presented on 15/70, the absolute height of picture quality.”

THE MILLION-DOLLAR IMAX projector is the most advanced, highest-precision and most powerful projector ever built.
The IMAX film projector features two xenon arc lamps that shine 30,000 watts of light onto a screen 85 feet wide and 62 feet tall.
CALL ON ME
Was there a time before the smartphone? Remember when ...

YOU HAD TO TURN THAT DIAL
Henry Ford probably loved the classic 1930s rotary desk phone because it mostly came in black. Before you go buying a knockoff for $50 online, take a gander at an original specimen.
Made in America, Henry Ford Museum

LAB WORK
No, we’re not talking about blood tests checking for diabetes or high cholesterol; we’re talking about what happens in those mysterious spaces where great minds escape to do their thing.

FOR THE LADIES
Almost 100 years ago, women loved the idea of a car without a hand crank and a stubborn transmission. Henry Ford’s wife, Clara, loved to motor in this 1914 Brougham electric beauty.
Driving America, Henry Ford Museum

THE BODY ELECTRIC
Currents, charges, circuits. Explore electricity and how it transports us around town.

SEAL WITH A BEE’S KISS
Today’s casual canning terms are Kerr and Ball, pectin and bands. How about beeswax, animal bladders and spirit-soaked parchment? Let’s go canning on the farm.
Firestone Farm, Greenfield Village

WHAT’S COOKIN’?
We are what we eat. See and smell America’s culinary history reborn.

OH, YES, YOU CAN
Grab a glass Mason jar and preserve some produce like they did way back when.

Watch our canning video
http://bit.ly/T1bOOi

1. BEGIN BOILING WATER IN YOUR CANNER TO 212°F

2. POUR PREPARED FOOD INTO JARS

3. WIPE UPPER RIM OF JAR AND SEAL TIGHTLY
< PHONES GOT SMART
Touch-Tone? No, touch screen! Slim and sleek from the get-go, the iPhone has transformed our view of what a mobile electronic device should be.
Made in America, Henry Ford Museum

< IF THESE SHOP WALLS COULD TALK
Once upon a time, two brothers who owned a cycle shop decided to abandon bike building for making flying machines.
Wright Cycle Shop, Greenfield Village

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Two brothers who owned a cycle shop decided to abandon bike building for making flying machines.
Wright Cycle Shop, Greenfield Village

< PONDS, POLLEN AND PRODUCTION
Making trucks and honey in the same space seem impossible to you? A little natural sanctuary lives right beside a vehicle assembly plant in perfect harmony.
Living Laboratory, Ford Rouge Factory Tour

< PATIENCE, PLEASE …
Open-hearth cooking is low on heat, slow to finish and so worth the wait. Our hearthers have mastered that open flame, and soup’s simmering, peas are stewing and chicken’s roasting.
Daggett Farmhouse, Greenfield Village

< NEW AGAIN
Sure, kitchens changed a lot when electricity and running water were to be had. But when you admire that way-cool black-and-white kitchen floor tile at Ikea, think back a bit to what was on your grandma’s floors 80+ years ago.
Home Arts, Henry Ford Museum

< POLES, POLLEN AND PRODUCTION
Making trucks and honey in the same space seem impossible to you? A little natural sanctuary lives right beside a vehicle assembly plant in perfect harmony.
Living Laboratory, Ford Rouge Factory Tour

< PLACE JARS IN CANNER AND COVER WITH LID FOR 30 MINUTES.

< WATER SHOULD BE AT LEAST ONE INCH ABOVE THE JARS.

< LET JARS SIT, THEN REFRIGERATE AND ENJOY!

Download a template for free canning labels > http://bit.ly/Z5cmmF

< YOUR CHARIOT AWAITS
The 1980 Comuta-Car may not be very pretty on the outside, but on the inside you’ll find early electric travel at its raw and basic best.
Driving America, Henry Ford Museum

< A POGO STICK ON WHEELS?
You don’t bounce your way on a Segway. You glide on this modern-day statement to personal, electric transportation.
Driving America, Henry Ford Museum

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made of cork, rubber and yarn and covered with white cowhide stitched by hand with exactly 216 stitches made from 88 inches of red thread. An average of 60 to 70 of them are used and discarded in every Major League Baseball game. Little leaguers all over the country leave them in the outfields of thousands of parks across the country every season.

The baseball. What makes one special, worth keeping? Most would say when it’s signed by one of the game’s greats like Ty Cobb or Cal Ripken Jr. But what about a baseball autographed by Rosa Parks, the iconic mother of the civil rights movement?

The Henry Ford acquired this one-of-a-kind baseball after learning its story and its potential to bring a somewhat unknown hero of civil rights into today’s conversations.

Parks autographed the ball for Curt Flood, a former All-Star St. Louis Cardinal center fielder and civil rights activist who sued Major League Baseball in the 1970s to challenge the club’s ability to trade him without permission. Eventually, his embittered battle with the league over what was called the reserve clause led to the establishment of the free agency that we know today.

Flood’s story may not be as well-known as Parks’, but he, too, decided to stand up publicly for his rights and the rights of others, which made an indelible mark on the social landscape and certainly changed the game of baseball forever. In exchange, Flood, however, paid a hefty personal price. He only played ball briefly after filing suit in 1970, and his personal relationships and emotional health suffered greatly for years to come.

“Curt Flood was always on my radar screen as an important character in sports history,” said Jim McCabe, chief collections manager and curator of buildings at The Henry Ford. “He internalized the experiences he had in the minors with racism and segregation and couldn’t stand silent as somebody limited the ability of a person to reach their full potential.”

In many circles, it wasn’t even known that Parks and Flood had ever met, let alone that he asked her to autograph a baseball.

In addition to the autographed ball, The Henry Ford has other memorabilia from Flood’s storied baseball career and his legal battles to abolish the reserve clause.
TO LEARN MORE about the civil rights movement and some of its other unlikely heroes, visit the *With Liberty and Justice for All* exhibit in Henry Ford Museum.
Designing Tomorrow: America’s World’s Fairs of the 1930s
April 27–September 2, 2013

Planes, trains, automobiles and talking robots... oh, my! Tens of millions of Americans in the 1930s turned to world’s fairs to get a sneak peek at what the future might bring—for everything from aviation and ground transportation to home furnishings and city metropolises.

Designing Tomorrow: America’s World’s Fairs of the 1930s is on exhibit in Henry Ford Museum to help explain why these fairs became a community platform, where corporations, designers, architects and even governments gathered to introduce new ideas and products to a hopeful American public.

Expect to see nearly 200 artifacts in this multi-gallery exhibit, from building models and vintage TVs to chatting space-age robots and funky furniture.

The exhibit showcases the six prominent Depression-era fairs that heavily influenced modern design and consumer culture.

Chicago, Illinois
A Century of Progress International Exposition (1933-34)

San Diego, California
California Pacific International Exposition (1935-36)

Dallas, Texas
Texas Centennial Exposition (1936)

 Cleveland, Ohio
Great Lakes Exposition (1936-37)

San Francisco, California
Golden Gate International Exposition (1939-40)

New York, New York
New York World’s Fair (1939-40)

Designing Tomorrow: America’s World’s Fairs of the 1930s has been made possible in part by a major grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities*: Because democracy demands wisdom; and the National Endowment for the Arts. This exhibition was organized by the National Building Museum, Washington, D.C.

*Any views, findings, conclusions or recommendations expressed in this exhibition do not necessarily represent those of the National Endowment for the Humanities.
Civil War Remembrance is a hands-on tribute, with recruitment exercises, battle reenactments and telling portraits of civilian life.

CIVIL WAR REMEMBRANCE
MAY 25-27, 2013

Take your children, your spouse or a grandparent to Civil War Remembrance Weekend in Greenfield Village this Memorial Day weekend, and you’ll all have fabulous war stories to tell friends, family and strangers you meet. You can tell the story of how you enlisted and became Union recruits, holding mock drill rifles, learning maneuvers from a drilling officer such as marching in formation, wheel left and about face.

Or maybe you will witness reenactors portraying two companies of Union and Confederate soldiers, weapons gleaming, traveling across the Village Green toward each other, ready to fight. The scene is dramatic and oh so real, from the attire and sounds to the general feeling of anticipation on the mock battlefield.

“Powerful and moving,” said Brian Egen, Civil War historian and program development officer at The Henry Ford. “Every year, I say to myself that I will not get choked up, and I always end up tearing up when the current veterans are called out to ‘fall in on the colors’ in the middle of the field. When taps is played toward the end, there is not a dry eye to be found.”

Civil War Remembrance in Greenfield Village is hands-on and hard-core living history, the ultimate tribute to those who lived and died during this turbulent time in American history.

“We want visitors to experience what Civil War-era life might have been like,” said Egen, “and to inspire them to learn more.”

Visit our website for more information about the program, including military reenactments, special presentations, hands-on activities and re-creations of military and civilian camps.

ONLINE visit thehenryford.org/civilwarweekend
THE EVENTS

YEAR-ROUND

2013

Macy’s 2nd Mondays Children’s Program
10 a.m.-noon
January 14, February 11, March 11, April 8, November 11, December 9
Henry Ford Museum

May 13, June 10, July 8, August 12, September 9, October 14
Greenfield Village

Target Family Days
January 21, February 4, September 2, November 5
Henry Ford Museum

Tinker, Hack, Invent Saturdays
January 26, February 23, March 30, April 27, May 25, June 29, July 27, August 31, September 28, October 26, November 30, December 28
The Henry Ford

January

With Liberty and Justice for All Symposium: Martin Luther King Jr. Day
January 21
Henry Ford Museum
Free admission courtesy of Target

February

Black History Month
February 1-3, 6-10, 13-17, 20-24 and 27-28
Henry Ford Museum

Rosa Parks’ 100th Birthday: National Day of Courage
February 4 (Open ‘til 9:30 p.m.)
Henry Ford Museum
Free admission courtesy of Target

Winter Local Roots Evening Dining*
February 8
Lovett Hall

April

Outdoor Living Lab Tour*
April 15-October 12
Ford Rouge Factory Tour

Designing Tomorrow: America’s World’s Fairs of the 1930s
April 27-September 2
Henry Ford Museum

May

Spring Local Roots Evening Dining*
May 2
Henry Ford Museum

Mother’s Day Brunch*
May 12
Lovett Hall

Star Trek – Into Darkness: An IMAX® 3D Experience*
Opens May 17
IMAX® Theatre

Civil War Remembrance
May 25-27 (Open Saturday ‘til 9 p.m.)
Greenfield Village

June

Member Appreciation Days
June 7-9
The Henry Ford

Historic Base Ball Games
June 8-9, 15-16, 22-23 and 29-30
Greenfield Village is made possible through the generous support of Cynthia and Edsel B. Ford II.

National Get Outdoors Day
June 8
Greenfield Village

Motor Muster
June 15-16 (Open Saturday ‘til 9 p.m.)
Greenfield Village

Summer in Greenfield Village
June 15-August 18
Greenfield Village

Summer Discovery Camp*
June 24-28, July 8-12, 15-19, 22-26, July 29-August 2 and August 5-9
The Henry Ford

July

Summer in Greenfield Village
Running through August 18
Greenfield Village

Annual Salute to America*
July 3-6
Greenfield Village

Motor Muster rolls in to Greenfield Village June 15-16.

January

LEGO® Architecture: Towering Ambition
Open through February 24
Henry Ford Museum

LEGO® Architecture: Towering Ambition was developed by the National Building Museum, Washington, D.C. Play area sponsored through in-kind donation from LEGO® Systems, Inc. LEGO®, its logo and the brick and knob configuration are trademarks of the LEGO Group. ©2010-13 The LEGO Group.

Lemon Ball

Watch a stop-motion construction of the LEGO® Clocktower
Available February 2013 for iPad and Android tablets

Michele Andonian

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HISTORIC BASE BALL GAMES
July 6-7, 13-14, 20-21 and 27-28
Greenfield Village

RAGTIME STREET FAIR
July 13-14 (Open Saturday 'til 9 p.m.)
Greenfield Village

MAKER FAIRE® DETROIT*
July 27-28 (Open Saturday and Sunday 'til 6 p.m.)
The Henry Ford

AUGUST
HISTORIC BASE BALL GAMES
August 3-4 and 17-18
Greenfield Village

BLUE'S, BREWS AND LOCAL ROOTS BBQ*
August 8
Greenfield Village

WORLD TOURNAMENT OF HISTORIC BASE BALL®
August 10-11
Greenfield Village

OCTOBER
FALL FLAVOR WEEKEND
October 5-6
Greenfield Village

FARMERS MARKET
October 5
Greenfield Village

HALLOWE'EN IN GREENFIELD VILLAGE*
October 11-13, 18-20 and 25-27
Greenfield Village

NOVEMBER
LOCAL ROOTS FALL EVENING DINING*
November 7
Eagle Tavern

MEMBER APPRECIATION DAYS
November 8-10
The Henry Ford

JOHN F. KENNEDY LECTURE: AN EVENING WITH FORMER SECRET SERVICE AGENT CLINT HILL AND LISA MCCUBBIN*
November 19
Henry Ford Museum

HOLIDAYS IN HENRY FORD MUSEUM
November 29-January 5, 2014
Henry Ford Museum

DECEMBER
HOLIDAYS IN HENRY FORD MUSEUM
Running through January 1, 2014
Henry Ford Museum

HOLIDAY NIGHTS IN GREENFIELD VILLAGE*
December 6-7, 13-15, 19-23 and 26-28
Greenfield Village

HOLIDAY NIGHTS SUPPER WITH SANTA PACKAGE AT A TASTE OF HISTORY*
December 6-7, 13-15 and 19-23
Greenfield Village

* ADDITIONAL FEE AND/OR ADVANCE RESERVATION REQUIRED

SPECIAL EVENING HOURS DURING THESE EVENTS

ALL PROGRAMS AND DATES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

BEFORE YOU VISIT.
It's a good idea to give a quick call or check the appropriate website to confirm dates, times and locations for all events.

Get an inside look at the experiences of The Henry Ford >
blog.thehenryford.org

WANT MORE? STAY CONNECTED WITH THE HENRY FORD. FOLLOW, TWEET, SHARE, WATCH. >
visit thehenryford.org
SWEET INSPIRATIONS

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IT’S SIMPLE. WE’LL HELP.

You don’t have to wonder where you might stay while you explore the Henry Ford. All the info you need about available lodging options, from hotel names and locations to drive times from attractions to descriptions of the many amenities offered, is right here. We’ve also tossed in a few extras about where you can — and should — grab a bite around town. Making your travel plans will be easy as pie. >
The Henry, an Autograph Collection by Marriott

Enjoy a comfortable stay with outstanding hospitality! This hotel features indoor swimming pool, whirlpool, sauna and fitness center, free Wi-Fi, microwave, refrigerator and flat-screen TV in every room. Next door to YMCA Splash Park. Conveniently located just fifteen minutes from The Henry Ford, with complimentary shuttle service available.

Best Western Greenfield Inn

Discover Old World hospitality in a one-of-a-kind, truly unique hotel. Known as the pink palace, this full-service hotel offers a perfect blend of historic charm and modern-day conveniences. Enjoy our indoor pool, whirlpool, sauna, free high-speed Internet, fresh-baked cookies, O’Henry’s Restaurant and Squire’s Pub. Complimentary shuttle to The Henry Ford. Located minutes from The Henry Ford.

The Dearborn Inn, a Marriott Hotel

Enjoy the historic hotel built by Henry Ford in 1931. The stately inn offers 229 rooms and Colonial Home suites. Located only three blocks from The Henry Ford, this Colonial retreat offers a setting reminiscent of an American inn, complete with the service and amenities you expect from Marriott. Shuttle to The Henry Ford based on availability.

Comfort Inn - Dearborn

Centrally located in historic Dearborn overlooking The Henry Ford. Just minutes from Fairlane Town Center mall. Beautiful rooms and suites. Large heated indoor pool and fitness center. All rooms have a flat-screen TV, refrigerator, iron and hair dryer. Complimentary: shuttle, hot breakfast, parking and high-speed Internet.

Comfort Inn & Suites of Taylor

Enjoy a comfortable stay with outstanding hospitality! This hotel features indoor swimming pool, whirlpool, sauna and fitness center, free Wi-Fi, microwave, refrigerator and flat-screen TV in every room. Next door to YMCA Splash Park. Conveniently located just two miles from The Henry Ford.

Comfort Suites - Southgate

Beautiful Gold Award-winning all-suite hotel featuring luxury accommodations without the luxury price tag. Your comfort is assured, as we give you the room to spread out within all suites that include microwaves and refrigerators. Hotel features also include indoor swimming pool, deluxe continental breakfast and free high-speed Internet.

Holiday Inn Express & Suites

Award-winning Victorian-style hotel conveniently located just two miles from The Henry Ford. Choose from Jacuzzi suites, family and/or deluxe spacious rooms offering free high-speed Internet, local calls. Complimentary upscale hot continental breakfast, indoor pool, fitness center and whirlpool. Free courtesy shuttle to The Henry Ford.

Holiday Inn - Southgate

Featuring the area’s largest heated indoor pool and whirlpool. Award-winning Charlie’s Chophouse; kids 12 and under eat free with paid adult (up to four children). Free Wi-Fi, microwave, refrigerator and flat-screen TV in every room. Next door to YMCA Splash Park. Conveniently located just fifteen minutes from The Henry Ford, with complimentary shuttle service available.

Doubletree by Hilton Detroit - Dearborn

Distinctively designed hotel is conveniently located minutes from The Henry Ford. Enjoy the full-service features in our Great Room, excellent cuisine at Grille 39, state-of-the-art fitness facility, indoor and outdoor pools and the signature Sweet Dreams beds. Consistently a top 10 ranked hotel for overall guest satisfaction.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HOTEL</th>
<th>LOCATION AREA</th>
<th>DRIVE TIME</th>
<th>SLEEPING ROOMS</th>
<th>POOL</th>
<th>PETS</th>
<th>MEETING ROOMS</th>
<th>MEETING SPACE (SQ. FT.)</th>
<th>AD ON PAGE</th>
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<tr>
<td>Adoba Hotel Dearborn</td>
<td>Dearborn</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>773</td>
<td>Indoor</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>30+</td>
<td>62,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Best Western Greenfield Inn</td>
<td>Dearborn (I-94 corridor)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>Indoor</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>DoubleTree Hotel Detroit/Dearborn</td>
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<td>353 (In/Out)</td>
<td>Indoor</td>
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<td>12,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Holiday Inn Southgate - Banquet &amp; Conference Center</td>
<td>Downriver (I-75 Corridor)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>Indoor</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>63</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sheraton Detroit Metro Airport</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>Indoor</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Henry, an Autograph Collection by Marriott</td>
<td>Dearborn</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>Indoor</td>
<td>• 5</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>The Dearborn Inn, a Marriott Hotel</td>
<td>Dearborn</td>
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<td>229</td>
<td>Outdoor</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17,000</td>
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<td>The Westin Book Cadillac</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>Indoor/Spa</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>26,000</td>
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<td>A Victory Inn Dearborn</td>
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<td>Comfort Inn - Dearborn</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>Indoor</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Comfort Inn &amp; Suites - Taylor</td>
<td>Dearborn (I-94 Corridor)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>Indoor</td>
<td>1 (15 PEOPLE)</td>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Comfort Suites - Southgate</td>
<td>Downriver (I-75 Corridor)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>Indoor</td>
<td>1 (50 PEOPLE)</td>
<td>64</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Courtyard by Marriott - Dearborn</td>
<td>Dearborn</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>Indoor</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,274</td>
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<td>Hawthorn Suites by Wyndham</td>
<td>Dearborn</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>Outdoor</td>
<td>• $</td>
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<tr>
<td>Holiday Inn Express &amp; Suites - Allen Park</td>
<td>Dearborn (I-94 Corridor)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>Indoor</td>
<td>2 (15 PEOPLE EA.)</td>
<td>71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marriott TownePlace Suites - Dearborn</td>
<td>Dearborn</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>Outdoor</td>
<td>• $</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>68</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marriott TownePlace Suites - Livonia</td>
<td>I-275 Corridor</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>Outdoor</td>
<td>• $</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red Roof Inn - Dearborn</td>
<td>Dearborn</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>Outdoor</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>69</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red Roof Inn - Taylor</td>
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<td>111</td>
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<td>SpringHill Suites by Marriott - Southfield</td>
<td>Southfield</td>
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<td>84</td>
<td>Indoor</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bishop-Brighton Bed &amp; Breakfast</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>350</td>
<td></td>
<td>68</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dearborn Bed &amp; Breakfast</td>
<td>Dearborn</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>800</td>
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<td>York House Bed &amp; Breakfast</td>
<td>Dearborn</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Camp Dearborn</td>
<td>NW Oakland County</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>Outdoor</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>69</td>
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<tr>
<td>Detroit Greenfield Campground/RV Park</td>
<td>I-94 Corridor</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>On Lake</td>
<td>• Outdoor Pavilion</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Drive time in minutes to The Henry Ford.
Today we didn’t make a budget.
   Today we made mermaid tails at the shore.

Today we didn’t have lunch with the client.
   Today we had a tea party that served only lake water.

   Today we didn’t wear multiple hats. Today we wore dune grass wigs.

Today we didn’t build equity.
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